

# The Weekly Colonist.

THURSDAY SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 22

continue flinging firebrands  
torate of this country (who  
of living in peace and  
will reject all overtures and  
suggestions of those who are  
position throughout the coun-  
ly say that when the time  
uld come, for action by this  
people of Canada will find  
administration are quite  
ume the responsibility which  
hem, no matter what the re-

## PRIL FIRES.

record of fires for the month  
have been seven fires in  
of \$4,624. The following  
13, fire at one-story frame  
aboucher street, owner, S.  
sparks; insurance \$1,000;  
two-story brick store, No.  
owner, G. Ordano; occu-  
ding, \$250; insurance,  
on's stock, \$608; insurance,  
Cohen's stock, \$1,000; no  
loss, \$1,858.  
22, fire at one-story frame  
view street; owner, S. C.  
R. H. Horne. Loss on con-  
tents, \$50; loss on ad-  
\$29; insurance on two  
of loss, \$279. Home of  
g lamp, R. H. Horne, of  
the life in the building.  
0 p.m., box 42, fire on roof  
adience, corner Quadra and  
y; owner and occupant, T.  
sparks. Loss, \$5; no in-  
surance.

Telephone alarm, fire at one-  
dience, Elford road; cause,  
y; owner, C. C. Dillon;  
Dillon; loss on building,  
ce, \$800; loss on contents,  
ce. Total loss, \$1,600.  
131, incendiary fire at one-  
ilding, No. 151 Chatham  
estate of late Mrs. J. Wan-  
ce, \$800; loss, \$800; ad-  
dents damaged to the extent  
Total loss, \$857.  
14, chimney fire; no loss.  
month, 7; loss, \$4,624.

ment were called out yes-  
to 60 Johnson street, a  
kept by John Silva. It was  
by fire and there was no  
was summoned for neglig-  
chimey cleaned. This was  
tunes, for Assistant In-  
ing over the premises, dis-  
er of boxes of apples and  
human consumption, and  
capacity of sanitary in-  
ed them.

## THE HILL CASE.

Drake yesterday delivered  
Thunder Hill Mining Com-  
a, in favor of the company  
holders of stock. The judg-  
an exhaustive review of the  
law bearing upon it, recites  
under which the company  
the original stock of \$50,000  
frequently it was decided  
capital stock to \$50,000,  
one without certain formal  
the companies act, 1882,  
with, viz.: The registration  
at the office of the regis-  
resolution at a subsequent  
meeting of the shareholders  
for that purpose. It was  
for the shareholders that  
the new system of registra-  
tion was invalid, as without  
the votes for the directors to  
that stock. On this point  
of the fact of the fact  
holders in the original com-  
pany the new issue of stock  
in stock, they must be taken  
judged in the issue, and  
confirming resolution was  
ry, the defect in the issue  
remedied by lapse of time  
His Lordship accordingly  
of contributory. Hon.  
Q. C., and Mr. C. Dubois  
Hullidator; Messrs. Chas.  
V. Rodwell, A. L. Byles,  
W. J. Taylor for the com-  
the amount involved is  
\$375,000—it is probable  
that the company will be  
able to pay the same.

## SONNET.

Zigzag Buck from a convul-  
sion of the winter  
north green-grown  
oaks stems, grey-brown;  
ings all day long  
ring forth in song;  
ming in the wing  
gladly bring  
free from wiles,  
hearts, with smiles,  
his long year  
of appear:  
ach's dark night,  
out our sight;  
ered far and wide  
y against the tide.  
"Yield! Yield!  
Yield! And then!  
id dainty playing;  
gh the woodlands straying;  
is still are growing;  
the mistle still are flowing;  
forth love's taken  
mount, outstaring  
nal joy  
without alloy.

## AND SHIPPING.

dealer, the Labrador, ar-  
round with but fifty-one  
at catch. She was one  
nd bound fleet and con-  
news. Some half dozen  
came in from the West  
ach with a small number  
ST COAST ROUTE.  
the C. P. N. steamer Rai-  
nside for some months,  
ing regularly. A route  
in the East coast is what  
r. She will, however,  
or repairs before again  
ly hear both sides.—  
ment who enjoys much  
ing like a prudent friend.  
th the eyes, but with  
pare.  
less than horrible imag-  
h has hope, and he who  
ing.—Arabian.  
hinks with its sympathy  
—W. R. Alger.  
hout religion, and you  
er devil.—Wellington.  
ch who depends upon  
erence.—Roger Ascham.

## CABLE NEWS.

France Will Not Intervene to Coerce  
Japan—Her Intervention  
Diplomatic Only.

Irish Land Agent Shot—Woman Suff-  
rage in England—Canada  
and South Africa.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to the Stand-  
ard from Paris says that the general man-  
ifestation of French opinion against an active  
intervention by France to coerce Japan has  
had a salutary effect. The mot d'ordre has  
been given that the intervention of France  
was always meant to be purely diplomatic  
and expository.

In his speech to-day, opening the session  
of the Capetown parliament, the Governor  
announced that arrangements had been  
made for the appointment by Cape Colony  
and Canada of delegates to prepare a treaty  
of commerce.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the  
board of agriculture, replying to a ques-  
tion, said Canada's last communication to the  
home government regarding the cattle trade  
advised nothing to previous communications.  
Since its receipt, however, the Belgian au-  
thorities had discovered cases of pleuro-pneu-  
monia in Canadian cattle landed in Belgium,  
affording important corroboration of the  
opinion of English veterinary surgeons.  
The government, he added, was inquiring  
into the matter.

Dr. Kaiser, the head of the colonial depart-  
ment of the German empire, has undergone  
an operation for blood poisoning caused by  
an overdose of arsenic.

C. L. Taylor, land agent for the Marquis  
of Ely, is reported to have been shot and  
killed while standing outside the court house  
at New Ross by a ballist, whom he had  
threatened to evict from his holdings.

The German Reichstag has passed the cus-  
toms tariff amendment bill, which includes  
a paragraph giving the government full  
power to impose additional duties as reprisals  
for hostile duties from foreign states,  
but providing that discriminating duties on  
goods on the free list shall not exceed 20 per  
cent on value. The measure raised the  
duties on perfumes containing alcohol from  
200 to 300 marks. The new tariff goes into  
force on July 1.

A Constantinople dispatch says: United  
States Minister Alex. W. Terrell has obtained  
from the Turkish government instructions for  
the mission of William A. Schuchelberg of St.  
Louis, who has been named by the American  
loyale association to search for the remains  
of Frank Loes, the Pittsburgh wheelman who  
has been missing a year, and reported to  
have been shot dead on the road between  
Kurtal and Zhar, Armenia, while making  
his way to the world.

St. Petersburg is the best city in Great  
Britain to own and operate an electric light  
plant. The saving in comparison with gas  
will be immense, apart from the increase of  
light that is afforded. The new system,  
constructed by the city at a cost of \$600,000,  
has proved an absolute success. Two sys-  
tems have been adopted, a low tension for  
streets and buildings in the business centre,  
and a high tension for the outlying dis-  
tricts.

A receiving order in bankruptcy has been  
issued against Oscar Wilde.

During the debate in the House of Com-  
mons on the bill to prevent false statements  
being made against candidates at parlia-  
mentary elections, Mr. Henry Labouchere,  
the Radical leader, began his speech by say-  
ing that he had hoped to find the house de-  
bating his man's suffrage bill. At this a  
loud laugh in the gallery loudly applauded and  
thereby called down upon herself the wrath  
of the house. An order was given for her  
immediate expulsion, which was promptly  
carried out.

Le Matin to-day says that Japan is treat-  
ing with Russia, France and Germany, and  
that a peaceful settlement of the matter in  
dispute, arising from Russia's objections to  
the terms of the treaty arrived at between  
China and Japan, is probable.

Le Gaulois asserts that the three powers  
are about to achieve a diplomatic victory,  
adding Japan is inclined to accept a terri-  
torial concession in another direction, which  
is agreeable to Russia.

A dispatch from Munich to the Standard  
says that Herr Panizza has been sentenced  
to one year's imprisonment on the ground  
of the profanity of his drama "The Coun-  
cil of Love."

A special from Tokyo, Japan, says: Jap-  
an must give her final answer to Russia by  
May 7. The suspense and anxiety are ter-  
rible. Nothing is known; everything is  
dreaded. When mediation by the United  
States was being discussed in November by  
the authorities at Washington and Tokyo,  
President Cleveland prophesied a league of  
the European powers to deprive Japan of the  
fruits of victory. Thereafter the powers  
were earnestly notified of the Japanese in-  
tentions. No opposition to them was ever  
manifested. The blow was reserved until  
the treaty of peace had been signed.

A dispatch from Berlin says: Prince Bis-  
marck has written the Hamburger Nach-  
richten, begging his friends to accept his  
cordial and hearty thanks for their messages  
of goodwill upon the occasion of his 80th  
birthday.

LONDON, May 3.—In a leader to-morrow  
the Times will say: "Apparently on  
Thursday the 'Son of Heaven' acted like a  
sensible man. He has bowed to fate and  
refused to expose himself and the dynasty  
of his people to the almost certain disaster  
that would have been involved in prolong-  
ing the struggle. It is the one wise step  
that China has taken in the war." The  
Times adds: "While the prospects of  
peace are good in Asia we are within  
measurable distance of a reconciliation with  
Niagara. The Earl of Kimberley has  
shown himself to be an indulgent creditor.  
President Zelaya sanctions the agreement  
our ships will immediately leave Nicaraguan  
waters."

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin  
says that Germany has concluded contracts  
with leading German shipping companies for  
ten steamers to act as cruisers in time of  
war. Among the vessels are the best steam  
runners running to New York.

In a leader the Standard says: "The  
Salban of Turkey cherishes a hope of being  
able to anticipate the action of the allied  
powers in regard to Armenia by precepti-

tately producing a scheme of reform. It is  
imperative that this device be frustrated  
and that the powers should not for a  
moment relax their hold on the Armenian  
question."

A dispatch to the Daily News from  
Berlin says: "In connection with Ger-  
man's change of front in regard to Japan  
and China, it appears to have been much  
more clever than was at first thought.  
Germany has really rendered a service to  
European peace. The Franco-Russian  
alliance would have become so intimate  
that a formal alliance between the two  
countries would have approached realiza-  
tion. Germany has prevented this al-  
liance."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris  
says that the Russian alliance is  
now found to be a bore. Nobody cares for  
the independence of Korea, and everyone  
would be better pleased at the bottom that  
Japan should have it rather than Russia or  
China.

The Times has a dispatch from Shanghai,  
which will probably be corrected, saying that  
the Emperor of China ratified the treaty of  
peace with Japan yesterday, and that  
Hung Chang will at once proceed to Chefoo  
to exchange ratifications with the Japanese  
representative.

The Times says of Sir William Harcourt's  
announcement in presenting the budget that  
it probably would be the last time when, from a  
responsible position, he would be able to ad-  
dress the House of Commons, but that this language  
read in conjunction with the report that  
Lord Rosebery has decided to relinquish the  
premiership forthwith, means that it is  
obvious that the present parliament has  
nearly run its course.

## GREAT NORTHERN R. R.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—The Dispatch this af-  
ternoon says, if rumor be true, and the  
object which called President J. J. Hill to  
London so hurriedly he not successfully ac-  
complished, he may then have sufficient  
time on his hands to attend to the Northern  
Pacific, with which his name has been re-  
cently connected. Mr. Hill's control of the  
Great Northern system comes through the  
consolidation of his own and Sir Donald  
Smith's interest in that property, the latter  
representing all the Montreal interest in  
the road. Sir Donald has backed the  
realization of his transatlantic dreams.  
As long as Mr. Hill had that support he was  
able to swing the road according to his own  
ideas. Mr. Hill was attacked in that ques-  
tion when the late Allan Macmillan was vice-  
president, but he came out victorious through  
the same interest. He is again attacked,  
and it is stated that he feels the effects so  
much that he hurried off to Europe for  
advice and assistance. It is openly stated  
that the Vanderbilt, appreciating a value  
has been placed on the road, and is ready  
upon the Canadian holdings and is ready  
to relieve Mr. Hill of the control of the  
system at the annual meeting in September.

## THE POLYMER CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Theodore Dur-  
rant will be placed on trial for his life for  
the murder of Minnie Williams. He was  
held to answer on the charge in the superior  
court, bail being refused. Police Judge Con-  
lan, the committing magistrate, in render-  
ing his decision, briefly reviewed the case  
and the evidence adduced. He said: "The  
evidence in this case is clear and un-  
equivocal. It is a case of premeditated  
murder. The defendant is guilty of the  
crime charged. He is a dangerous man,  
and it is my duty to recommend that he  
be kept in prison until he can be safely  
disposed of."

The official correspondence relative to the  
case of Theodore Durrant, which was presented  
to the Senate yesterday, shows that an order  
in council was passed on March 5 last,  
granting, subject to parliamentary sanction,  
a loan of \$2,500,000 to enable the company  
to construct a railway from the Saskatchewan  
particulars of the quarrel between Mr. Mc-  
Kenzie and Hugh Sutherland and others ac-  
knowledging. The company has owed the former  
\$100,000 since 1891, with 6 per cent. inter-  
est. The latter has a writ in his hands  
challenged, also that Mr. Sutherland made a  
new contract. Hon. Mr. Haggart, however,  
informs Mr. Sutherland that the govern-  
ment cannot recognize the new contract.  
The Senate to-day adjourned until May  
21.

## SYNDICATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO, May 2.—(Special)—The Syn-  
dicate of British Columbia resumed business this  
morning. The committee on bills and over-  
tures reported the docket and order of busi-  
ness for the syndicate. The treasurer's report  
showed a deficit of \$83.

A committee was appointed to examine  
the list and report the congregations not  
contributing to the syndicate fund.  
The salary of the syndicate clerk was fixed  
at \$50. It was agreed to adjourn on Friday  
morning and meet again on Monday, and ar-  
rangements were made for members of the  
syndicate to supply the pulpits of Victoria,  
Vancouver, Nanaimo, Wellington, West-  
minster and Chilliwack.

Calgary presbytery against the  
Presbytery of Victoria occupied much of  
the afternoon and was not disposed of when  
the court rose.  
Calgary mission report was submitted  
by Rev. E. D. McLaren in the evening. It  
showed the work to be in good condition  
generally, a considerable deficit in the  
general fund. Vigorous addresses on home  
missions were given, and the church was  
urged to keep faith with her missionar-  
y policy by the grant promised a year ago.

NANAIMO, May 3.—(Special)—The Syn-  
dicate of British Columbia resumed business this  
morning. The decision of the court in the  
Garrow appeal against the Presbytery of  
Victoria was non-committal, and the Pres-  
bytery appealed to the General Assembly.  
The home mission work was fully con-  
sidered. The assembly's committee was  
urged to reduce the grants promised a year  
ago to the missionaries. It was agreed to  
ask the general committee to make grants  
to each field instead of sending a lump sum  
of \$14,000 to the syndicate for distribution  
within its bounds.

Calgary presbytery submitted an overture  
asking that it might have a representative  
on the home mission central committee.  
The foreign mission report was presented  
by Mr. Winchester and Mr. Soullier, and  
was of great interest, showing the work  
among the Chinese and Indians to be mak-  
ing good progress.

Dr. Campbell gave the report on Sabbath  
observance, and followed it by an address  
showing that Sabbath observance was greatly  
improving in the province.  
The meeting of to-day was full of life, and  
very instructive and encouraging.

An English judge has recently defined  
gentleman as a term which "includes any  
body who has nothing to do with who is out-  
side of the workhouse."—Zampany Times.

The Turkish postal authorities said and  
destroy photographs of Mr. Gladstone and  
Professor Bryce, since the Armenians trou-  
bled began, on the ground that they are  
seditious literature.

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

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Subsidy for Hudson Bay Railway—  
French Treaty to Be Extended  
to Other Countries.

Senate Vacancies—Certificated Engi-  
neers on Small Steamers—Steam-  
ship Service to Antwerp.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, May 2.—Seven tenders have  
been received for the steamship service be-  
tween Canada and Antwerp, calling at  
French ports.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the  
Senate that the government would intro-  
duce a bill to confirm the order in council  
granting a loan of \$2,500,000 to the Hud-  
son Bay Railway.

Hon. Mr. Foster in the Commons intro-  
duced a bill respecting commercial treaties  
affecting Canada and to extend the provisions  
of the French treaty to Germany, Bel-  
gium and the British colonies.

Mr. Foster stated that there were ten  
Senate vacancies at present, but he could  
not say to whom they had been promised.  
The vacancies would be filled as soon as  
they conveniently could be.

A deputation of the deep water conven-  
tion interviewed Sir Mackenzie Bowell and  
asked for the appointment of a commission  
of three to cooperate with a like number  
from the United States to investigate the  
white subject.

The marine engineers want the law  
amended so as to compel steam vessels over  
twenty tons (except private yachts) to carry  
certificated engineers.

A deputation of Montreal military officers  
went to the Premier to-day and urged that  
the city corps be allowed to drill at head-  
quarters.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Hon. G. E. Foster, in  
the delivery of the budget speech, spoke  
two hours and a half. He made a masterly  
exposition of the financial situation and ex-  
plained the cause for the deficit last year.  
The deficit this year will be \$4,500,000.  
He claimed that no modern country had re-  
duced its taxes so sweepingly as Canada had  
done within the last five years. The revenue  
next year will be \$35,000,000. The govern-  
ment felt it advisable to restore the equi-  
librium between revenue and expenditure,  
and therefore proposed to reimpose one  
third of the duties on spirits, which have been  
increased twelve and a half cents per proof  
gallon. A duty of one-half cent per pound  
will be imposed on raw sugar and on the  
sugar at present dutiable at one-half cent  
per pound will be levied.

The official correspondence relative to the  
case of Theodore Durrant, which was presented  
to the Senate yesterday, shows that an order  
in council was passed on March 5 last,  
granting, subject to parliamentary sanction,  
a loan of \$2,500,000 to enable the company  
to construct a railway from the Saskatchewan  
particulars of the quarrel between Mr. Mc-  
Kenzie and Hugh Sutherland and others ac-  
knowledging. The company has owed the former  
\$100,000 since 1891, with 6 per cent. inter-  
est. The latter has a writ in his hands  
challenged, also that Mr. Sutherland made a  
new contract. Hon. Mr. Haggart, however,  
informs Mr. Sutherland that the govern-  
ment cannot recognize the new contract.  
The Senate to-day adjourned until May  
21.

## BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

Salvador's Guarantee Accepted by  
England—The Fleet Will  
Soon Withdraw.

No Arbitration Proposals Suggested  
by the U. S.—No Case for  
Such Interference.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Department  
of State has received a telegram from Am-  
bassador Bayard at London, stating that  
Great Britain has accepted the guarantee  
made by Salvador for the payment of the  
indebtedness by Nicaragua in London within a  
fortnight, and that so soon as Nicaragua  
confirms this and so informs the British  
ambassador, the admiral is instructed to leave  
Gorico.

LONDON, May 2.—Parliamentary secretary  
of the foreign office Sir Edward Gray, re-  
plying to Mr. W. P. Byles, member for the  
county division of Yorkshire, in the House  
of Commons to-day, said it was proposed by  
Nicaragua to refer all disputes between that  
country and Great Britain to a commission  
of arbitration, but he added that when  
the papers were submitted to parlia-  
ment it would be seen that it was  
not a case for arbitration. Mr. Byles also  
asked whether the United States had  
declined to arbitrate with Nicaragua, and  
the Salvadoran minister who is repre-  
senting Nicaragua had a long conference to-  
day with the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of  
state for foreign affairs.

COLON, May 2.—It is reported from San  
Juan del Sur that there is every probability  
of a revolution breaking out in Nicaragua if  
the government yields to the demands of  
the Great Britain. If the present government  
of Nicaragua falls, it is contended that it will  
not be possible to adjust the claims of Great  
Britain, and this probability may provoke  
an armed conflict.

MEXICO, May 2.—The government of  
Nicaragua sends news from Washington  
to-day of the settlement of the dispute be-  
tween Nicaragua and Great Britain.

## THE FRISCO MURDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The inquest on  
the body of Blanche Lamont occupied less  
than three hours yesterday, but the evi-  
dence developed was considered convincing  
and the jury returned a verdict charging  
Theodore Durrant with murder. No one  
else was named in the indictment. The  
inquest was held in the vicinity of Russian Bay  
church in the vicinity of the murdered girl  
on the afternoon of April 3. This missing link,  
which all that was lacking to complete the  
chain of circumstances connecting the  
crimes on the medical student, was supplied  
at the inquest.

John Durrant, an attorney, gave direct  
and positive testimony that he saw Durrant  
and a girl talking exactly with the descrip-  
tion of Blanche Lamont walking towards  
the church, and only a few yards distant,  
at 115 York street, the afternoon she dis-  
appeared. Quinlan explained that he was  
waiting to keep an appointment with one  
Clark, who corroborated Quinlan's state-  
ment. These witnesses furnished the sensa-  
tional interest of the inquest, but Durrant  
maintained his stolid indifference during  
the testimony. The police and district  
attorney are confident of a conviction,  
stating that they did not put in nearly all  
of their case at the inquest.

Mrs. C. G. Noble, aunt of the murdered  
girl, testified that Durrant had proposed  
marriage to Blanche last December, but had  
been refused when the girl learned he was  
engaged to another young woman. C. G.  
Noble, uncle of Blanche, testified Durrant  
had suggested after her disappearance that  
Blanche was probably in a house of ill-fame,  
and offered to search for her.

MAY DAY.  
VIENNA, May 2.—Most of the private  
factories were closed yesterday in order to  
allow the employes to celebrate May Day,  
but the government workshops were opened.  
The usual resolutions were passed favoring  
eight hours as a legal day's work, freedom  
of speech and universal suffrage. In  
the Meidling district a crowd of  
people stoned the police and several  
arrests were made in consequence.  
The Socialists of Vienna held an enormous  
demonstration, but the proceedings were  
orderly. The program included a march  
past the parliament building. The parades  
were two hours in passing, after which they  
proceeded to enjoy themselves in the Prater,  
a park and forest outside of the city. It  
is estimated that 130,000 persons took part  
in the demonstration.

LEIGE, Belgium, May 2.—This city was  
the scene of a disorderly demonstration in  
connection with the May Day celebration,  
and one of the participants in the disorder was  
arrested. One of the prisoners struck and  
knocked down a policeman. The latter  
sprang to his feet and out his assailant  
down with his sword.

BUDA PESTH, May 2.—Soon after mid-  
night 500 workmen marched through the  
leading streets until dispersed by the police,  
who made several arrests. A report has  
reached here from Mikolose, capital of the  
county of Bonod, that a serious conflict has  
taken place there between the police and  
1,000 workmen celebrating May day.

"NO SURRENDER!"  
WINNIPEG, May 2.—(Special)—It is said  
on good authority that the reply of the  
local government to Ottawa on the school  
question will be this: "That inasmuch as  
this legislature was elected to support na-  
tional accounts, it must adhere to that policy  
on account of which it was returned to  
power, and that before this government can  
give any other answer than that the na-  
tional school system is to be maintained, it  
must discover a firm attitude on the part of  
the people of Manitoba upon this question."  
In other words, the government will say

## SIEGE OF CHITRAL.

LONDON, May 2.—The Times to-morrow  
will publish an extended dispatch from  
Chitral describing the steps of the fort at  
that place, in which the British agent,  
Surgeon-Major Robertson, shut himself up  
with his escort of three hundred British  
and native Indian troops when Sher Ali  
demanded Chitral.

The garrison, it appears, had supplies  
on short rations would have lasted  
until the middle of June, but they had little  
or no meat and were reduced to eating horse  
flesh. The Sepoys, when relieved, looked  
like corpses, and the officers were pale and  
worn, but they were confident of being able  
to last it out although they could only have  
done so with terrible privations.

The discipline and steadfastness as well as  
the enthusiasm of the Sikhs is described as  
magnificent.

HUDSON'S BAY R. R.  
WINNIPEG, May 2.—(Special)—Hugh  
Sutherland and the H. B. R. R. contractor  
left Portage la Prairie early this morning on  
a drive of inspection over the new Hudson's  
Bay railway. They will return on Saturday.  
Mr. Andrew Strang, secretary of the Hud-  
son's Bay railway, says that yesterday Mr.  
Sutherland, president; Mr. Sprague, direc-  
tor; and he met and officially ratified the  
contract to build the first 250 miles of the  
roadway. The contract was signed by the  
contractors and president in the East.  
The contractors bind themselves to build  
250 miles, one half of it this year and the  
other half next, while the company bind  
themselves regarding the payment. The  
road is not to be taken off the hands of the  
government engineer, which will satisfy  
both the government and the company.  
There is no question, said Mr. Strang, but  
that the road will be built this year if the  
government carry out the order-in-council,  
and he did not think there was any doubt  
on that score. After the road reaches the  
Saskatchewan there will not be much diffi-  
culty in finding the money required to  
build it to the bay.

IRISH AMERICANS.  
NEW YORK, May 3.—A movement has  
been set on foot to hold a convention of  
Irish-Americans in one of the large cities at  
an early date. The agitation known as the  
Parnell-parliamentary movement, as far as  
Irish nationality is concerned, is dead. The  
practical British politics by the British peo-  
ple. The new movement divides by the de-  
finition, as far as the further prosecution of  
parliamentary agitation is concerned, but it  
is determined to keep the flag of Irish inde-  
pendence flying, and will devote itself  
to forcing the Irish question upon the atten-  
tion of the world in such a manner as will  
inevitably compel a settlement more satis-  
fying to Ireland than any heretofore  
effected by any British party. Mr. Glad-  
stone said in moving his home rule bill:  
"If, therefore, the resistance to this measure  
were to be bitter, obstinate and prolonged,  
the question of repeal might finally become  
an international one." The promoters of  
the new movement have been driven to  
adopt the alternative suggested by Mr.  
Gladstone, and will try to make the demands  
of Ireland a subject for international con-  
sideration. Several hundred Irish Ameri-  
cans have pledged their sympathies and co-  
operation.

CANADIAN NEWS.  
(Special to the Colonist.)  
MONTREAL, May 2.—Galvin Houston,  
bookkeeper for J. H. Taylor, dealer in  
railway supplies, has disappeared, and it is  
discovered that he has been robbing the firm  
for the last five years. His pecuniaries  
total some \$5,000.  
HAMILTON, May 2.—Judge Muir gave  
his decision this morning committing for ex-  
tradition Mack Mack, alias Teasie McMillan,  
wanted in Chicago in connection with a U.  
S. counterfeit stamp swindle.  
BELLEVILLE, May 2.—The assessment of  
Belleville is \$4,083,800; with a population  
of 10,318.  
HAMILTON, May 2.—Mr. Sexton, ex Lib-  
eral M. P. for North Wentworth, is dead  
here of paralysis.  
PARIS, May 2.—This evening while five  
boys were out in a boat on the river Livo,  
the boat was upset and all were precipitated  
into the water. Robert West, a boatman,  
saw the accident and rescued four of the  
juveniles; the fifth, Harold Jones, sank and  
suffered. The boy's father, who was with  
him, saw the accident and tried to drag the  
body to the surface. A number of the boys  
dragged the river and found the body. All  
efforts at resuscitation failed.

TORONTO, May 3.—A. Wilkie pleaded  
guilty to-day to a charge of embezzling  
from W. J. Matthews & Co., and was sen-  
tenced to five years' imprisonment.  
TORONTO, May 3.—James Blair, the mis-  
sing accountant in the inland revenue de-  
partment, has been found in Windsor.  
MONTREAL, May 3.—Zeraphine Chenette  
and Delphis Chaput, two of the girls who  
jumped from the fourth story at the Mac-  
donald tobacco factory fire on Thursday  
last, died at Notre Dame hospital from their  
injuries this morning. This makes five  
victims.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The C. P. R. traffic  
returns for the week ending April 30 were  
\$80,000; for the same week last year  
\$72,000.  
TORONTO, May 3.—Chancellor Rand has  
resigned as chancellor of the McMaster uni-  
versity.  
PORT COLBORNE, May 3.—Str. N. K. Fair-  
banks, co. leader, ran ashore, but N. K. Fair-  
banks was totally destroyed.  
PETERBORO, May 3.—The General Elec-  
tric Co. and their employes settled their  
troubles to-day. All the old men will be  
taken back.

The World's Fair Tests  
showed no baking powder  
so pure or so great in leav-  
ening power as the Royal.

## FROZEN TO DEATH.

Wreck of a Seattle Sealer—Seventeen  
of Her Crew Lost Their  
Lives.

The Survivors Obligated to Suffer the  
Loss of Their Limbs by  
Amputation.

PORT TOWNSEND, via Seattle, May 3.—  
(Special)—Advises from Kodiak island,  
Alaska to-day, say that a terrible north-  
east gale swept over that section of the  
country on April 14, wrecking the sealing  
schooner George B. White, of Seattle.  
Seventeen of the crew were drowned and  
frozen to death on the barren shore. Eleven  
survivors were left to relate the story. The  
vessel struck a reef at midnight two miles  
from shore. A terrible gale was blowing  
with a blinding snow storm and the  
mercury 3 degrees below zero made the sit-  
uation extremely desperate. The survivors  
are suffering from frost-bitten limbs, which  
have been amputated. Four days after the  
disaster a party of native hunters passed by  
and rescued the survivors. The schooner  
Kodiak was wrecked in the same storm,  
twenty miles distant, and will be a total  
loss; no lives, however, were lost.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.  
WINNIPEG, May 2.—(Special)—The  
steamer Victoria has arrived at Rat Portage  
from Rainy River, the earliest arrival in ten  
years.

James Fisher, M.P.P., announces that he  
will publicly address the people of Russell  
on the school question.

It is reported to the provincial health de-  
partment that there are some 600 cases of  
whooping cough at Morden.

A German woman was accidentally thrown  
from a wagon near Balgonie yesterday and  
instantly

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

As every thinking man in the Dominion foresees, the Government has been compelled, in order to make both ends meet, to increase the taxes. It has, we think, done this in the way that will give the least disturbance possible to business. To place a light duty on sugar and to increase the duty on spirits will not interfere to any great extent with the arrangements of business men, and will not add seriously to the burdens to be borne by the people. It is to be regretted that the Government have considered it necessary to take back part of the sugar tax which they found themselves in good times able to remit, but anyone must see that it is better to submit to a moderate increase of taxation than to allow deficits to accumulate until the credit of the country is impaired. The new taxes are such as, when good times come again, can be taken off without creating confusion or injuring any branch of business.

If anyone was so sanguine as to expect rational criticism on the course taken by the Government from the local organ of the Opposition, he must feel disappointed. Its criticism seldom goes beyond a jeer, or a gibe, or a tirade of abuse, and it has not risen above that low level when it undertakes to comment on the means taken by the Government to meet the deficit caused by the hard times which are felt everywhere by governments as well as individuals. Some rubbish about "poor Mr. Foster," "Tory Government," "punishment" and "the impotent," is all that it has to say in the way of comment on the policy of the Government in a matter of very considerable importance. A style of journalism which would be discreditable to a backwoods village sheet is not what the people have a right to expect from the organ of the Liberal party in the capital of British Columbia.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The Minority Report of the Commission on the Liquor Traffic is quite a formidable document, covering five hundred type-written pages. The pith of it, however, seems to be contained in the following paragraphs:

- 1. That the House of Commons of the Dominion made a right and wise declaration in relation to the subject when it declared in 1878: "That total prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance." That the House of Commons was right in declaring at the same time "That this House is prepared to enact such legislation as soon as public opinion will sustain them in doing so," and that the House of Commons was well advised in reiterating from time to time, as already set out in this declaration.
- 2. That all the information which your commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic, have been of value and effective only in proportion to the operation of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and, moreover, could be met without the continuance of that evil.
- 3. That the endorsement which the electorate of different sections of the Dominion have given at the ballot box to the principle of prohibition whenever submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of the church, courts, temperance organizations, municipal councils and other representative bodies, make it sufficiently clear that a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.
- 4. That it would, therefore, be right and wise for the Dominion Parliament, without further delay, to carry out the promise given, and give effect to the principle stated in its resolutions by a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, sacramental and scientific purposes.

DISAGREEMENTS.

The Unionist party in Great Britain is having its difficulties and its disagreements. It is, as our readers know, composed of Conservatives and Liberals who loved their country better than they did their party. A firm determination to preserve the integrity of the Empire is the bond which holds them together. It is a strong one, and for the last nine years it has done its work well. Tories like Mr. Balfour, Whigs like Mr. Goschen, and Radicals like Mr. Chamberlain, have worked together heartily, and on the whole harmoniously, to prevent what they consider the dismemberment of the Empire. It is, when we come to think of it, very surprising how elements so incongruous could have formed into a strong and a solid party. This party, which was so closely united when it had an active and a powerful enemy to contend against, is showing signs of disintegration now that its opponent is becoming weak and divided. Conservatives are getting jealous of the Liberal-Unionists, and the latter are beginning to feel that they are not well treated by the Conservatives. The choice of candidates for constituencies is one bone of contention and Mr. Chamberlain's radical notions are another. There are, it appears, men of both sections of the party who are ready to sow discord and to promote strife. The Times, which is, before everything, Unionist, administers a severe rebuke to the mischief-makers of the Tory wing of the party. It says:

There would seem to be a peculiarly British spirit at work in the recent attempts to make a match between the two sections of the Unionist party. When the Government have been losing ground in the House of Commons has been reduced almost to a vanishing point, and when the dissolution of Parliament is within a measurable distance, some irresponsible and not very important politicians calling themselves Conservatives have thought it opportune and decent to

begin a campaign of depreciation, and, we might almost say, of insult, against Mr. Chamberlain. . . . But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the continued smacking at Mr. Chamberlain, which is permitted among certain of the camp-followers of Conservatism, has produced and is dangerously aggravating a painful and perilous tension of feeling. We disagree on many points with Mr. Chamberlain. We are unable to follow the line of reasoning by which he held himself to be bound to give his vote for the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, but since he felt that he could not refuse to support a principle to which he had always avowed his attachment, it would be insulting to deny his freedom of action. . . . It is to be feared that the honest though shortsighted zeal of some Conservatives to whom the Church is more than an object of secular politics is egged on by the self-seeking of others who are jealous of the share of office that might fall after a victory for the Unionists to their allies.

This is very plain speaking and it is calculated to have the effect intended. It is to be observed that Mr. Balfour is too large-minded and too clear-sighted to give any countenance to the mischief-makers. He is, in fact, as severe upon them, but in another way, as the Times. The Liberals, who have been bubbling over with gratification at the prospect of a schism in the Unionist party, will most probably find that their rejoicing is premature. There is too much good sense and too much true patriotism in the Unionist party to permit its members to throw away on the eve of victory the advantage they have gained in their long and strenuous contest against disintegration.

A VAIN BOASTER.

The News-Advertiser expresses anxiety on account of what it calls "the utter absence of any reply" from the COLONIST on the financial position of the Province discussed in these columns a short time ago, and to give proper effect to the remarks of our contemporary, we quote:

The COLONIST concluded its article on that occasion by quoting our previous statement that we "hoped on an early occasion" to give it all the information it sought, and by making the suggestion that it very much doubted whether we would venture to do so. We promptly fulfilled our promise, although we felt considerable compunction at the ridiculous position in which the COLONIST was left as the result of its attempted comparison of Canadian Pacific Railway and Provincial methods of finance. We asked for further details that we might add to our knowledge on the subject. But weeks have passed and not one word from the COLONIST. Has the amusing correspondence which is now going on in the columns of the press respecting the duty which the people of the whole Province owe to the residents of Victoria, and which requires that they should incur heavy burdens in order to enable the merchants of Victoria to sell off "shelf-worn" goods, entirely engrossed the COLONIST'S attention? We should much like to be informed on this.

We are sorry to have caused our contemporary anxiety. His responsibilities are already numerous and onerous enough as editor of two newspapers and supplier of brain provender for the Opposition in provincial politics, without adding further to his wear and tear of grey matter. However, we fear his troubles are of his own making. The COLONIST made no reply to the News-Advertiser's last article, for the reason that to carry on a war of words with one who is so verbose and evasive as our contemporary is a waste of space and an imposition on the good-nature of readers. The COLONIST deals with direct issues and statements, and is not disposed to play at the game of shooting around corners, in which our contemporary has been endeavoring to make itself proficient. The coolness with which it claims a victory by such methods is truly refreshing, if not decidedly amusing. Like a certain domestic fowl, some of the ancestors of which are credited with saving Rome by their propensity for making a noise, our contemporary, after a good deal of fuss, rushes back to its coterie of admiring friends with immense self-satisfaction, and anticipates their congratulations in a most demonstrative way.

The COLONIST made no attempt at comparisons between the financial methods of the Provincial Government and the C.P.R. Co. It simply pointed out incidentally that in the matter of falling revenue, attributed by both, and quite justly, too, to general financial depression, our contemporary was inconsistent in denouncing in one instance and justifying in the other. That was not the crux of the discussion at all. The editor of the News-Advertiser made an elaborate calculation of the debt of the Province, private and public, which he "guessed" to be \$22,000,000. We pointed out that such one-sided statistical statements as that were not only unfair, and at that floated, inopportune, but meant nothing unless accompanied by a statement of assets, private and public. The effect, if it could have an effect at all, was wholly mischievous. It was the other, the credit side of the account we asked the News-Advertiser to give, and which it promised, but which, as we anticipated, it has failed to give. The News-Advertiser wrote all around the issue and filled columns of space in a characteristic effort to evade it. It wanted us to discuss the details of Mr. Van Horne's financial policy, something with which we have nothing to do, but in the success of which, however, our contemporary is naturally very much interested. It discusses it with an ease denoting extraordinary familiarity with the affairs of the C.P.R. While only too pleased to see the C.P.R. prosper, as an index of the state of the country with whose fortunes it is so closely connected, it is a subject quite foreign to that of the assets and liabilities of this Province, and when after two long-winded attempts the News-Advertiser came not within gunshot of what it started out to discuss, the COLONIST did not feel called upon to make further reference to its lacerations except to deny a statement respecting the conditions of the new loan, wholly unauthorised and without foundation. When

# E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.  
ESTABLISHED 1876.

## Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

### FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

### FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

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

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
- 12 Horses.
- Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Slids and usual Farm Implements.
- Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
- Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil, and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
- 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Rookhouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.)
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well watered, much larger herd could be farmed with this many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack train. The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbian, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

#### THE NEW REMEDY.

The evidence in favor of anti-toxine as a cure for diphtheria accumulates. What was said of it at first appears to be confirmed by experience. When it is administered in the early stages of the disease it is an almost, if not an entirely certain cure; and in cases which under the ordinary treatment are past cure, recovery when anti-toxine is used is not infrequent.

The latest evidence in favor of anti-toxine comes from Yonkers, a city in the State of New York. Dr. Valentine Browne, the health officer of that city, has drawn up an elaborate report concerning the use of the new treatment. He states that during the two years immediately preceding 1893 the mortality from diphtheria in Yonkers was 50 per cent, that is, just one-half of the persons afflicted with that dreadful disease died. In 1893 the mortality was 47.33 per cent, and in 1894 it was 34 per cent, the new remedy having been used to some extent during the last two months of that year. In January of the present year the ratio of mortality fell to 16.98 per cent, and in February and March it was still further lowered to 12 per cent. Before the anti-toxine was used about one-half the diphtheria cases were fatal, after it had been used some time only one-eighth of the cases were fatal. "It will be noticed," says Dr. Browne, "that the remarkable saving of human life has

been accomplished in this little city through the use of anti-toxine, not only by its curative effects, but also by its potency in immunizing children exposed to diphtheria."

Dr. Browne was not an easy convert to the new remedy; he was, he says, at first strongly opposed to its use. "It was not until convincing reports from well known scientific investigators were published that he ventured to employ the new remedy." His report contains the medical history of forty cases which he attended. Of these forty cases only two were fatal. This is exactly five per cent. "At least twenty of the cases," he says, "were of the class called malignants," and he is fully convinced after twenty years' experience that "not less than fifteen of these twenty patients would have died in spite of the best known treatment employed prior to the use of anti-toxine." This is very strong testimony as to the efficacy of anti-toxine.

There are some sceptical physicians who believe that the disease is wearing itself out, so to speak, is becoming milder, and that fewer cases are fatal now than were some time ago, no matter what remedies are used. One of these doctors reports fourteen cases in only three of which the serum was used, and the whole fourteen recovered. "It appears to me," the doctor says, "that we are passing through a very low dip of the mortality curve, such as happens in the course of all endemic diseases, and if such is the case the large majority of cases will recover, providing no line of treatment is adopted which is harmful." This is his theory, and he may be right, but it is a little singular that the low dip should occur just when the anti-toxine is coming into general use. The virtue of anti-toxine, if it does possess virtue, will soon be past doubts with all reasonable men and women, for there are now thousands of physicians, educated to observe scientifically, who are watching with great interest the cases in which the remedy is being used. The conclusions to which the great majority of them arrive will soon be known, and laymen will be quite safe in relying upon them implicitly. There will, of course, always be doubters, but these sceptics have their use.

They make the observers careful, and they prevent the public arriving at too hasty conclusions.

#### WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

SEATTLE, May 3.—The success of the Pingree plan and also of the Co-Operative Industrial Society, both of which are conducted along the same lines, is assured and the means by which nearly 200 deserving families are placing themselves in a position of comparative comfort and independence are being provided. By the efforts of the organizers of the Pingree plan, thirty-seven distinct tracts of land about the city have been secured free of cost for the purpose of being donated to a five-acre tract in the Duwamish valley by County Treasurer Maple, where about fifty men, all representing families, are now at work planting potatoes and other vegetables. The five-acre farm in South Seattle and the several tracts about the city now present a busy scene, 177 men being at work with garden tools and seeds, furnished free of charge, planting gardens and thus preparing for a winter's supply of food and making sure of securing sufficient money for the purchase of necessary clothing for themselves and their helpless children. All appear happy and hopeful and the prevailing pleasant weather has been a godsend to them.

#### TRADE REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, May 3.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review say: "Business opened in May in a better condition than any other time since the breakdown in 1892. It is smaller in volume than then; it is not shrinking but enlarging. The chief obstacle to a more complete recovery is the anxiety of many to pluck the fruit before it is ripe. The holders of some staples have lifted them so far as to prevent marketing. The week's failures are 221 in the United States against 232 last year, and 24 in Canada against 35 last year."

Brodstreet's reports that in the Dominion of Canada the bank clearings were: Montreal, \$10,771,408, increase 10.3; Toronto, \$5,401,359, decrease 1.9; Halifax, \$1,077,831, decrease 18.5; Hamilton, \$550,701, decrease 19.9; Winnipeg, \$778,907, increase 23.5; totals, \$18,590,204, increase 6.3. The Evening Post in its financial article today says: "As a general rule the consummation of a long protracted and favorable advance is followed by a decline in prices."



#### EDUCATION OFFICE.

Victoria, May 1st, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Wednesday, July 3rd, at 8 a.m.:  
Victoria. . . . In South Park School Building.  
Kamloops. . . . In High School Building.  
Kamloops. . . . In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonials of moral character.  
Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All candidates for First Class, Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 12th and 13th, inasmuch, and to undergo required oral examinations.  
S. D. POPH,  
myd&wlm Superintendent of Education.

#### NOTICE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 160 acres of hay works five miles in north-easterly direction from Mr. M. Drummond's meadow, on Mackin's Creek, my 3m.

#### NOTICE.

After thirty days I intend to apply to the Honorable Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 160 acres of hay works five miles or less in a northerly direction from my 3m  
M. G. DRUMMOND.

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DRESS AND FASHION.

DRESSMAKERS' STYLES AND TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

The Whole Tendency of Both Bonnets and Gowns is to Width—Blouse Bodices and Lace Trimmed Sleeves For Summer Dresses—New Tailor Made Suits.

The spring fashions are out in full force, making brave show not only in the shop windows, but all places haunted by well dressed women—the promenade, at church, at the theater. Like the flowers of spring, the styles are many and varied, which is as it ought to be so long as there are capricious women to clothe. There remains not a question but that the whole tendency is to width. In the first place, the circumference of the skirts, which exhibited with us for a time into a little extra fullness at the back, is in Paris insisted upon, with wadding, wire and whalebone. New York is not far behind. Some of the latest visiting and after-



PARIS WALKING COSTUME.

noon toilets have the skirts not only stiffened under the lining, but have as well strips of whalebone sewed in some of the breadths, while two strips encircle the skirt at the bottom. The early importations also make it appear that conservative women who have been flattered themselves that they could save this country from an influx of the much dreaded crinolines will have to gird themselves with these exorcisements.

This tendency to width is accentuated by the sleeves expanding from the elbow and the hats, on which all the trimming is located at each side of the brim. For this fashion Sarah Bernhardt is partly responsible, as she is for so many varieties in modes and manners. As the Byzantine Giacomada, she wears huge clusters of orchids, which protrude on either side of her head behind the ears. In like manner have her fanciful country women elected to dress their heads. The hair is turned back from the forehead in a thousand undulations, which fall over the ears and disappear in a tiny coil or bunch of curls at the back, set rather low on the head. The hats accord with this arrangement of the tresses.

The conservative woman cannot find it in her heart to commend this strange freak of fashion. For a tiny face rising from a tall figure it might make an effective frame, but the ordinary, diminutive woman appears more ridiculous than picturesque with these exorcisements to right and left of her. The blouse style of bodice which promises to prevail in this dress for summer is a pleasing one and welcome alike to tall and short women. These bodices are, many of them, made on a tight fitting lining and are trimmed with lace and ribbons. That old time favorite valencienne lace is revived in both white and cream shades and will be largely employed on all thin gowns. The sleeves of thin gowns are being made up without lining and are rendered elaborate with lace insertions and frills. Blouse waists are furthermore made dainty with a full berth of lace over the shoulders, the berths in some instances crossing the waist in front. Bishop sleeves are much used for blouse waists. For heavier materials, such as pique, duck and linens, short coats with revers, also Norfolk waists, will be worn with plain skirts. In the street the smart Parisian still adheres to a black costume, and this be-



A TAILOR MADE GOWN.

coming mode has been followed to some extent in New York, especially during the Lenten season. Tailor gowns of black cloth are very fashionable and like those of mixed tweeds and light colors, are made with the short, tight fitting coat, which is worn over blouses of lace or soft silk or chemisettes of white batiste, trimmed with rows of cream valencienne lace.

There are a great many cloths to choose from for tailor made garments. Some of the newest are a thin make of melton, plain and of mixed coloring, in the dominant shades which will be worn this season—namely, brown, green, blue and gray. Several fancy broche silks with floral designs are used with these for smart blouses and for-

linings, which are every day becoming more important. Jackets are lined with the same tone as the petticoat, as just now these are made of richer materials and more elaborately trimmed than dresses. The new materials for tailor coats, to be worn with any and every gown, are heavy tweeds in which several colors are prettily blended, and the over coat cloths in all the pale shades of taupe and gray. They are made quite short, with some fullness in the back. The front may be either single or double breasted and is finished with the usual revers.

The bodices to some of the tailor gowns are out in a new way with a full front overhanging. These are finished round the waist with a silk band matching the collar, generally made of some broadcated fancy silk. The sleeves are still full, and there is a good deal new in the cut of skirts, which are made plain, with horizontal seams. Overlays in various mixtures are employed for coats and skirts. Coat bodices are made with short basques plated at the back, the seams strapped, the basques being out on the round, the collar turning down like a man's coat. Some tailor dresses have the extreme full skirts, while others are more moderate in size, but in either case they are short enough to clear the floor. Fancy vests of pure and bright colored vest-ments are shown with the new tailor gowns and are very similar to those worn last season. ALICE VARNUM.

SPRING MILLINERY.

An Erratic Jumble of Shapes and Combinations, Many of Them Bizarre. Spring millinery is an erratic jumble of shapes and combinations of materials and colors, with millions of glittering spangles of every hue thrown in for further diversity. But if we avoid the exaggerated perversions of real millinery art it is a simple matter to find the most charming little bonnets and hats. A special feature of the new millinery is that the flowers and leaves are mostly very large, the hydrangea being one of the favorite blossoms. Petunia is one of the most popular colors and appears in straw hats as well as flowers by winding and outspreading bows is still a dominant characteristic of both hats and bonnets, but the broad Dutch bonnet, so fashionable all winter, has grown a little point in front, which makes it resemble the Marie Stuart shape and is infinitely more becoming to the majority of faces.

The jet bonnets, with their bunches of bright flowers at either side, are very attractive. Three shades of one flower are usually grouped together, and three feathers also. Fine plaitings of chiffon, with either flowers or feathers, are arranged from both hats and bonnets to fall on to the hair at the back, and a certain lace caught up in the middle is another fancy. A pretty jet bonnet, with wide spreading wings of jet, is trimmed with cream colored pascies above the ears. Violets and roses are used in combination, and roses in all the unnatural colors are mingled with the cream tints of the new ribbons, which are lovely with these flowers, and both satin and velvet stripes.

The chapeau rond is one of the new hats of the season which has a straight round rim and is very becoming. Violet colored straw is trimmed with violets and green fern. Cavalier hats are trimmed with large roses and bows of glaze silk. In fact, there is every shape of hat imaginable, and the styles are so soft and prettily colored that middle aged women will find less trouble than ever in getting a becoming hat. Toques are a little larger, but they are to be worn as much as ever. Deep yellow straw, trimmed with valencienne lace, will be popular later when the warm days are with us. Another style of hat called the Welsh shape turns up at one side. The new sailor shape is much like the old, except that the rim is crinkled. Iridescent wings are a feature of the bonnets. A pretty confection has a crown of sequin jet embroidery over gold tinsel. Iridescent wings and fan ends of fine French lace, with bunches of pink roses. A butterfly toque of mechin lace has bows of amethyst ribbon and piquet of tea roses. A small fan of lace falls on the hair, fastened with a brooch. Bows and roses are placed on the crown of some hats. Bims are often faced with black cloth that all hats are to be worn well on the head and perfectly straight, says the New York Sun, authority for the foregoing.

Eggs in Milk. Cocoa is now much used in the place of chocolate for icing cake. The icing is made by beating the whites of 2 eggs and mixing with them nearly a cupful of powdered sugar. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of cocoa. An icing that many prefer is made without any eggs. Boil 4 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar with the same quantity of water for a minute, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and 2 spoonfuls of cocoa, boil a minute longer, and the icing will be ready to use.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Review of the Movement in Victoria—A Doctrinal Matter, Not a Personal Collision.

Charges Against the Originators Discussed—No Dissent From the Church of England.

TO THE EDITOR.—Finding from recent communications in your paper that much misconception still prevails concerning the origin of the Reformed Episcopal church in this city, I hope it will not be unavailing to largely on your space to repeat a letter which, some eight years ago, I wrote to the Record, a Church of England newspaper in London, in answer to similar statements emanating from Victoria, which had recently appeared in its columns. Your obedient servant, E. CRIDGE, Victoria, May 1, 1885.

A CHURCH QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SIR,—My attention has been recently drawn to a communication in your issue of last week, reflecting injuriously on the Reformed Episcopal church in this city. As I have been identified with that body from its commencement in 1874, I trust you will afford me space in your columns for a reply, in which I may judge from its contents, that I am not unwelcome to your queries concerning our episcopal succession, as it respects ourselves or others, is of no less interest than it was a year ago.

In reference to your correspondent's imputations on the congregation, as following not principles but men; as possessed of a sinister spirit; as being in a declining condition, doomed, in his opinion, to speedy extinction, or, at least, re-absorption into the Church; it will, I think, be sufficient to point to their almost unprecedented self-sufficiency for the cause; to their twelve years' faithful testimony; to the increase of their pastorate found necessary at the very period of your correspondent's writing, and since carried into effect; and last, not least, to the unity and goodwill subsisting between themselves and the body, from whom they worship apart. But when he goes on to reflect upon them as Separatists, Schismatics, Dissenters; when he speaks of their schism as originating in a private quarrel and not in doctrinal offence, I cannot for the cause sake be silent.

I mean not, however, to enter into any wrangle with you, but to follow him in the unhappy vein of detraction, and in point of fact, his words do but re-echo the reproaches of a few local adversaries, it will, I think, be more to the taste of your readers, if I refer to our anonymous assailant, and not to the issues which he has made himself the organ of raising in your pages.

A brief review of the movement will, I think, be sufficient to the purpose. It is not that it originated in a personal collision, and not in doctrine. The reverse is notoriously the case. The troubles began in December, 1872, when a certain individual, peace under a missionary episcopate, was suddenly and publicly forced upon the congregation whether they must passively submit to Episcopacy, and indeed his teaching was not to be accepted. The interest and anxiety of the congregation on this head were intense. The assault on the well-known principles was generally reprobated throughout the church, and, I remember rightly, recorded, and not with approval, in your own columns.

It will then, I think, be evident, if I have given a true report, that the movement did not arise out of doctrine; and, as to your readers, through the fearless organ of truth over which you, Sir, preside, whether your pages being witness—they are not the grounds on which we believe that in our action we have contravened no principle of the Church of England.

The charges laid against us may be summed up under three heads: first, we have dissented from the Church of England; secondly, we have separated from the "Catholic Church"; thirdly, we hold communion with Dissenters.

the national church, but as a "bishop in the church of God," rather to preach the Gospel, or to see to it that the people follow the old ways, whether of worship or order, under his rule and governance, but with authority over or cause of amonition against those who, either for conscience sake or desire to drop some things which they have felt a burden, decline or withdraw from communion under his rule.

And as we have not dissented from the Church of England in fact, neither we feel sure, have we in principle. In establishing ourselves in another, but still in an orderly church relation, we have but used the liberty which the Church accords to all other churches, whether, particular or national, of ordering themselves independently, with power of limiting and defining their own traditions and ceremonies.

The apostolical succession, as to the pedigree has been so effectively handled in your columns already for me to enlarge on it here. But, as a river, which has been once dammed, drawing, in "of more fearful recollection than the channel in which it flows," so, to those who have experienced its alarms, the actual power of the apostolic order is more impressive than the legitimacy of its origin; for, though its title be naive, it has created a sentiment in vast multitudes of minds which has procured for it a tremendous force, more widely operative, perhaps, than many are at all conscious of or willing to admit. The prerogatives of the "apostolic" pastor, being antecedent to law and above law, have, for those who admit them, become vague and unlimited sentences. Possessed of no human authority, though leaning strongly on it, he bears, wherever he comes, a commission from God, not only to rule the church, but to create it. From hence the reproach of "schism" derives its most awful significance, rendering those who incur its stigma of excommunication, with violation of its sacred seal, and of all spiritual benefits. Having been once pursued by these censures and maledictions, we deem ourselves justified in inquiring into the nature and composition of a body which claims to possess the apostolic truth, but of more traditional priors of the "apostolic" order, than those who accept them are said to "belong to the church." Virtually, then, that order is itself "the church." We must, now, therefore, deal with its pretension to rule in that name.

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It should be carefully noted that all testimonials published in favor of Paine's Celery Compound come from men and women who are well-known in their respective localities. When a testimonial comes from anyone outside of Canada, it comes from some individual of national reputation. No doubtful or manufactured testimonials are ever submitted to the public; every letter is vouched for before it is used.

Mrs. Alex. Allen, of Ramsay, Ont., who was cured after ten years of sufferings from nervousness and neuralgia, writes as follows:—"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound has caused a remarkable change in my condition. For ten years I have suffered from nervousness and neuralgia, and have used medicines of all kinds without finding relief. Your Paine's Celery Compound was recommended to me; and after using seven bottles I find myself well and strong, and can rest and sleep with ease and comfort. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world and I always recommend it with pleasure."

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A NATIONAL BLESSING.

Paine's Celery Compound is Used in Thousands of Canadian Homes.

Wherever Physicians Practise it is Freely Ordered.

It is Generally Used All Over Three Continents of the World.



The greatest national blessing of the present day is Paine's Celery Compound, as generally used in thousands of Canadian homes. The reputation and popularity of this wonderful medicine is now fully established over three entire continents, and able physicians freely prescribe it from day to day. A noted physician recently wrote to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound as follows:—"In torpidity of the liver and nervous debility and kidney disorders, Paine's Celery Compound acts like a charm, restoring the general nervous system and these organs to their normal activity very speedily. It is of inestimable value, and of a wider range of action by far than any of its kindred remedies."

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Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE. Scott & Bowne, Baltimore. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY

Please see you get it with Metal (BLUE CASED) One Star. Capsules (PINK CASED) Two Stars. (GOLD CASED) Three Stars. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. - m15 C. BAY & CO., LONDON.

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Co. C., London.

H. B. HARDT.

Says He Was Canadian Commissioner at the Midwinter Fair at 'Frisko.

And Demands Money From Exhibitors Before Handing Over Diplomas or Medals.

In March last a communication was received by Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, from Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, in which that gentleman stated that a man ignorant of H. B. Hardt, had written from Portland that he held the diploma and medal awarded to Mr. Wells for cheese at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, and that they would be forwarded on receipt of \$8.50.

Surprised at this demand, Mr. Wells, not knowing Hardt, asked Mr. Anderson for information. Mr. Anderson thereupon communicated with Hardt, inquiring how it was he should have in his possession awards made to Canadian exhibitors.

Book came a letter from Mr. Hardt setting forth that "I was the acting commissioner for Canada at the Midwinter Fair, held at Portland, Ore., in 1893. He had, he claimed, acted in that capacity, "which services I performed honorably," which was given to the act as the act, Canada. He had all through the act, he said, assisted Mr. Anderson, the superintendent, in every way, and after Mr. Anderson's death he had written him as to the disposal of the Canadian awards, but got no reply. He therefore had directed the fair committee to hand them over to him. The correspondence, expressing, telegraphing and he was charging.

It may be stated that the Mr. Anderson referred to by Hardt is Mr. James Anderson, of Ontario, who was appointed by the Dominion government, Canadian commissioner at the Midwinter Fair. Deputy Minister Anderson wrote back to Hardt expressing surprise at the heavy charges, when 10 cents would have been sufficient postage to carry a diploma and medal around the world. Why, he asked, were not the medals left with the fair committee to forward, and how many more medals did Mr. Wells' award were in Hardt's possession?

For answer he received the following little list with the charges annexed: Chilliwack Cheese Factory (Wells), \$6.50; Lucy B. Johnson, Vancouver (Wells), \$5.00; New Westminster State Co. (Wells), \$5.00; R. Danamuir & Sons, Wellington (Wells), \$3.00; Rosefield & Son, Nanaimo (Wells), \$3.00; G. A. Reid, Redwood (Wells), \$3.00; James Anderson, residence unknown (Wells), \$3.00; Indian Head Experimental Farm (Wells), \$5.00; and Oil Cake Co., Winnipeg (Wells), \$5.00. Mr. Hardt forwarded free their awards to the Dominion government. He further intimated that if those diplomas and medals were wanted he had better be written to soon, as he expected to leave for the Mexico International fair at the City of Mexico by May 10. In his letters to Mr. Anderson Hardt sent a small outline from the regulations of the Midwinter Fair committee in regard to awards, which provided that medals and foreign sections exhibitors could be delivered to the commissioners of the several sections unless otherwise directed by the committee. He carefully had, however, omitted the preceding paragraph, which stated that diplomas and medals would be delivered free to exhibitors, the medals neatly packed and the diplomas in mailing tubes.

In the meantime Mr. Anderson, the deputy minister of agriculture, wrote to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa and to Mr. James Anderson, the Canadian commissioner. T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior, stating that already a similar complaint had been laid before the department, who advised the writer to have no dealings with Hardt, but to communicate with Henry E. Smith, secretary of the department of awards, San Francisco. The department writer stated, making further inquiries into the matter and would reply.

Mr. Anderson wrote to Messrs. Gardner & Thornock in San Francisco to inquire as to Mr. Hardt's authority to act as commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Thornock's reply was to the following effect: "I have been informed that Mr. Hardt appeared in this city, before the fair opened, and presented a list of intending exhibitors from various places in Canada; after he had secured space he assumed the title of commissioner for Canada, and was recognized by the management of the fair, which, I learn, was the only authority he had. "After the fair had closed considerable delay occurred in getting the awards ready for distribution, and it was finally decided to send free of charge, instead of the silver medals awarded by the various committees, and if the parties desired gold or silver medals they could buy them from the committee on awards.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Macmillan Wants a Waterpipe Frontage Tax to Replace Business Tax.

Day and Contract Labor Comes Up Again But No Action Is Taken.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Collector Mills yesterday received the following telegram from Ottawa: OTTAWA, May 3. Collector of Customs, Victoria, B.C.: The principal changes in the tariff are: Spirits have been increased twelve and a half cents per proof gallon, raw sugar, one-half cent per pound, and on present duties sugar, an additional one-half cent per pound. Have all entries made subject to amendment still. Amended entries in accordance with the tariff must be made on Saturday morning without fail. F. C. KILKREY.

THE CITY.

THE Songhees Indians are arranging a celebration of their own for the Queen's Birthday and have issued invitations to all the tribes in the country to attend a week's polo, opening on the 20th. It is expected that Chief George and his tribesmen expect to attend several hundred Indians at the celebration.

ONE of the most enjoyable entertainments ever held in the Centennial church was given last evening by the Songhees Indians. The sociability of those attending was the secret of the successful evening. The programme occupied the chair, was particularly happy in his remarks.

THE recent exam examinations have resulted as follows: For call and admission to practice, Messrs. C. W. Ward, Victoria, and P. McL. Forin, Westminster. Mr. C. H. Sever, Fort St. John, who was already a solicitor, has passed his call examination to practice as barrister. In the intermediate examinations Messrs. E. H. Simpkins and W. P. Grant, of Victoria, were successful.

FOUR junior orphans of the James Bays yesterday took an unexpected dip at the conclusion of their first practice spin in one of their overalls. They put their feet on their own before disembarking themselves, and the boat as if in protest it promptly turned them into the water. They got out without difficulty, but on righting the boat found the seam missing. Three of the latter were fished up during the day, but the last recovered the fourth had not yet been recovered.

THE first actual sale of beef cattle took place yesterday afternoon at the cattle market, under the direction of Messrs. Herbert Cathbert & Co. The attendance was good and fair prices were realized. The movement bids fair to assume considerable proportions, and it is expected that two hundred to four hundred head of cattle will be disposed of each month. They will be sold at both auction and private sale, this giving the small butchers of the city an opportunity of procuring their cattle at a reasonable price. Mr. Cathbert leaves tonight for his trip to the north, and the next sale will be held in two weeks.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace society yesterday evening fine music was provided as well as recitations, instrumental music and songs, and made several hours pass delightfully. The feature of the evening was, however, Dr. John Lang's readings from "Rab and His Friends," which were much appreciated. Of special interest also was the selection written by Dr. Brown on Dr. Chalmers, which the speaker added was a supplement to his lecture recently delivered before the society. Next week Mr. Leonard Tait is to lecture on "Great Britain, her place, power and destiny."

THE series of entertainments to be given by the Degree of Honor lodge, A. O. U. W., was pleasantly inaugurated with a social and dance in Semple's hall, Victoria West, last evening. The building was filled almost to its capacity—and beyond its capacity for the comfort of the dancers. There was a programme of some five numbers, exclusive of dances, furnished for the social, while for the dance, Messrs. Esplanade and Ball supplied an excellent programme. The former was as follows: Flano duet, Master and Miss Paden; song, piano duo, Mr. Collins; song, Thos. Gold; piano duo, Mr. Bland and Mr. Smith, and song, Jov. Bald. Refreshments were of course provided during the evening.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The finance committee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration last night at which a partial report by the collectors showed that it may conveniently be reckoned that, with the \$1,000 grant from the city, \$2,700 will be at the disposal of the committee this year. Taking this for a basis it was decided, on motion of Mr. Cuthbert, should that amount be realized, to make the appropriations as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Sports and games (\$300), Yachting (\$500), Sham fight (\$500), Band (\$100), Fire drill (\$200), Sundries (\$150), Total (\$2,700).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Macmillan Wants a Waterpipe Frontage Tax to Replace Business Tax.

Day and Contract Labor Comes Up Again But No Action Is Taken.

THE city council had a special meeting last night at which the first matter to come up was the protest from the Taylor Mill Co., the Shawinigan Mill Co., and James Leigh & Sons against being obliged to pay a wholesale traders tax, as they were, they said, retailers. In this connection F. McQuade & Son also registered a protest against paying a wholesale tax.

There was considerable dissatisfaction, constituted a wholesale and what a retail wholesaler had to pay \$50 every six months, while a retailer only paid \$25 for the same period. There was considerable dissatisfaction, constituted a wholesale and what a retail wholesaler had to pay \$50 every six months, while a retailer only paid \$25 for the same period.

ALD. MACMILLAN had always objected to these trade licenses as they never could be of all was the tax. One of the most unjust of all was the tax on water pipes. The principle was bad all through. There were places in the city who put the law at defiance. The lawyers never paid the tax for conveying through other people had to do so. There are arches, and he was while the contractors did, and he was while the contractors did, and he was while the contractors did.

ALD. CAMERON, like Ald. Macmillan, spoke against the system of license taxation. It was against the first principle of taxation. His private opinion was that the matter would be solved in the courts. ALD. HUMPHREY thought the best way was to refer the question of settling the difficulty between a wholesaler and retailer to a select committee. He made a motion to that effect.

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THE CITY.

There was a good attendance at the weekly concert of the Y.M.C.A. last evening, when the programme as published yesterday was admirably carried out.

THE application of the Crown for a change of venue to Victoria of the McInnes case, on which the jury at Nanaimo disagreed, has been granted, and the case will come up at the approaching assize here.

A TELEGRAM from Montreal, dated May 4th, states that it has advanced 75 cents per barrel at that point during the last four weeks. Advances from Puget Sound note an advance in wheat and flour, and in consequence the local price of flour has gone up 25 cents per barrel.

WHILE Victorians are pretty familiar with the splendid coal resources of this island, a reminder which is of interest to us as well as to visitors to the coast in the window of Spratt & Macmillan. It is a mammoth block weighing upwards of thirty-three hundred pounds.

A COUPLE of small boys will come before the police magistrate on Tuesday on a charge of stealing from the rabbits and fenders as well. Owing to their youth and the fact that the boys will be taken to have them smothered by their mothers on the 27th, the boys will be taken to have them smothered by their mothers on the 27th.

ARTICLES by women engaged in various business occupations in the city have been sent to the ladies in charge of the women's papers, to be issued on the 27th and 28th inst. The papers, it is promised, will contain a vast amount of specially interesting matter, and are expected that they will find a wide circulation.

YESTERDAY afternoon a Chinaman jumped from the platform moving train on Douglas street and fell. Before the car could be stopped the wheels passed over both of his feet crushing them severely and smashing both his heels into atoms. The accident happened near St. John's church. The Chinaman was placed on the car and brought further into town. Dr. McKeehan was summoned, and found it necessary to amputate part of each foot.

THE Oak Bay concert season, which was very auspiciously inaugurated last night, the fine band of the Y.M.C.A., giving the first open-air performance. The programme was very interesting in town, the air at Oak Bay was most delightful. The blazing bonfire added much to the enjoyment of the crowd. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney were among those who went out to enjoy the event.

ALD. CAMERON is of opinion that only those on the municipal voters' list should be employed on the new waterworks improving the water supply. He made a motion which he will bring up at the next council meeting: "That the water committee be instructed not to employ any person on the waterworks, until the names of the municipal voters' list of the city of Victoria for the year 1895, and that a similar clause be inserted in all contracts connected with the said works."

VICTORIA is still the supply centre of the province. The efforts of interested parties the direction of Spokane, British Columbia, have been awarded the contract for building the Kaslo & Slooan railway, have made their purchases in this city. Simon Leiser & Co. will ship three carloads of supplies via the Great Northern railway, tomorrow to Kootenay. The invoice aggregates away into the thousands, and Leiser & Co. have determined that goods can be purchased here and shipped to Kootenay to better advantage than on the American side.

ALD. PARTRIDGE has given notice that he will offer the following resolution at the Equitable Water Supply Company meeting: "Whereas the Equitable Water Supply Company are preparing to at once proceed with the construction of an extension of the railroad from Wellington to Comox, provided the Dominion subsidy of \$3,200 per mile is granted in aid thereof; and whereas the extension of such railroad would largely aid the development of the natural wealth of the province and in the settlement of vacant lands and would be in the general interest of Victoria as well as of the Dominion; be it therefore resolved that the city council earnestly press on the Dominion government the great importance of aiding the immediate construction of said railway by granting the subsidy of \$3,200 per mile; and be it also resolved that our representatives at Ottawa, Messrs. Earle and Prior, be requested to secure the granting of such aid from the Dominion government during the present session."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Cricketing Season Opened With an Interesting Match Marked by Fine Bowling.

Season's Prospects in Vancouver-Gun Club Meet-Horse Racing Propositions.

The opening cricket match of the season played yesterday at Beacon Hill between J. F. Faulkes' eleven and Victoria College, resulted in a win for the College. The bowling on both sides was particularly good, as can be seen from the scores following. The College went first to the bat, Prevost and J. McLeod facing the bowling of Perry and Drake. Prevost was the only one to reach double figures, scoring 16 runs. Mr. Faulkes' team were rather quickly disposed of by the bowling of Goward and Wilson. At the second innings the College managed to pile up 48 runs, G. Wilson, Prevost and D. McLeod batting well, the "Bumble Bees" being dismissed for 34.

THE Albion cricket club yesterday afternoon held a very successful practice at their grounds, Beacon Hill, which was the first of introducing some very promising new material. The Albions will place two eleven in the field this year, and go into active practice next week for the coming season. The club supporters that the team will be strong in the field and in the batting line-up. The secretary will be glad to hear from any intending members.

THE "LAXES" TO MEET. There will be a meeting of the James Bay lacrosse club on Monday evening, when the matter of reorganizing for the season and other important work will be dealt with. The meeting, which will be held at 7:30 o'clock, will be held in the club house on the Caledonia grounds.

LACROSSE IN VANCOUVER. Most of the playing members of the senior and intermediate lacrosse clubs in Vancouver have been faithfully practicing of late. They have now reached the stage to turn out in full force and show form and skill, that the teams for the coming struggle will be picked. The Vancouver seniors will make a great effort for the coming year for the first time in the history of the game in this city. East to cross sticks with the famous Quebec and Ontario clubs.

YACHTING. CLUB HOUSE TENDERS. Yesterday the Victoria Yacht Clubhouse Association was formally incorporated, with Messrs. G. A. Kirk, W. Bryce and George Sheppard as trustees. The contract for the new clubhouse has been let to T. P. West, and tenders have been invited for the erection of the superstructure, to be in by next Wednesday. The yacht club are pushing along as fast as possible as to be prepared for the Queen's Birthday Celebration.

THE GUN. The silver spoon contest of the Union gun club took place yesterday afternoon. J. C. McClure won on a score of 39. The other boys were very much lowered on account of the high wind blowing across the traps. Much annoyance was caused by the ground, who insisted on driving over the grounds in front of the score table and over wires, regardless of damage.

BASEBALL. GOSSIP OF THE AMITIES. The baseball season opens early this year. Next Saturday the newly organized Amity club will make its initial appearance on the Caledonia grounds against the ever-welcome Athletics of Seattle. It is current rumor that the Seattle boys will have a fast tri-weekly schedule which the C.P.R. team will follow during the summer. In the presence of the monthly service during the quiet season.

Some heavy pumps for the Union colliery were loaded by the steamer Joan after her arrival in port from Nanaimo and neighboring islands yesterday. The Norwegian steamer Solvæg entered the Equilmal dock yesterday for overhauling. She is one of the largest merchant vessels ever docked here. The bark Glory of the Seas, on route to Departure Bay from San Francisco for coal, sailed into Equilmal yesterday afternoon.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

led in stick work last year, closely followed by Duck. In addition to these, there are Gus and George Gower, Jackson, Partridge, Widdowson, Williams, Scott, Huxtable and Franklyn, who should give good accounts of themselves before any pitcher.

Respecting the B. C. Baseball League, outside of the meagre press report of the meeting of delegates, very little is known. However, if the league determines from the outset to enforce amateur qualifications for players, it should enlist popular support. The Victoria club will do all they can to encourage young players, as there are many promising ones in the local juvenile club, popular factor. There is the utmost enthusiasm in the East this year, and the West will not, it is felt, be behind in appreciating the merits of the game.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE. The tournament closes on Friday evening next at 8 p.m., and all games not then played will be contested as draws. The following is the score to date:

Table with 3 columns: Class, Name, Score. Lists names like T. Piper, B. Williams, etc. and their scores.

HERE AND THERE. Arthur Hancock, of Nanaimo, writes for the benefit of the celebration committee, that he would like to walk any eight corners for four miles (each walking one half mile) for a prize to be given on the 24th day, in Victoria.

THE programme for the Bowker park races on the 25th inst. has just been issued and includes a race for gentlemen's race horses in the half mile class, driven to road cart by gentlemen drivers; a cigar and bonnet race in half mile class, and a steeplechase. The masquerade ball under the auspices of the Vancouver cricket club was a net financial success. The dancing floor manufactured for the occasion was hypothesized to some of the members of the club. The ball will start the season with a few dollars in hand, but still in debt to the Brockton Point association.

Captain Morris and Messrs. Watts and Trost, of Vancouver, are arranging a yacht race between their respective flyers. The latter gentlemen will run the champion of the inlet, now in the auctioneer's hands. E. B. Dunbar, of Nanaimo, has been reinstated by the C.W.A. racing board, as an amateur.

WARNING. \$100 REWARD. Will be given to anyone who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark, which consists of the letters "T & B" stamped in brass on each plug of our

T & B MYRTLE NAVY SMOKING TOBACCO and "T & B" Tin Tag on our CHEWING TOBACCO.

The George E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

\$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will send you a 3 day absolutely sure cure for all skin diseases.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this food, which is the most delicate and nourishing of any ever prepared. It is the most judicious use of such articles of diet that a convalescent may be gradually built up until a strong and healthy condition is reached. It is a most valuable food for all who are suffering from indigestion, and is a most valuable food for all who are suffering from indigestion, and is a most valuable food for all who are suffering from indigestion."

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN. Certain in its effects and never blistered. Dr. J. J. Kendall, C. M. P., 100 West Broadway, New York City.

WARNING. \$100 REWARD. T & B MYRTLE NAVY SMOKING TOBACCO. CHEWING TOBACCO. \$3 A DAY SURE. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.







AMS.

Strength and

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Indian Complaints Against Their Agent—Vancover's Police Inquiry—Fruit Growers' Prospects.

In and About Nelson—Real Estate Movement in Kaslo—Prospects of Ainsworth.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 8.—McDowell & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, and Atkins Brothers, retail druggists, have amalgamated, capital stock \$100,000. They will run four stores, three here and one in Nanaimo.

The school trustees let the contract for building the Mount Pleasant schoolhouse to-night.

An ex-police man, on instructions of A.D. Gallagher, visited Dupont street and gave evidence at the police investigation as to the numerous questions of the day.

The Fruit Growers' Association met today. Considerable business was transacted. All the remarks embodied the hopeful condition of the fruit outlook for British Columbia.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 8.—The law students of Westminster have formed a law students' association with A. M. Whitehead president.

A site not three miles from Ladner's Landing has been selected for the erection of the proposed Delta Creamery. J. King, who held the position of butter maker at the Ontario agricultural college, has been engaged as superintendent.

A minority vote of the Westminster council showed the growing tendency to do away with the paid fire department and reduce the police force. It is probable that the police force would have been reduced if it had not been for the recent burglaries.

Mr. Townsend speaks after visiting 200 farms in the Chilliwack district. His journey was made to collect statistics and to make a last trip in connection with the seed distribution.

The excellent horticultural work done by the Board of Horticulture, according to Mr. Townsend, evident on all sides, the intelligent interest and increased practical knowledge apparent in the district being a most gratifying feature.

Extremely high water prevails on the Fraser river. The high water this early means that the danger from floods has now passed.

The Indian chiefs of the Fraser river tribes have met in Chilliwack and drafted resolutions asking for the dismissal of Indian Agent Devlin on the ground, as it is alleged, that the government gave him seed to give to the Indians, which he refused to do.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 8.—George Brown, who is down from China creek, is visiting the capital with the object of getting government assistance in the construction of another road into the mines.

The committee of the Presbyterian Synod on the appeal of the Rev. J. D. Peters, now calling meet at Union, deserted. Special Constable McCarty took the men in a cabin on Denman Island, but soon had them in jail.

NELSON.

The amount of ore shipped from the Blue Bell mine to the Pilot Bay smelter since January 1st was: January, 1,969 tons; February, 3,805 tons; March, 4,007 tons; April, 5,474 tons—Total, 15,255 tons.

The Monte Cristo, Enterprise and Iron Horse claims in Trail Creek district, were bonded this week to A. E. Humphreys, the amount stated in the bond being \$65,000, of which \$2,500 was cash.

Having cleaned up all the ore at Nakusp on Monday morning, the steamer Kootenai will on Monday begin running between Trail and Northport. As she can make a round trip a day and handle from 60 to 70 tons of ore at a trip, she will not accumulate her cargo at Trail. The Lytton will continue to make two trips a week to Northport, and as she handles 60 tons each trip, the two boats can easily take care of 500 tons a week.

wealth, which will be not less than \$3,000,000 in the aggregate this year.

Since piling was commenced over 3,000 yards of gravel have been run through the sluice boxes of the hydraulic company on Forty nine creek. Jesse Conroy of May, Idaho, is expected in on Tuesday to take charge of the work.

Persons of Silver King ore were shipped this week to the Montreal and Partridge Company of Batta. This is the company that is figuring on putting in a plant in the upper ores of Trail creek and the Nelson district. The point at which the plant will be erected has not yet been selected, but it will not be far from either Nelson or Northport. The ore shipped from the Silver King this week may settle the point.

It is said that the suit between Peter Larson & Co. and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, which involved over \$300,000, has been amicably adjusted.

The Montreal Trust Company of New York, which holds a mortgage on the road, has agreed to pay Larson's claim, payments to be made in instalments covering a period of three years.

The deal for the War Eagle mine, in Trail Creek district, has been declared off. The sale was to have been for \$1,000,000, a very good price considering that the property was purchased for \$17,000 by the present owners.

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There is no doubt that a plant will be erected to treat the output of the mine on the ground, thereby saving at least \$10 a ton on the amount now paid for freight and treatment.

There is a movement in real estate in Kaslo, both for lease and sale. The townsite company has notified squatters upon its lands that they must leave or be ejected, while the civic authorities have given notice, public and private, that all streets areas occupied by houses, tenements, messengers and hereditaments must be vacated by the 15th instant.

The work of grading the Kaslo & Sloon railway was begun on Wednesday morning very quietly. There was no fuss, and ceremony was conspicuous by its absence.

A few graders had come in and the contractors were desirous that they should lose no time as possible. Hence the work was got in readiness and the men put to do it.

Luther Brothers are making good headway on the Little Phil and Black Diamond tunnel. It is expected that the main vein will be struck in a few feet more.

The main vein in the tunnel, it will give the Little Phil and Black Diamond a depth of 180 to 200 feet on the surface the ore is high grade in silver. The owners contain plate putting in a wire tramway from the mines to the wharf at Ainsworth, some 4,000 feet.

At the No. 1 mine work is being pushed day and night. Some wonderful results have been made since superintendent McVoor took charge. There is an immense body of high grade ore, besides the concentration ore. The company has bought the E. W. R. on the south side, and the Little Cedar and Oasida on the north.

The Canadian Pacific Mining & Milling Company's claims Woodbury creek are being worked, and a vein of high grade ore was recently struck. The vein is about four feet wide and is showing better with depth.

On the Kootenay Mining & Development Company's property south of Woodbury creek a lead of high grade ore was also struck the past week. This is one of the best located properties in camp and should open into a valuable mine.

A change has occurred in the Indian and Illinois sons. On the latter shore is a fine showing of ore, from which they intend to commence shipping about July 1st.

Work was commenced at the Highland on Monday. The contract of 50 feet has been let in the lower tunnel, which is now in some 200 feet in good concentrating ore. The tunnel will be continued until the main north-south vein is struck. The vein is a large one of high grade ore, extending north across the Hand, where it shows nearly 2 feet of solid ore on the surface, as it also does farther north on the Twin.

In several places there are from 8 to 10 inches of solid galena ore. The Pacific Bullion & Mining Company of Spokane intends to commence work soon on the Spokane and Trintek.

Day Clark and Jimmie Van Hook, who have been working on the Ohio, report a very good strike on it the past week.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

China Negotiating a War Indemnity Loan—Japan to Have Additional Compensation.

France Requested to Assist China in Obtaining Money to Meet War Expenses.

LONDON, May 8.—A despatch to the Standard from Berlin says that rumors are current that a six per cent. Chinese war indemnity loan will be issued at 102.

A despatch to the Times from Paris says that Japan has surpassed the hopes of the friends of peace, and even the conditions arranged by Russia, France and Germany.

In a leader the Times says: "We welcome Japan's decision with satisfaction, as removing a danger to the peace of the far east. Had Japan allowed herself to become implicated in a struggle with Russia, the peace of the world would have been jeopardized."

A despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese Emperor has written to the Czar and President Faure, asking for assistance to meet the war indemnity, promising to grant important commercial advantages to Russia and France in return therefor.

It is reported that in consideration of the fulfilment of the Leasing power instalments, she will receive an additional sum of £10,000,000.

Five thousand soldiers have started from Canton for Formosa to suppress the extreme opposition to the Black Flag to the occupation of that island, and the Japanese according to the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan.

The French press, generally speaking, is very quiet. The only article of interest regarding the remonstrance of the powers as to the treaty of peace with China. Naturally, however, there are a few dissenting voices.

It is stated that France is negotiating with Japan regarding the recession of Formosa and the Pescadore islands to China. Japan is desirous in the event of Japan holding the balance of the strength of the Japanese garrisons and the number of warships must be limited.

The North German Gazette says that the Japanese representatives at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, and France and Russia, have renounced their claim to the Liao Tsin peninsula, including Port Arthur.

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

TORONTO, May 7.—(Special)—The Mail-Emprise says: "What the Manitoba government will do with the school question is not fairly well understood. When the case was sent to Winnipeg, the first impulse of Premier Greenway and his colleagues was to cast it promptly and abruptly into the Federal arena. Now it appears that the Manitoba government is going to say that it will take no action now; that it thinks no legislation should be given; but that it cannot take full action, as interpreted and understood by Mr. Sifton's reading of the remedial proposition, until the general election is held."

It is also said that Governor Sifton will be heard on the matter before the session is closed.

At a public meeting on the school question held at Fort Ellice, in the constituency of James Plender, the resolution was passed favoring the adoption of the Dominion school act as a compromise in the present Manitoba dispute.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

McCarthy on the Warpath—Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill Killed in Committee.

Dominion Rifle Association Meeting—The Martini-Medford Rifles—Annual Drills.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 8.—Deputy Minister McCarthy promises to get after the Dominion Rifle Association meeting to-night by 37 to 25. Mr. Charlton will endeavor to secure its restoration to the order paper.

Mr. Charlton's Sabbath observance bill was killed in committee to-night by 37 to 25. Mr. Charlton will endeavor to secure its restoration to the order paper.

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THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, May 7.—An immense meeting to protest against the Armenian outrages was held this evening at St. James Hall, the Duke of Argyll presiding. In opening the meeting, the Duke said it was a hopeless task to overcome the cause of corruption in Turkey. It was now the absolute duty of the British government to assume an active executive part in the Armenian question.

He read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which after remarking that the recollection of the Bulgarian horrors might have had the effect of preventing their repetition, Mr. Gladstone declares that Europe's duty is to place no reliance upon mere words but to adopt effective measures to prevent a recurrence. "I am confident," said the late Premier, "that England will not shrink from her duty, and I trust she will have the firm co-operation of France and Russia. If the other powers refrain it is to be regretted on their own account. The latter concludes with expressing the hope that moral pressure will suffice to induce the Sultan and his advisers to suppress these deeds of sin."

Lady Henry Somerset was lauded that the Armenian women. A hundred thousand women wearing the white ribbon were, she said, visibly present with her as she stood trying to represent their holy indignation and their burning love for their sister in the clutches of the harem despot of Constantinople.

Speeches were made by Mr. Clifford, Canon MacColl, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Canon Wilberforce, the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Bishop of Hereford. The latter in the course of his remarks made a political allusion, which was met with cries of "No party politics allowed."

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ery Compound to... I was troubled... I took two bottles... I was troubled... I took two bottles...

This, however, is... I was troubled... I took two bottles... I was troubled... I took two bottles...

OF CHANCEVY... I was troubled... I took two bottles... I was troubled... I took two bottles...

THE STOCK MARKET... I was troubled... I took two bottles... I was troubled... I took two bottles...

LOADING LUMBER... I was troubled... I took two bottles... I was troubled... I took two bottles...

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

THE FRASER RIVER FISHERY.

We are glad to see that it is proposed to make what our Ottawa correspondent designates "important concessions" to the owners of the Fraser River. We were pretty sure when Sir Charles Hibbert (Tupper was here last autumn that there would be soon an important change in the administration of the salmon fishery. Sir Hibbert was then Minister of Marine and Fisheries. His desire while in this Province evidently was to get all the information he could relative to the fisheries and to the grievances of which the owners complained. It was very clear that he made his inquiries with an open mind and in a conciliatory spirit. He acknowledged that mistakes had been made in the regulation of the fishery and he promised to correct what he was convinced were mistakes. It is greatly to be regretted that the news of Sir John Thompson's death compelled him to hasten to Ottawa before he had completed his inquiries. It was while he was personally prosecuting those inquiries on the Fraser that the telegram containing the sad news reached him.

Although he is no longer head of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, he has no doubt acquainted his successor with the conclusions at which he had arrived while in British Columbia. We do not think that the Hon. Mr. Coeigan has any prejudices to overcome in the matter of the Pacific Coast salmon fishery. He has the reputation of being a reasonable man, ready to hear patiently and without prejudice the pros and cons of any subject that is submitted to him for decision, and he has no doubt given his best consideration to all that has been said to him about that fishery by his predecessor and by the representatives of the province. He is, no doubt, acquainted with the importance of the salmon fishery to this province, and he must see that it is only fair to interfere with the business of the owners as little as possible consistent with the preservation of the fish.

The men who have risked their means in the business of fishing and preserving the salmon are in a different position, as regards the Government, to almost every other class of business men. The man who invests his money in a lumbering, a mining or a mercantile enterprise has very little to do with the Government. He is left pretty much to his own discretion. He is not hampered by rules or regulations. In the management of his business, if he respects the rights of other men, he is hardly conscious of the existence of a Government. But it is very different with the owner. The Government is very properly the protector of the fish, and in order to preserve them effectually it is obliged to interfere with the owner's operations. It prescribes the times and the seasons in which he may fish and in which he must refrain from fishing; it regulates the size of the mesh of the nets he uses, their length, and how far apart they must be when fishing; it limits the number of boats he can license and tells him what he must do with the offal of his cannery. It forbids the use of traps and other apparatus for catching fish which have been found to be most injurious to the fishery in other rivers. It can easily be seen that it requires good judgment and an extensive as well as a minute knowledge of the conditions under which the fishery is carried on and of the habits of the fish to make regulations that will not be oppressive and vexatious.

The object which the Government has in view is not to hamper the owners or to interfere unnecessarily with their business, but to preserve the salmon. It is not difficult to see that any regulation or interference that is not calculated to effect that object is unnecessary and vexatious. The principle, therefore, that should underlie the administration of the salmon fishery is to interfere with the fisherman and owners only when it is clear that the preservation of the fish requires such interference. If this principle had been kept steadily in view and acted upon there would, we think, have been very few misunderstandings between the owners and the Government.

Well-meaning persons, who knew little or nothing about the habits of the salmon or the effect of the regulations in vogue, have been nervously apprehensive that the salmon would be soon exterminated. They were continually exclaiming against the practices of the owners and complaining that if they were continued the river would soon be fished out. Many of these predictions are fortunately on record. They have nearly all proved false. The regulations with regard to close season and the time of fishing in each week have been cheerfully complied with by the owners. They are necessary. The regulations as to size of mesh have been generally obeyed, but the law with respect to offal has been to a very great extent a dead letter. Although men not connected with the fisheries have declared that permitting the offal to be thrown into the river is detrimental to fish life, there has been no perceptible diminution in the number of fish frequenting the river. The runs are now very much as they have always been. The run of 1893 was, we think, as large as any that ever entered the river since it has been fished by white men.

The conclusion to which the great majority of those who have studied the subject in this province have arrived, is that the regulations which have been observed are on the whole effective, and that those which have not been observed are unnecessary. The most important of the latter is the one respecting the disposal of offal. That the disregard of it

has not been followed by the effects apprehended needs no proof. The fish have not been exterminated or even lessened. It is said that the practice of allowing the offal to float down the river is injurious to the health of the inhabitants living on or near the banks. It is a little surprising to observe on what slight evidence this opinion is based. The Hon. Mr. Higgins, one of the Commissioners, was of the opinion that it was not sustained by the evidence, and we feel satisfied that any reasonable man who reads that evidence will come to the same conclusion.

GOOD BUT NOT WELCOME.

Adjutant Archibald and those in the Army and outside of it who exerted themselves to establish a Food and Shelter Home in this city, deserve every credit for their benevolent and disinterested exertions, but we most sincerely hope that the institution is not destined to live long. We heartily wish that it may soon die of inanition, but there may after a little while be no use for it in Victoria. Except for the sick, the orphan and the aged, there should be no use in a new country like this for charitable or quasi-charitable institutions. There is plenty of work to be done in developing the resources of the province for many a long year to come. Every able-bodied man and every healthy woman able to work should have no difficulty in getting work in British Columbia. We do not mean that they should crowd into the towns, which are overcrowded already; but they should settle in the country places, where there is room for hundreds of thousands, and where, if they work hard and steadily, they may get for themselves and their families all the necessities and many of the comforts and the luxuries of life. The simple, natural life and the healthy occupations of the country are better for the bodies and the souls of men, women and children than the artificial life of towns and cities. "Independence" should be every British Columbian's motto.

AN EMPTY THERM.

We see in the Mail and Empire that "Mr. Perry, one of the Liberal leaders from Prince Edward Island, makes the announcement that unless Parliament consents to bore a tunnel between the Island and the mainland of New Brunswick the province will secede from the union." Mr. Perry surely does not mean what he says. There are sensible people on the Island who, we venture to say, look upon Mr. Perry's talk as nothing more than electioneering bounce. They do not expect the Dominion to do impossibilities for their Island. There are about 1,300,000 acres of land on the Island. It takes say three millions of dollars to bore a tunnel under the sea nearly long this would amount to considerable more than two dollars an acre for every acre of land in the province. Is not this a little too much to pay for constant and unbroken communication between the Island and the Continent for four or five months, and those in the season in which business is slackest. Communication is kept up as usual by the Strait. It is navigable by subsidized steamboats, and a winter steamer which does its work very well. We have a notion that if the Island is fairly well treated by the Dominion in other respects—and it is well treated—its inhabitants will laugh at Mr. Perry or anyone else who talked to them about secession. The tunnel was a fact of Senator Howland, who is now Lieutenant-Governor of the Island Province. We have not heard his name mentioned in connection with the enterprise for some time.

NOT "KILLED."

The Montreal Times publishes the following table showing how the N. P. has "killed our foreign trade" in accordance with Grift predictions to that effect:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Year End, and Value. Rows include Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America, China and Japan, Switzerland, and Other countries.

This is the face of a very great fall in values! In volume our foreign trade is now more than double what it was when the National Policy was adopted. Another evidence of Grift's presence and wisdom.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

It is not the soldiers of Turkey alone who are merciless or the Kurds who are barbarous. The officers of justice are also dreadfully cruel. Practices to extort evidence that have been abandoned by all civilized nations appear to have survived in the dominions of the Sultan. The following description of the treatment of defenceless and unarmed men is taken from the report of the Armenian correspondent of the London Times:

has not been followed by the effects apprehended needs no proof. The fish have not been exterminated or even lessened. It is said that the practice of allowing the offal to float down the river is injurious to the health of the inhabitants living on or near the banks. It is a little surprising to observe on what slight evidence this opinion is based. The Hon. Mr. Higgins, one of the Commissioners, was of the opinion that it was not sustained by the evidence, and we feel satisfied that any reasonable man who reads that evidence will come to the same conclusion.

BADLY SOLD.

The Government of Nicaragua now see that dependence there is to be placed on the jingo journalists and politicians of the United States. The Nicaraguans were, no doubt, encouraged in resisting the reasonable demand of Great Britain by the threatening attitude assumed by the jingo bunnies. They defied Great Britain to land a soldier or to occupy a foot of land on any part of the continent of America. The Monroe Doctrine was invoked as if it were something sacred to Americans, and braying to Europeans. The Nicaraguans might well be excused if they came to the conclusion that there was something solid and substantial behind all that swagger and bluster. But they soon found that it was sound and fury, signifying nothing. The British Government acted as if the American jingo did not exist. It quietly but firmly insisted on its claim, and when British warships steamed into the harbor of Corinto and when British marines and bluejackets occupied that seaport the jingoes collapsed. They could give the Government whom they had encouraged to resist a just and reasonable demand, no assistance whatever. Even the Government which, according to the jingoes, was to do such great things, looked on approvingly. The President knew that it was time that the Nicaraguan and the other little republics were taught good manners and respect for the rights of foreigners resident within their borders.

GOOD ADVICE.

We find that the Montreal Gazette considers the uncertainty as to the navigability of Hudson Bay, the chief objection to extending aid to the Hudson Bay Railway. In its issue of the 29th ult., it says: "Now, an advance of \$100,000 a mile may not be excessive for the construction of a railway to York Factory, considering the character of country through which the line would have to be built and maintained for 400 miles from the Saskatchewan east to the Bay; but before Parliament is justified in inaugurating the policy of a through high-way to Hudson Bay for the purpose of providing a new avenue of transportation for the products and commerce of the Northwest the feasibility of the route needs to be better determined. By that we do not mean to imply that any physical obstacle to the construction of a railway to the Bay. Building the land portion of the route would be an easy matter in the hands of men who have pioneered the Rocky mountains. It is the duration of safe navigation of Hudson's straits and the practicability of the scheme which makes it necessary for the government to proceed circumspectly, because it would be a humiliating thing to discover after the road was built to the Bay that the period and the shortness of navigation through the Straits necessitated for the maintenance and operation of the route rates of freight as high as those now complained of. If, therefore, the assistance asked of the Government is for the initial stage of a new transportation route between the Northwest and the East, we repeat that its practicability and utility have yet to be so clearly demonstrated as to warrant the aid."

It would be indeed singular if the Government subsidised the road or made large advances to its projectors without first finding out whether the Hudson Bay route can be depended upon as a commercial route. We infer from the tone of the Gazette's article that certainty on that head has not yet been arrived at. That being the case, the Gazette's advice, to proceed circumspectly, is dictated by ordinary prudence and common sense.

VERY INACQUAINTED.

It is well known that figures are not the strong point of the organ of the Opposition in this city. It is not exact, and it is either dishonest or careless—faulst or rather vicious in anyone undertaking to deal with figures are unparadise. It quoted the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1894 yesterday to prove that the tariff "is substantially as high as ever it was." It makes those returns give the value of the total dutiable goods to be \$69,873,571, the duty paid \$21,161,710, and average duty 30.8 per cent. When referred to the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1894, printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, we find that the total value of the dutiable goods entered for consumption was, in 1894, \$62,779,182, and the total duty collected, \$19,379,822.32. So, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, the Times is \$7,004,389 astray in value of dutiable goods all imported, and \$1,781,988 in the amount of duty paid. Singularly enough we see the Customs taxation for 1894 given in the same issue of the Times at \$19,193,114, which is nearer the truth, but still not correct. Here we have in the Times two statements of the revenue for the same year differing from each other to the extent of nearly two millions of dollars, and neither of them correct according to the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns.

Our contemporary's data being inaccurate his conclusion must necessarily be wrong. Besides, it takes an unfair way of estimating the average duty on imports. It is quite evident that when a comparison is made of the duty paid under two tariffs the whole of the imports, free as well as dutiable, should be taken into the calculation. Anyone can see that if, when a tariff is revised, large additions are made to the free list, the average rate of duty is lowered, even if the rate paid on the goods still paying duty is as high as ever

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS advertisement with large stylized text.

It was, now, let us turn to the Trade and Navigation Returns to see if the duty paid under the revised tariff is, as our contemporary asserts, "substantially as high as ever it was." On page 21 we find the percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free, in 1894 17.13. Now this is lower than it has been since 1880—in that year the average duty was 19.70 per cent. There is a good deal of difference between 30.8 per cent, which the Times sets down as the average duty, and 17.13, the rate given in the Trade and Navigation Returns. There is another way in which the burden of taxation can be measured and that is the rate paid per head of the population. In 1894 the rate was \$3.86 per head. This is the lowest since 1881. In that year the rate was \$4.26 per head. The customs taxation was last year just 40 cents a head less than it was in 1881. Now, if the Trade and Navigation Returns are correct, anyone who can read and is tolerably expert in adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing, must see that the Times is altogether wrong when it says that "the tariff is substantially as high as ever it was."

ALWAYS A PROTECTIONIST.

Some of the journalists of the Liberal party have tried to create the impression that Sir John A. Macdonald at one period of his career favored commercial union with the United States, and that he was a staunch free trader up to the election campaign of 1878. Happily Sir John A.'s opinions on both these subjects are on record. The Parliamentary Debates show that long before 1878 the Leader of the Conservative party was strongly opposed to any commercial arrangement with the United States that involved discrimination in trade against Great Britain, and that he was in favor of a national policy of moderate protection. In March, 1870 (dates are important in this matter), the Hon. L. S. Huntington, one of the leading Liberals of the day, moved a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of a Customs Union with the United States, and asking the Imperial Government to grant the Dominion power to negotiate in trade matters directly with foreign nations. Sir A. T. Galt, who was then also in Opposition, moved an amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution striking out the part relating to a Customs Union with the United States, but enlarging the clause concerning direct negotiations with foreign nations, making it cover all British possessions as well. In the debate which ensued, Sir John Macdonald said:

The honorable member for Sherbrooke has struck out of the resolutions, which purport to be in favor of free trade, that portion which referred to Customs Union and which was in fact the beginning, the end and the burden of the resolutions. The principle sought to be established by these resolutions was the principle of establishing a Union with the United States against our Mother Country. That was the principle established, that was the principle repudiated and rejected by this house, rejected by the friends of the hon. member, and wiped out of existence by the member for Sherbrooke who has dissented from it. Well, sir, the resolutions have gone to their grave. Let me ask personal friend, you tried to cast in the shade before him to protect him, and to break his fall. Now, I for one am resolved that he shall not succeed by adopting a portion of the original resolutions in absolving the member for Sherbrooke from the obloquy which must be cast upon his actions by the people. And I shall move an amendment to the amendment for at once establishing the opinion of the house and country upon the merits of the hon. member. Even if the resolutions of the member for Sherbrooke were unexceptionable, even if they were proposed so as to meet the approbation of the house generally, they shall not be brought down as a means of preventing our casting our censure upon the resolutions of the member for Sherbrooke; they shall not be allowed to break the fall or soften the blow of that hon. gentleman. But, after all, do these resolutions commend themselves to the good sense and patriotic feeling of a majority of the house and country? Sir, I think they are an objectionable in spirit as the original resolutions are objectionable not only in spirit but in letter.

The amendment proposed by Sir John Macdonald was characteristic of him as a loyal British subject and a staunch upholder of British connection. It was this: "That all after the word 'resolved' in the main resolution be struck out and the following substituted: 'That this house, while desiring to obtain for the Dominion the freest access to the markets of the world, and thus augmenting and extending its prosperity, is satisfied that this object can best be obtained by the concurrent action of the Imperial and Canadian governments, and that any attempt to enter into a treaty with a foreign power without the

strong and direct support of the Mother Country, as the principal party, must fail, and that a Customs Union with the United States, now heavily taxed, would be unfair to the Empire and injurious to the Dominion, and weaken the ties now so happily existing between them."

The closing words of this trenchant speech were, "This amendment, I am sure, will meet with the support of the country and put a quietus on Zollverein Customs unions, free trade and the right to declare peace and war."

In the same session of the same year (1870) eight years, according to some, before Sir John's conversion to a "national policy" of protection, in the debate on the Budget, which was condemned as protectionist by Mr. Holton, a leading Liberal—as being the beginning of a National Policy—Sir John Macdonald said:

He would ask—judging from the petitions presented to this House since the beginning of the session—if there had not been a general pronouncement from all parts of Canada in favor of a National Policy (hear). Hon. Mr. Holton—No. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald—The hon. member for Chateauguay says No. Well, he represents Chateauguay and not the whole country. Perhaps his constituents do not understand the merits of reciprocity with the United States and the merits of the Canadian policy. The hon. member for Chateauguay was obstinately opposed to anything like a National Policy. The hon. gentleman thinks that free trade, after the fashion of Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill and John Bright is the Bible, the catechism, the creed, and the patronizer of the political belief of Canada. That hon. gentleman's belief and his (Sir John's) were altogether different. He was a most zealous disbeliever in it (Mr. Holton's policy). He (Sir John) believed we had a policy of our own, and that we would have a policy of our own, notwithstanding the remarks of the hon. gentleman.

Here we have an emphatic declaration against free trade as a policy for Canada and in favor of a protectionist policy suited to the circumstances of the country made by the Conservative leader in 1870. Mr. Holton, an able man, and a man whom Sir John liked and respected, was an ardent free trader as free trade is understood in England, but the Conservative leader, after defining Mr. Holton's commercial creed, said that "the hon. gentleman's belief and his were altogether different." Knowing that Sir John Macdonald as early as 1870—only three years after the Confederation was formed—avowed his belief in a national policy, "a policy of our own," how can anyone have the effrontery to say that he was a believer in free trade in 1873, and only adopted protection as an expedient to get into power?

A POPULAR ERROR.

A great many are under the impression that poverty and pauperism are increasing in Great Britain. A certain class of agitators are continually declaring that in the Mother Country, and indeed in every other within the bounds of civilization, the poor are becoming poorer while the rich are getting richer. This is almost every gathering of those who are discontented with the present condition of things is said and re-said as an undoubted truth. But honest and intelligent inquiry has shown that this which is given out as truth with such confidence, is not truth at all but the very opposite of the truth. A Commission was appointed by the British Parliament some time ago to inquire into the condition of the Aged Poor. Among the members of the Commission were the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Charles Booth, Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Joseph Arch. The report of the Commission has been published, and it is described as a very "hopeful" one. This is how one of the best of the American newspapers comments upon that report: "There are volumes of encouragement in this report to those who are trying to defeat the schemes of socialism and communism that are appearing in the legislative bodies of Great Britain and the United States, as well as those of the less favored countries of Europe. The increase of the prosperity of the workingman has been generally recognized, but it will be increased by wise legislation, but it will be increased by such legislation as the socialist demagogue proposes. What we need in this direction is an individual freedom larger even than that which we now enjoy—a larger opportunity for the best men to gain all the advantage possible from the free employment of their abilities, to the end, among other things, that they may increase opportunities for others, and especially for men of humble powers. The collectivist extorter is the worst enemy of the workingman—the enemy who urges him to put a block in the way of his own progress. It is most cheering to find 'that the increase of the prosperity of the wage-earner

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

This giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and

Bright, Clear Skin to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scour, etc., after years of triumphant and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

has been general and that the workingman is earning more and living better than at any former time in the history of wages and prices." The contrary of this is being dinned into the ears of the workmen of to-day, until they have come to believe that their condition is worse and their hardships more and greater than those of the workmen of any other generation. It might be well to ask the men who consider it their mission in this world to make workmen discontented with their own lot and with the present condition of society, for some proof of the sweeping assertions which they are making relative to the comparative misery and degradation of the working classes of to-day.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Appointments to the Visiting and Consulting Staffs Discussed and Finally Decided Upon.

Request for the City Grant—The Training Course—Reports Received and Adopted.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening. President Joshua Davies occupied the chair, and the other directors present were Messrs. A. Wilson, Chas. Hayward, G. E. Brown, J. L. Crimp, H. Dallas Helmsken, J. Stuart Yates, I. Braverman and John Braden. A communication was received from Dr. Milne, making the suggestion that the course for nurses be three years instead of two, as in his opinion the time at present is too short. By adding another year to the time of study the subject of midwifery and attendance at such cases could be included, and would be valuable in perfecting the course and fitting the nurse for any duties of that kind she might be called upon to attend. On motion it was voted that Dr. Milne be thanked for his letter and that the matter be referred to a special committee to investigate and report at the next meeting. Messrs. Hayward, Yates and Braverman were named as the committee.

The report of the resident physician, Dr. Richardson, was received, showing the number of patients in the hospital as 27, number admitted during the month, 37; discharged, 27; died, 3; in hospital May 1, 44. The cost of keep of patients during the month was \$1.35 per diem—a larger amount than usual, a fact which the doctor was looking into. Referred to the committee for the month. The report from the matron, Miss McMillan, stated that the revenue had completed her two years' course had been filled by Miss Allison. Donations had been received as follows: Flowers, Mrs. G. A. McTavish's books, Dr. Russell's magazines, Mr. A. E. Mackay and James Bay (Alkali) Association. The report was received and the donors were thanked.

The committee appointed to interview Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, regarding the old man at the hospital, who, it is held, provided care at the old man's home, stated that Mr. Martin assured them that the man would be removed to Kamloops just as soon as the provincial home there is opened.

Messrs. Wilson, Brown and Helmsken, committee on filling appointments on the medical staff, presented their report as follows: Consulting staff—Hon. J. S. Helmsken, Dr. L. W. Powell, Dr. E. O. Huntington, Dr. G. L. Milne, Dr. J. D. Helmsken, Dr. Redmond. Visiting staff—Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Davis; assistant surgeon, Dr. H. Russell; registrar, Dr. Watt; physician, Dr. O. M. Jones; assistant physician, Dr. J. A. Dunlop; registrar, Dr. Corran; oculist and aurist, Dr. Long; pathologist, Dr. McKeehan. The report was adopted, Messrs. Hayward and Crimp voting contra.

On motion of Mr. Brown and Mr. Crimp, it was decided that the secretary communicate with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, stating that "the opportunities of our tradesmen prompt the board to ask that the money voted for their institution be paid as early a date as possible."

It was decided that the presentation of diplomas to nurses by Hon. J. S. Helmsken should take place Friday, May 17, at 3:30 p.m.

KINGSTON, May 7.—Bush fires are raging over an area of many miles east of Donaldson's mill, on the line of the Kingston & Pembroke railway, and not much valuable timber is left.

TORTURE UNTOLD WAS SUFFERED.

A Well Known Gentleman in the District of Algoma Writes About His Sufferings.

GENTLEMEN.—About three months ago I was all used up with rheumatism, suffering more than torture from it frequently. I took three bottles of your valuable medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, and now feel all O.K. again. Some six years ago I took a few bottles of B.B.B. and found it the best medicine I had ever used. I had the very best of health until this attack of Rheumatism, and now I am glad to say that B.B.B. has made me as sound as a dollar.

A. McCORMACK, Kenaboth P. O., Ont.

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The report of the resident physician, Dr. Richardson, was received, showing the number of patients in the hospital as 27, number admitted during the month, 37; discharged, 27; died, 3; in hospital May 1, 44. The cost of keep of patients during the month was \$1.35 per diem—a larger amount than usual, a fact which the doctor was looking into. Referred to the committee for the month. The report from the matron, Miss McMillan, stated that the revenue had completed her two years' course had been filled by Miss Allison. Donations had been received as follows: Flowers, Mrs. G. A. McTavish's books, Dr. Russell's magazines, Mr. A. E. Mackay and James Bay (Alkali) Association. The report was received and the donors were thanked.

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Messrs. Wilson, Brown and Helmsken, committee on filling appointments on the medical staff, presented their report as follows: Consulting staff—Hon. J. S. Helmsken, Dr. L. W. Powell, Dr. E. O. Huntington, Dr. G. L. Milne, Dr. J. D. Helmsken, Dr. Redmond. Visiting staff—Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Davis; assistant surgeon, Dr. H. Russell; registrar, Dr. Watt; physician, Dr. O. M. Jones; assistant physician, Dr. J. A. Dunlop; registrar, Dr. Corran; oculist and aurist, Dr. Long; pathologist, Dr. McKeehan. The report was adopted, Messrs. Hayward and Crimp voting contra.

On motion of Mr. Brown and Mr. Crimp, it was decided that the secretary communicate with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, stating that "the opportunities of our tradesmen prompt the board to ask that the money voted for their institution be paid as early a date as possible."

It was decided that the presentation of diplomas to nurses by Hon. J. S. Helmsken should take place Friday, May 17, at 3:30 p.m.

KINGSTON, May 7.—Bush fires are raging over an area of many miles east of Donaldson's mill, on the line of the Kingston & Pembroke railway, and not much valuable timber is left.

TORTURE UNTOLD WAS SUFFERED.

A Well Known Gentleman in the District of Algoma Writes About His Sufferings.

GENTLEMEN.—About three months ago I was all used up with rheumatism, suffering more than torture from it frequently. I took three bottles of your valuable medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, and now feel all O.K. again. Some six years ago I took a few bottles of B.B.B. and found it the best medicine I had ever used. I had the very best of health until this attack of Rheumatism, and now I am glad to say that B.B.B. has made me as sound as a dollar.

A. McCORMACK, Kenaboth P. O., Ont.

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

This giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and

Bright, Clear Skin to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scour, etc., after years of triumphant and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

has been general and that the workingman is earning more and living better than at any former time in the history of wages and prices." The contrary of this is being dinned into the ears of the workmen of to-day, until they have come to believe that their condition is worse and their hardships more and greater than those of the workmen of any other generation. It might be well to ask the men who consider it their mission in this world to make workmen discontented with their own lot and with the present condition of society, for some proof of the sweeping assertions which they are making relative to the comparative misery and degradation of the working classes of to-day.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Appointments to the Visiting and Consulting Staffs Discussed and Finally Decided Upon.

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The Colonist.

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TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada)...

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS as distinguished from everything of a transient character...

GOOD FOR PARTS I TO 20 INCLUSIVE. NAME: P.O.: Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS. A Generally Well-To-Do Portion of the Community—The Songhee Bank Account.

Interesting Facts and Figures from the Last Official Reports of the Department.

There are some particulars of special interest to Victorians in the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs...

The Indians of the Fraser river agency have 3,818 acres under cultivation, and raised in 1893 34,442 bushels of corn...

As to the future, Mr. A. W. Yowell, superintendent of Indian affairs in this province...

It is noticeable that within the last few years there has been a falling off in the gross earnings of the natives in British Columbia...

DANGER OVER.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times says that the Russian government has decided with regard to the protest of the Japanese...

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Senator Macdonald on the Trade Questions—Cause of the Decline in Revenue.

The School Matter—Death of Sir John Thompson—The Governor's Visit.

During the course of the debate on the address in the Senate Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) said:

I do not intend to refer to all the paragraphs in the address, but I wish to say a few words on two or three of the subjects dealt with by His Excellency. Although it has been customary for the leader of the house and the leader of the opposition to monopolize the expression of their approval of the speeches delivered by the mover and seconder of the address...

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

Hawaiians Agitated in Expectation of Another Rising Against the Dole Government.

Annexation Movement Receives a Set-back—Arrangements of the Sugar Trust.

HONOLULU, April 29.—(Per St. Gallen, San Francisco, May 6.)—Rumors of an impending revolution are still rife, and the stories are of such a nature that no little alarm is felt in government circles.

The natives are in a state of expectancy, and word has been quietly passed among them that a short space of time will see the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy.

Minister Hatch has received a communication from Secretary Gresham, through U.S. Minister Willis, in regard to naturalization of the Hawaiian people.

The Hawaiian government is putting into effect measures which will perhaps change altogether the immigration stream.

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CAPTURE OF LIMA.

Graphic Description of the Battle Between the Nationals and Coercist Forces.

Three Days of Terror in the City During the Fight for Supremacy.

A copy of the Peruvian Mail, just to hand, gives a decidedly interesting account of the attack and capture of Lima by the National army...

The battle within the city raged for three days—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, March 17, 18 and 19. The Coercist army numbering about 4,000 men, held the city and their line of defence extended over a distance of some ten miles...

The National forces, in three divisions numbering 3,200 advanced on the city from three directions under Don Nicolas de Piérola. The armament of the National army was extensively heterogeneous.

On the Saturday the Nationals began their advance and after some fighting reached the city under cover of dense fog, in the early Sunday morning...

At daybreak on Monday the fighting was resumed. Detachments of the National army appeared in the neighborhood of the Concepcion market, occupied the roofs of the buildings and attempted to dislodge the Coercists from the tower of San Pedro church...

Similar scenes were going on all over the city. All the inmates of the houses on the ground floor huddled together in the back rooms; those who lived in upper stories could manage to gain the ground floor...

On Tuesday morning the fighting recommenced, but the firing was more desultory; the Nationals were repairing their barriades and preparing to renew the struggle.

People then began to come out of their houses and move about the streets. The only thing that could ever appreciate the horrors of the two days' fighting...

The following incident of the fight is vouched for: An Indian montero, alone with his rifle on his shoulder, came out of San Cristobal street to that of Plaza de Santa Catalina...

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MEN'S SPRING SUITS \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$1.50, \$1.60, \$2.25, \$2.75. THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, ETC., IN THE CITY.

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

LEA AND PERRINS' ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE is NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CORINTH EVACUATED. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 6.—The Nicaraguan government having, through the Salvadorian minister at London, accepted the modified ultimatum of the British government...

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. LONDON, May 7.—The third biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will open in this city June 16 next.

The Daily News says: "The world has not appreciated the wisdom of President Zelaya of Nicaragua or recognized his wisdom. The United States having refused to dance to the piping he now warns them of Nicaragua's bitterness and indignation."