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P.P. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

PART 1.

NOBLE LINES UNITED.

Marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie.

Mercier Talks Independence in New York - Anarchists Foiled.

The Eight Hundredth Anniversary of an English Cothed-

ral Celebrated.

Vienna, April 10.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is devoting his time and money to preparations for maintaining a magnificent court in Sofia after his marriage to Prince Ferdinand Maxmilian Charles Leopoid Marie of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and the Princess Marie Louise, daught and the Pr and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, was celebrated to-day with considerable state and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage at the Villa Panore, Via Reg-

There were two ceremonies, the first civil and the second religious. The bride was robed in a magnificent gown of white corded silk, covered with a network of the finest pearls, and wore a diamond necklace that four times encir-The groom was in cled her throat.

full military uni-form, while the breast of his tunic was covered with nearly a score of medals and decorations, including the decorations of the order of St. Stanislaus, bethe Czar of

Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Phillipe, and is consequently related to the royal families of England and Belgium. He is 32 years of age, has never before been married, is extremely intellectual and speaks seven languages. In 1887 he was offered and accepted the Bulgarian was offered and accepted the Bulgarian crown from the delegates from Sofia, and is now the ruler of that country, although Russia has withheld its sanction to his exercise of authority.

The bride is the daughter of Don Robert of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, and of his first wife, Princess Marie

bride is the daughter Bourbon, Duke of Parma, and of hi rst wife, Prin-cess Marie Pia of Bourbon, daughter of the late Ferdinand II. of two Sicilies. She is 23 and highly accomplished, being mistress of half a dozen languages, an artist of considerable

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE ability, and is considered a very In personal good musician. ance she bears a marked resemblance to the Duchess of Beri, mother of the Comte de Chambord. It is thought the wedding will precipitate a decisive struggle between Russia and Bulgaria concerning the final disposal of the Bulgarian throne.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE

Spanish Anarchists Foiled.

Madrid, April 10.-The government has discovered an alarming conspiracy of Anarchists at Xerxes. It evidently has for its object an insurrectoni against the authorities. Anarchists have been has for its object an insurrection against of their executed companions The auprities recently received information that the anarchists were armed and at a meeting at a farm house succeeded in capturing several desperate outlaws. Documents recovered show that another outbreak was to have occurred to-day. The prisoners were jailed and will be given speedy trial.

Mercier on Canadian Independence.

New York, April 10.—The Times prints an interview with ex-Premier Mercier, in which he said he was not in favor of Canadian annexation at the present, but of Canadian independence. "In advocating independence in Canada," he said, "I do not do it for the se of promoting annexation to the urpose of promoting annexation to the Inited States. I think the provinces the Dominion should be free and dependent and not under the control of the imperial government, which does not seem to be of much advantage. Canada contains about five million peo-ple able to govern themselves. If we could secure independence that would be a great step forward. Then if we fail as a nation we could think of annexation to the United States. It would, I think, be useress to make the mexation without first obtaining complete separation from Great Britain. Mr. Mercier said he is here for pleasof prominent Canadian gentlemen.

Decision on Wednesday.

London, April 10.—The Paris corre-pondest of the Daily Telegraph sass hat the Behring Sea arbitrators have decided to give their judgment as to the admissability of the British supplementary report to evidence next Wednes-

An Ancient Edifice.

New York., April 10.-A London despatch of Saturday says: To-day was the eight hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Winchester cathedral, and the event is being commemorated in the venerable edifice with solemn ser-There was a celebration of ommunion at 6 o'clock this mornto overflowing. Within the chancel were the bishops of Gloster and Bristal Commenced to the commence of the chancel were the bishops of Gloster and Bristal Commence of the chancel were the bishops of Gloster and Bristal Commence of the chancel of tol, London, Exeter, Worcester and several other primates, together with over one hundred leading Episcopal di-vines in full episcopal robes. The archbishop of Canterbury, in an eloquent R. May of Nanaimo sermon, paid a tribute to the venerable business visit this week.

pile, and referred to the fact that a house of Christian worship existed in the town as early as 169. He narrated how Bishop Walkelin had secured wood for the completion of the cathedral by depleting an entire forest belonging to the king, and that in consequence he nearly lost his head.

Notice to quit.

City of Mexico, April 10.—Thomas Ryan, United States minister to Mexico, has just received official notice from Secretary of State Gresham of the appointment of Isaae P. Gray as his successor, and has been requested to await the arrival of Mr. Gray. Mr. Gray will arrive here on May 1st.

Intend Living in Style

and many valuable paintings

VANCOUVER DISTRICT ELECTION

May 9th Fixed as the Date-A survey of the Province.

Ottawa, April 10.-The writ for the election in Vancouver district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. D. W. Gordon, M. P., has been issued. The nomination is fixed for May 2nd, and polling for the 9th. Mr. Marshall Bray, the provincial government agent, has been appointed returning officer.

Mr. Drewrey has resigned his position in the interior department and has been engaged by the British Columbia govermment to make a photo-topographic survey of that province. Mr. Drewrey was named as one of the Alaska boundary commissioners, but refused the po-sition on account of his engagement with the province.

It is stated that the two steamships

792,000 more than at the corresponding

period last year.

A customs ruling states that cash registers, by whatever name known, are dutiable at 35 per cent.

It is stated that J. M. Macoun, son of professor Macoun, who is acting as secretary to Mr. Dawson in connection with the Behring Sea commission, will receive a C. M. G. period last year.

WANTED, A LIBERAL.

Faople of the District, Tired of Muddle-Head-

ed Toryism, Desire a Change. Union, April 7 .- Mayor Haslam of Nanaimo has sent postal cards to all electors in the district stating that he is running for the Dominion House. Word has been received that Mr. Hunter is Word life.' not going to run. The feeling here is that Mr. Hunter would have made a better member than Mr. Haslam, and people are not at all satisfied that Mr. Haslam should be elected by acclamaion. Your correspondent has been over great part of Vancouver district, and from what he can learn a candidate running in the Liberal interests with Mr. Hunter not in the field would poll a large vote and have a good chance of being elected. The time has come when electors should fight for principles rather than men, and we should have a good, honest party fight in Vancouver district.
Who will run in the Liberal interest? Comox and Union will give him a hearty

A large and representative meeting was held at Courtenay on Monday to discuss road and bridge matters. A committee was appointed to examine Long Bridge and report. The committee, conisisting of A. Urquhart, Robert Grant, Isaac Davis, J. McKenzie and S. J. Piercy examined the bridge and found it in a very rotten condition. The timbers will hardly hold the weight of the bridge and it is unsafe to travel over. They recommend that \$3000 of the present grant be set apart for an embank-ment in place of a bridge. The farmers whom the embankment will benefit are willing to contribute \$1000 towards it. Had the money that was wasted in other years been spent here the embank-ment would now be completed.

Comox is getting noted for its courts and cases. Robert Gilbert was given a month in Nanaimo goal for stealing a can of beans from S. J. Cliffe. Mr. Cliffe being a hotelkeeper furnished Gilbert with liquor. Gilbert got drunk and while in this state stole the beans. Cliffe had him arrested and brought before Justice Drabble. The affair has not added to Mr. Cliffe's popularity as a hotel-keeper nor to Mr. Drabble's as a J. P.

Another case came off last night. N. Cheney had Robert Swan and Tom Piercy of Denman Island before Justice Drabble for refusing to give him the key of the Denman Island warehouse. It seems R. Grant of Union furnished the lumber on condition that the building be for the use of all the settlers on the island, but Messrs. Swan and Piercy wanted to run it to suit themselves. If the building is to be a private concern the Government should see that it is re-moved off the public wharf. If the justices of the peace would make the costs f a case larger they would not be troubled with so many petty cases.

Comox lost one of its pioneers this week. Reginald Terry Carwithen, one of the first settlers, died on Saturday last from pneumonia. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser returned home on Wednesday after a two weeks' visit in Victoria. Mrs. Fraser is recovering from her late illness. The wife of the Rev. Mr. McRae of Nanaime ac-

companied them. Mr. Ross and Miss Spragge, who spent their Easter holidays in Victoria, re-turned on Wednesday. Mrs. J. McKim of Courtenay has re-

turned from Victoria with a fine line of millinery. Thos. Milne has just finished the Union hospital. His brush has worked some wonderful changes and the hospital changes and the hospital changes are building. He tal now is a handsome building.

goes to Nanaimo to-day.

R. May of Nanaimo paid Union a

afternoon on the part of publicans and others to make an imposing public demonstration against the proposed law establishing local option and abridging the privileges of the liquor trade resulted in a scene of riot and disorder. The lan of the managers of the demonstraplan of the managers of the demonstra-tion was to have processions formed in the various districts, all of them con-verging into Trafalgar square, where the meeting of protest was to be held. About half-past four o'clock the pro-cession began to reach the square, the first procession being headed by a band and two large banners with the words "No coercion!" Some members of the total abstinence societies had gathered to meet the paraders, and these were supplemented by a numerous growd of the rowdy element, who were bent on mischief without much regard to prin-ciples. Fighting soon began between the rowdies and the tectotallers on the

the rowdies and the testotallers on the one hand and the paraders on the other. In the struggle banners were torn to pieces and the procession was broken proceedings throughout were disorderly.

It appears that the riot this afternoon between the opponents and advocates of the liquor bill was the result of delib-erately prepared plans. Members of the temperance party, to the number of thousands, occupied Trafalgar square under secret orders, long before the arrival of the liquor men. The object of this occupation was to frustrate this demonstration, and as the liquor party appeared the temperance men quickly showed their ability to use something else besides moral suasion in dealing with the drink question. As procession after procession appeared with their banners bearing legends protesting against the bill, the temperance people pounced upon them and the banners were quickly torn to shreds. Free fights were frequent, and the police were busily employed in subduing and arresting the ringleaders in the strife. The tem-Russia.

At the close of the religious ceremony, which was performed with all the pomp of the Greek church, a wedding breakfast was served to 200 guests and at which the future happiness of Bülgaria was toasted in overflowing bumpers.

The groom of to-day is the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Phillipe, and is consequently related to the royal families of the religious ceremony, which was performed with the future happiness of Bülgaria was toasted in overflowing bumpers.

It is stated that the two steamships to be placed on the Australia and British Columbia route by Huddart, Parker & Co. are the Warrimoo and the Mia-wera. They are sister ships and they were. They are sister ships and they were. They are sister ships and they were. They are sister ships and they were a reported as being 345 ft long by 42 ft. 3 in. beam, with a draft of 28 ft. The average speed of the vessels is 15-1-2 kmots per hour. The Union Steamship Co., which has three boats now running between Auckland and San Francisco, only averages about 13-1-2. The revenue for the last nine months was \$27,834,000, expenditure \$22,692, 000; surplus \$5,141,000, which is \$1,792,000 more than at the corresponding to the ringleaders in the strife. The temperance party next secured possession of the platform and proceeded to hold the fort. The liquor party, enraged by previous attacks upon themselves, now became aggressive, and the first and somewhat bruised in the descent. The average speed of the vessels is 15-1-2 kmots per hour. The Union Steamship Co., which has three boats now running between Auckland and San Francisco, only averages about 13-1-2. Thenceforth they had everything their own way, and closed the proceedings by singing "Rulle Britannia" and other songs.

Bismarck on Duelling.

Berlin, April 8.—Prince Bismarck has been keeping up his birthday celebration all the week, holding daily levees. The congratulations of the Bonn students had strong Bismarckian touches. The prince said when he was a student had prince said when he was a student he did not study; for this he was very sorry, because he found later that he could not repair his neglected time. "Still," he added, "I would not have been horrified if my sons had committed, student-like, the excesses of scalents. University life has its advantages, somewhat steeling the character by subjecting it, to contact with the criticisms of comrades. The sword knot with the university has become the backbone of the best German official life." Prince Bismarck next told the students how when Count Herbert Bisstudents how when Count Herbert Bis-marck was a student at Bonn he had been suddenly called to take him home, as he was ill. The prince found that Herbert's illness was due to a wound he had received in a duel. In order to evade the law, Herbert had hurriedly left the spot where the duel had been fought with his wound unbandaged. He had washed the wound with foul water. Prince Bismarck did not moralize on duelling, he only advised the students that it would be better to be caught than to injure their health.

Arrival of the Hekla.

New York, April 8.—The overdue steamer Helka arrived off the bar at 7 o'clock this evening, in tow of the Nao'clock this evening, in tow of the tional liner American, which left amid the cheers of all on board. amid the cheers of all on board. She had broken her shaft on March 24th, and lay to for repairs, being picked up by the American on March 3rd.

Condensed Cable Dispatches.

One hundred and fifteen petitions signed with 30,000 names, all in oppo-sition to Home Rule, arrived in Lonsition to Home Rule, arrived in don on Saturday morning from Ireland. More petitions are on the way.
William O'Brien, M.P., is bankrupt,
thanks to Lord Salisbury's success in
the libel suit which O'Brien began against his lordship.

Ben Tillet addressed an orderly meeting of striking dockmen at Hull on Sat-

American minister Foster dined the British Behring Sea representatives in Paris on Saturday evening. Londoners who knew Minister Phelps when he was U. S. representative there, are surprised at his violent conduct in the Behring Sea commission. The feeling shown on both sides is believed to have rendered an amicable settlement impossible.

On the Out Vive.

San Francisco, April 8.—It is expected that as soon as the weather moderates along the coast, the revenue cutter Corwin, which returned a few days ago from a successful search for smuggled opium for British Columbia, supposed to be hidden in the vicinity of Point Sur, will be ordered to make another search. Two customs inspectors were left near Point Sur to look out for smugglers.

Swell Wedding in Paris.

Paris, April 10.—The marriage of Miss Isabelle Marie Thebaud, daughter of the late Dr. Thebaud, of New York, to M. Emmanuel Joubert of the cabinet of the French minister of marine, was plemnized at high noon to-day at the church of St. Honore d'Eylau. The church of St. Honore d'Eylau. The bride, although she has been abroad since the death of her father, has a arge number of relatives in New York and New Jersey, while the groom is brother of the celebrated French painter. Another of his brothers is attached to the court of Sweden ed to the court of Sweden.

INTEMPERATE TEETOTALLERS.

A Publicans' Procession in Trafalgar Square
Breken Up.

London, April 8—The attempt this

Bryan as presiding officer, and will continue for two days.

> Morton's Memorable Measure. Lincoln, Neb., April 10.—To-day is the 21st anniversary of the institution of "Arbor Day." It was in 1872 that Sterling Morton, then a member of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, secured the passage of a resolution in the former body, setting apart April 10th as tree planting day. Out of this action has grown the adoption of arbor days in many of the states of the union.

The Borden Murder Case. The Borden Murder Case.

Fall River, Mass., April 10.—The spring term of the circuit court which opened to-day will be rendered noteworthy by the trial of Lizzie Borden for the alleged murder of her father and mother in August of last year under circuit states which ated a last real sensation. She is already under indictment, and the case is the first one on the calendar. There will be a formidable array of counsel on either side, and nothing will be left undo 4e, by the defense to secure her acquiteal.

England's "Coming Industrial Foes" London Iron calls attention to the warning given recently at a meeting of the South Staffordshire Institute of Iron and Steel Works' Managers, apropos of the "Failure of Chilled Rolls," in which the reader of the paper held that the Teutons are the coming industrial foes of the British islands. The reason, he says, is the German system of polytechnical education by which the German ironmasters have for half a century past obtained a thorough technico-scientific training. At the same time he held that if Staffordshire ironmasters are satisfied with this state of things they "will belie their English origin."

By adopting a theoretic and scientific procedure townseed with precidents. procedure, tempered with practical science, the mere non-existence of a particular quality of ore will not, it was believed, "prevent them from producing practically unbreakable chilled rolls and merchantable iron, and, better still, steel of a quality and cheapness that will absolutely prohibit genuine continental competition."

Will Resist Russian Aggression. Shanghai, April 10 .- The Chinese commander in Yen, and forty drill instructors who have been trained in the military methods of Europe, have been ordered to Kashgaria. With tnem will be sent six rapid firing field guns, 20.000 magazine rifles and enough ammunition for both kinds of arms. These steps are taken to prepare the Manchu garrison for the defense of the Pamirs in the event of Russian interference.

AN ENGLISH MORNING.

Noise and Clatter That Mark the End of Night and Dawn of Day. There are two of the sounds of the early English morning which haunt me with persistent piteousness. So long have I heard them and brooded over their sad suggestiveness, and in what-ever country I happen to be wandering, and however leaden may be my slumber I am certain to awaken at the hour to ear their grewsome echoes across the land or sea.

These are the clatter, clatter of the hob-nailed shoes of thousands of factory hands on their way to their daily toil, and the hacking, whistling coughing of hundreds of them. In all English towns and cities when biding at any public hostelry you may hear the first of this at 4 o'clock in the morn-A quick, sharp ringing of the hobnails on the pavement by one, or two, or a group of half a dozen of these toilers will form the prelude. Then for a few moments all will be still. Again increased clatter by larger squads and more pronounced coughing. Soon the beating of their feet will grow almost into a roar. By 5 o'clock the sound is into a roar. By 5 o'clock the sound is deafening. An army in retreat over a stone road could make no greater din. If you will listen now you may distinguish all the majors and minors. There is the screeching of the swinging pails; the halting and stumbling of the feeble; the popping sound of myriad pipe-puffings; the sodden salute and sententious rejoinders of acquaintances; the shrill blackguarding of vixens; the liquid tones of maidens and children; the shuffling wheezing of the old; the almost barking cough of so many tell-ing that the term of the slavish life is set, and in and through all the pitiful pulsive force of dread and fear linked with the lagging of weakness and want. Out there is the dank dark or the misty gray of the early morning, in these sounds a dreadful story is told. If you love America you will brood ever these sounds, as I have done, and fervently pray that our towns and cities are not to become like these, that the few may be rich and glad and the many slavish and sad.—St. Louis Post-Dis-

The Chess Players' Memory.

M. Alfred Binet, assistant director of the Psychological Laboratory at the Sorbonne, has been making enquiries into the mental processes by which a chess player is enabled to play several blindfold games simultaneously. First of all he invited a number of eminent players to give their views on the subject. Some of the players refused to explain how it is done, but, generally speaking, they could not resist the temptation to contradict when a false theory was put forward, so that some inkling of their theories was obtained. A long time ago M. Taine put forward the supposition that each chess board with its pieces was seen in the mind lke a reflection in a looking glass, but according to M. Binet this is the case only with novices. Strong players replace the picture of the board by a bare outline of a neutral color. The pieces are not distinguished by their color, but by the idea that they are men under the of all he invited a number of eminent by the idea that they are men under the command of opposing kings. Neither is if by their shape that they are known, but by their movement. In other words, the attention of the plyaer is directed, not to the appearance of the pieces, Chicago, April 10.—Representative colored waiters from many parts of the country are gathering here this morning for the purpose of adding a national convention and effecting a federation of the various local unions in the interest of short hours and high wages. The local union has a membership of over one thousand, and there are similar organizations in many of the large cities of the United States. Each crganization is entitled to three delegates. After the federation has been brought into

GREAT UNION STRIKE.

Mechanics at the World's Fair Go Out and Not Without Bloodshed.

Anniversaries of the War and of the First New York Paper.

Cruiser New York to be Ready for the Review-R. C. Universities.

Chicago, Ills., April 10.—A few non-mion mechanics went to work at the Varid's Pair this morning, Large rowds of them collected at the gates and endeavored to dissuade all laborers and workmen from entering.

This morning the emissaries detailed to spread the news of the order for a general strike at Jackson Park, as issued by the building trades council, were on hand at the various entrances to the fair grounds. Delegates were quickly strung along the entire front from 57th to 55th streets in regular picket line formation. George Garry, president of the bridge work, acted as marshal of the force, and with willing assistants had the work of detailing well done. Each side of the street leading to the grounds was picketed on both sides of the walks to make a canvass. of the incoming workmen as complete as

"Are you a union man?" was the question each dinner pail carrier was asked, and if they answered in the affirmative, the order of the council was communicated. Very few union men disobeyed the order. If subject of the examination proved a non-union man a ghort statement of the examination proved a non-union man a short statement of the condition of af-fairs was given and his membership in the union solicited. No threats were made of bodily harm if he showed an in-

made of bodily harm if he showed an inclination to proceed to work.

As 8 o'clock approached the delegates began some very lively work. Some mounted the boxes at the gates and shouted "Attention, union men," or some such salutation to attract notice. At 7:45 a party of half a dozen delegates started at 65th street gate to make a tour of the grounds. Dennis Heely a non-union carpenter, denouncmake a tour of the grounds. Definish Healy, a non-union carpenter, denounced the strike and was instantly beaten into insensibility by Edward Morris, a union man. One thousand union menduit work with the prospect that 4000 might join in the stampede before night. Geneva, Switzerland, April 10.-M.
Decandole, the eminent Fench botanist, died here to-day.
Paris, April 10.-Admiril Parris of the French navy, a well-known officet, is dead for the decay and the statistic formula in the statistic formula to find the culmination of much control versy over what is claimed to be an agreement between the World's Fair officials and representatives of union labor, by which all disputes between employers and employees on exposition work were to be settled by arbitration. The men contend that some of the exposition officials decay point blank anything asked and that this has notably been the case in the carpenters' troubles, which have been pending for some time. The exposition authorities, it is time. The exposition authorities, it is alleged, declined to sign the scale pro-

posed by the carpenters.
To-day was named by the business agents of the building trades council as the final time of which the arbitration must be assented to, if a strike were to be averted. The jubilant crowd of strikers began cheering and throwing hats in air, but were soon quieted by the leaders who recognized the danger of overdoing the matter and he possibility of the demonstration becoming riotous. An order for dispersal was given and laughingly obeyed. By 9 o'clock about 2000 men were told o quit work. An hour later 1500 electrical workers went out. Decisive action was taken by the construction deform was taken by the constitution of cartment and orders issued to the uniformed Columbian guards to remove the delegates found actively soliciting men delegates found actively soliciting men to quit work. From that time on, pa-trol wagons were pretty frequent. These prompt removals of agitators angered the crowd of men at the gates, and a great deal of threatening language was indulged in. Numerous personal encounters occurred between strikers under the influence of liquor and non-union men, who showed a disposition to go to work. Finally a squad of officers was called out, who ordered the men either go to work or leave the vicinity. The latter order they were slow to obey, and as a result several received some hard raps from the policemen's The police, after half an hour's work, succeeded in forcing the men across the street where they were held by patrol-ling up and down in front of them. Be-fore 1 p.m. fully 4000 men were out, in-cluding probably over a dozen different trades. To make matters worse, at this uncture a third of the employees of the estallation department, 200 in number. declared a strike, and promptly stopped work. Men engaged as teamsters have been receiving \$1.60 per day, and this morning made a demand for \$2 per day, which was refused, whereupon a strike was ordered and the men stopped as

quick as the drop of a hat.

Roman Catholic Universities. Washington, D. C., April 10.-It leaks out that one of the principal objects of the forthcoming visit of Mgr. Satolli, the papel legate, to the northwest. is to advocate the interests of the Roman Catholic university here as against the rival institutions at New York and St Paul, which, although not universities in the strict sense of the term, are neverthe test sense of the term, are never-theless competing with the Washington institution. The latter at the present time has only 22 students with 24 professors to teach them, and this fact has given rise to some display of feeling at the Vatican, the university being a pet hobby of the holy father. The lack of patronage is more annoying, as the Jesuit college in the neighboring suburb of Georgetown is filled to over-device. flowing. During his western visit the papal legate will urge upon the bishop the necessity of supporting the univer-sity, and will also represent to Archbishop Ireland that the St. Paul academy should not be so conducted as to make it a competitor with the main institution.

The Cruiser New York.

iPhiladelphia, April 10.—Work is being carried on night and day at Cramp's ship yards in order that the American cruiser New York, the fastest warship cruiser New York, the fastest warship in the world, may be in condition to appear in line at the great naval review in New York bay. Secretary of the Navy Herbert is particularly anxious that the cruiser shall participate in the event, in order that the naval representatives of other countries may be

afforded an idea of what the States is accomplishing in the way of naval armament. President Cramp says he will have the cruiser ready to have the American flag hoisted over it and go into commission inside of ten days, and although one of her guns and some other features of her armament may be lacking, the ship will appear complete outwardly to the eye.

First N. Y. Paper.

New York, April 10.-Exercises were New York, April 10.—fixerciscs were held at the stock exchange in celebration of the first opening of a newspaper in this city two hundred years ago. Two commemorative tablets were also set up in the walls of the building now occupying the site of the original office.

Chicago, Ill., April 10—Miss Bessie Mitchell, who has travelled around the country in three weeks, set out upon a wager that she could travel 10,000 andes without leaving the railroad car. and she succeeded in accomplishing the feat. The route took her to Portland, Ore., thence south into Mexico, back to St. Louis, and finally to Boston. She arrived here 18 hours ahead of time.

Miss Mitchell's Wager.

Scranton, Pa., April 10.-No response has yet been received by Mr. Powderly from Rev. J. G. White, the Illinois minister, who was challenged by Knights of Labor chief to submit Proofs of an alleged conspiracy between Powderly and the church of Rome to a commission of eminent divines for investigation and report, and this not-withstanding the fact that a copy of the challenge was sent to the accuser over two weeks ago. It is probable that he will now receive a peremptory demand either to make good his charges of to retract them.

Cast His Bre d on the Waters.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 10.—A. U. Eimermann, a well-known attorney of this city, is in receipt of a 'erter from Rube & Cox, a law firm of Houston, Texas, informing him that he is the sole heir to an estate of \$170,000 left him by F. A. Walter, who receally died in Houston. Mr Eimermann at first thought there must be some mistake, but finally recollected Mr. Walter as an old Chicage friend whom he had befriended in the summer of 1880 by a loan of \$10 with which to buy a ticket to St. Louis, where Walter had the promise of a situation, and Eimermann intends to go to Texas in a few days to present his proofs and get his property.

A Mexican Adventure. Chihuahua, Mexico, April 10 .- The mineral mule train which arrived here last night from the Batopilas mines district, brought the first news of an attack by brigands made upon an American mining man, L. F. Teudick, formerly of Colorado. Mr. Teudick and a ervant set out from Guayamas about hree weeks ago for an overland trip to the Batopilas district, where Teudick contemplated investing in mines. When within about sixty miles of Batopilas band of ten brigands, who overpowered and bear he wo men into insensitility. Teudick was robbed of a large amount. After hours of severe suffering Teudick sought accommodation at the home of a goat herder in the mountains, while his servant made his way to Batopilas for assistance. The authorities were notified and are in pursuit of the bandits.

Anniversary of the War.

Washington, April 10 -This week is he anniversary of the beginning of the end of the conflict between the north and the south. It was on April Sth, 1865, 28 years ago, that after eight days of resistance against forces overpower-ing in numbers, Gen. Robert E. Lee, to whom, now that the animosities of the war have been buried, the north pays tribute as a gallant soldier and a representative son of the south, found House. Twenty-four hours later oc-curred that memorable meeting between the chief military figure of the eracy and the general of the federal forces that will associate Appomatox with the name of Grant so long as the English languagee endures.

PLACER MINING BOOM

Extensive Operations Along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

During the last two months Gold Commissioner G. C. Tunstall has been kept very busy receiving and disposing of the numerous applications for leases of ground for placer and hydraulic mining on the Thompson and Fraser rivers, at and within a few miles above and below Lytton, and on Siwash creek, near Yale. They are nearly all located on ground heretofore worked and abandoned, and ask for 100 acres in Some parties also apply for each case. water for the purpose of hydraulicing. George DeWolf, John Wilson and Thomas Williamson apply for 160 acres each for mining purposes on the west side of Fraser river opposite Lytton. Also, notices in favor of Wilson and DeWolf for 3,000 inches of water to be taken from Stevne creek about Chance creek

Charles A. Mee. of Vancouver, applies for a lease of the bed of the Fraser river, below low water mark, for mining and dredging, at Mormon Bar, about six and a half miles from Lytton H. C. Holland makes application for rining ground on the Thompson, miles east of Lytton, on the east bank of Butanie creek, and Douglas D. Dick asks for a similar grant adjoining Holland's claim on the east. S. R. Tullamache, two and a half miles east of Lytton or Butanie creek. H. E. of Lytton of Butanie creek. H. E. Newton locates a claim on the north end of Cisco F.at, east bank of the Fraser, and S. M. Buxton also takes up ground in the same vicinity.

James Kennedy of Yale, J. H. Macfarlane and M. F. Shook locate claims on Siwash creek T. H. Calland apples for ground on the north fork of Siwash creek, adjoining E. P. Dean, and E. Lindsay Phillips adjoining Calland. On the opposite side of the river from Van Winkle Bar, near Lytton, R. G. Tatlow, D. D. Duhig and W. H. MeLaren (next to Buxton's claim) make application for ground.

application for ground.

D. Macpherson locates ground on the Fraser river, about 27 miles north of Lytton, near the mouth of Jowach or Texas creek, and Cecil Smith and H. Buckle make claims in the same lo-

On the west bank of the Fraser, with-n one to two and a half miles of Cisco Station, applications are made for ground by S. H. Buxton, S. Parker, W. de R. Bridges, H. S. Charington and C. Briggs.—Kamloops Sentinel.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

THE GULLIBLE PUBLIC.

In this age of sharp practices the ways and means invented by swindlers for the victimizing of the public are almost innumerable. One of them is shown in the following paragraph from an eastern paper:-"A fortnight ago word was given in the Toronto papers that a practical printer named Horne had received intelligence of the award of a diploma from L'Academie des Inventions in Paris for a new invention in connection with type-setting or handling, and he was desired to send \$5 for the honor. About the same time, says the Hamilton Spectator, Mr. Alex. Stuart, of that city, who had invented a novel tobacco-cutter, was notified by circular that he too was honored by being elected a member of the Academy; fee \$10, on receipt of which a gold medal and diploma would be sent. It now turns out, vide an exposure made in the Empire by Prof. Karol de Stasicki, that the so-called academy is a have been swindled out of hundreds of five and ten dollar bills by remitting for If it had been honestly determined on its pretended diplomas and medals." It might have been supposed that a person capable of inventing any useful machine would not be so lacking in "gumption" as to fall a victim to so simple a sion opened, which could then have been supposed that a person popular representation its efforts in this direction ought to have led to a discovery of the facts before the sestion opened, which could then have been and undertake to develop the land subsnare, but the gullibility of the human is apparently without limit. The career "Monte Carlo" Wells, who was exposed by Labouchere and was afterwards sentenced to imprisonment for eight years for fraud, illustrates another side of the capacity of weak humanity to be "taken in." The London Times thus sketches Mr. Wells' operations:-

"There is a splendid simplicity about Wells' methods which may have been reached by intuition, but is more the outcome of long experience. We can imagine him as a juvenile rogue concocting really elaborate and ingenious methods for effecting the redistribution of wealth. By degrees he would discover that the finer and subtler strokes of his art were totally lost upon the world. These moments of disillusionment frequently come to the artist. Mr. Wells probably discovered that a real work of imagination counted for no more than a common potboiler. Whatever he may have been in his fervid and exuberant youth, it is only in the age of potboilers that we know him. He simply advertised himself as the possessor of a valuable patent languishing under the cold neglect of a careless but ready to bestow wealth be yond the dreams of avarice upon anyone ms. For a paltry advance of £475 offered Mr. Trench no less than 000. For other £500 he offered another share worth £6000 in the lucrative business he was promoting. Then offered £50,000 for a further advance of £1250, and subsequently for £2000 more he offered a total of £150,000. By this delightfully simple method he extracted over £9000 from that extremely ingenuous young man. From Miss Phil obtained no less than £18,000 identical representations. v. F. Aldrich-Blake he offered £100,-000 as a first charge upon the profits

with which the patents were supposed to be concerned. No trouble or apparatus was necessary to effect their deception. An absolute stranger merely presented himself with a cock and bull story backed by gorgeous promises, and they poured their money into his lap. The vulgar confidence trick of the pothouse loafer is not more absolutely elementary." not more absolutely elementary.'

two instal-

It is really marvellous that people can be so easily deceived and swindled. Of course there must be a combination of extreme greed and extreme simplicity in their characters to give the sharper his chance. The great majority are always looking for an opportunity to get "something for nothing," and therefore the swindler has a rich field to work in. It is always safest to bear in mind the fact that the operator on the "inside" has two chances of success all in his own favor. If people would but reflect that such men as Wells and the Paris "Academy" are working for themselves and not for others they might save themselves from loss. And the same applies to the thousand schemes of "bucket shops," "missing heirs," "missing words," lotteries, etc., which are perpetually gathering in a rich harvest

for their swindling projectors. CENSUS AND REDISTRIBUTION.

There are two very self-evident propositions in connection with the redistribution question about which there is no chance for cavil. On the one hand it is quite evident to every impartial man that if there are material changes in the population those changes should be reflected as speedily as possible in the composition of the representative body, through the medium of a redistribution bill and a general election. When these steps are not taken one district is likely to be defrauded of its rights and another unduly pampered. The other proposition is that a redistribution bill is practically useless until a general election makes its provisions operative. Am illustration is found in the last Dominion redistribution act, passed two sessions ago. By that measure increased representation was conceded to one province and the representation of two others was decreased, yet all three have the same number of members now as in the last parliament. There is only one circumstance in favor of a "hung-up" measure such as this, namely, that it would enable justice to be done in case of a premature dissolution. The Davie government shelters itself from attack behind this plea, that there is no utility in or need for a redistribution of seats until a general election is at hand. The gov- ly be entitled to claim credit for doing ernment and its supporters seek to strengthen their plea by asserting that ling a treaty containing a provision there are not sufficient data on which to base a redistribution measure. The obvious answer to all this is that if a change in the representation is demanded it should be at once effected; the logic of the situation demands an immediate redistribution and a general elec- as an alternative in a case of disobedition. As to the necessity of a change, ence of orders can be understood; it

an authoritative declaration when the government placed this paragraph in the "speech from the throne":

"The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the legislative assembly, and a measure of redistribution will

therefore be submitted to you." Plainly, if this was correct, the circumstances called for not only a redistribution but a general election to give it effect; and the government's plea that because there is no prospect of a general election there is no need of a redistribution must be dismissised as a subterfuge. To begin at the right end, we must enquire whether a change in the method of representation is demanded, as was assented by the government; all else hinges upon the result of that enquiry. The government by its action now declares that its announcement was wrong, and that there is no such necessity for a change as it formerly represented. This new finding is based on the allegation that the Dominion census is so far wrong that it cannot be taken as a safe guide. If this statement in regard to the census is true, surely it is rather peculiar 'fake' and that hundreds of inventors | that the government should have taken more than a year to discover the truth. correcting any defects in the method of popular representation its efforts in laid before the house instead of the announcement which has been withdrawn. The unavoidable conclusion is that the government did not deal honestly with the question; it was juggling when the announcement was made an juggling afterwards when its no course was taken. Its conduct there fore gives ample reason for honest and

> confidence in it. There can be no doubt that the government has been able to show discrepancies in the Dominion census, when taken ni conjunction with the statistics of the Indian department. The census makes the total population of the island 36,767 and of the mainland, according to the revised figures, 61,406. If from these numbers are deducted the number of Indians given by the Indian department, namely, 5,742 on the island and 29,460 on the mainland, the white and Chinese population of the former is left at 31,025 and of the latter at 31,946. So far as the premier's statements dealt with these figures they were plainly correct. But a difficulty here arises, for the census gives New Westminster district alone a white population of nearly 30,000. What, then, becomes of all the people in the Yale and Cariboo districts? The plain inference is that either the mainland population has been wrongly given in the census or the In dian department is wrong in its estimate of the number of Indians. Where the mistake has occurred we would not venture to say, but evidently it was the duty of the government to inquire into the matter before this time in orcensus data were reliable. No good excuse can be offered for first announcing that a redistribution was demanded and then asserting that it was not.

independent men refusing to place their

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

It seems that we are to have a monthly mail service to and from Australia, at a cost to this country of \$125,000 per annum. If memory does not play us false, parliament granted this subsidy for a fortnightly service, but recently altered the conditions to their present form. Whether Canada will benefit to the extent of \$125,000 yearly by an exchange of mails once a month with Australia, and whether the trade between the two countries will expand so as to justify this large measure of encouragement are questions not easily determined at present. The principal advantage of the arrangement would appear to lie in tis constituting portion of a mail and passenger route between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies. Of course this means that Canada will reap incidental benefits, but they are likely to be mainly incidental for some time to come. Trade may develop in the course of years, and we trust the expenditure will not be quite in vain. It does appear strange, however, that the Dominion government should make herculean efforts to encourage outside trade by means of subsidies while it is applying discouragement on the other hand by means of its tariff policy. This feat of blowing hot and cold looks very much like a waste of energy, which in our case means money.

The difficulty of "making ends meet" in International Railway finances is illustrated by the following Toronto dispatch:

Grain export men here the freight rates on the Intercolonial to Halifax. They say it costs six cents more to ship wheat from Ontario points to Halifax than it costs to send the grain through from the same points to Liverpool via Portland, and there is less delay in waiting for steamships. They are using influence with the Minister of Railways to secure a reduction of freight rates on the Intercolonial to the same as charged last year, and say if this is not done no wheat will in future be shipped to Liverpool via Halifax.

The Intercolonial is a roundabout route to the seaboard, and commerce is notoriously fond of taking the shortest possible way. If the great mistake of locating the road in the wrong place had not been made there would not have been so much trouble with deficits.

Monetary Times:-If Sir Charles Tupper should resign, as rumor says he may, if the French treaty should not be ratified by Canada, he would scarceso. He exceeded his authority in signwhich he had been distinctly instructed not to accept. Resignation as a protest against the refusal of the Canadian Government to take the responsibility of doing what he was told not to do, is out of the question; resignation acterize the flint dust in a china factory.

"This, however, clearly, would only

the people naturally thought they had would be a privilege, and it might even be required at his hands by the Government that sent him to Paris. The truth is the French treaty is, on our side the work of amateurs.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC

To the Editor: There ought to be no politics in the discussion of the British Pacific railway project. I am a Liberal by instinct and association, and at every general election since the early every general election since the carry 70's I have worked and voted for Liberal success, but I have been impressed that our opponents have always been able to put us on the wrong side of every question relating to the development of the country. Probably few of us were really opposed to the construction of the Canadian Pacific construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. Our fight was chiefly against the details, but that did not prevent our adversaries from convincing the great body of electors that we were hostile as a party to that great enterprise. remember that we used to make out an admirable case in opposition to every by the Conservaproposition advanced tives in regard to that road. now we will all admit that we would have been wiser not to have made the sort of fight that we did. Therefore hope that if a proposition has been made which will ensure the construction that much needed railway, which has been happily named the British Pacific. our party in this province will have the wisdom not to get on the wrong side and make a record for themselves in opposition to what, if it is successfully carried out, will give British Columbia

As I understand the case, it pre sidy, provided the province and the city of Victoria will give a guarantee of interest upon a part of the capital invested. Here is a plain business proposal. What are we going to do about it? Will we repeat the blunder that we made in federal politics in regard to the C. P. R. and fight the government on a matter of detail, while elves out as favorable to the principle? These things are all There is nothing else in them. We say we want a railway. Certain capitalists are ready to bulid it upon certain terms. Does not the whole question turn up-on whether those terms are reasonable? What is the test for the reasonableness reasonableness of any business proposi-Is it not what competent men

are willing to undertake it for? It seems to me that the to be settled is the responsibility of the people who are willing to undertake If the capitalists are mer the work. their reputation is a guarantee of good seems to me that when they make their proposal to the province and state that it embraces the terms upon which they are willing to build the railway, we have the only test which we can apply. say, if a first-class English That is to syndicate makes the province a proposition we can not afford to treat it like one to trade horses, and hold off for the purpose of dickering. The Canadian Pacific syndicate said: We will build the railway upon such and such terms, and those terms were acceded to Perhaps they extravagant, only terms upon which the railway could I make this statement with a full knowledge of the proposition Macpherson syndicate.

If I were in Premier Davie's position and an offer were made to me by a syndicate of undoubted standing to build into the matter before this time in or-der that it might know whether the by Mr. Bakeman I would close with it immediately. I would justify my course by saying that the offer of a land subsidy had been open for a long time, that the offer had been considered more than one combination, and that the only definite and not unreasonble proposal coming from people in a position to carry it out being before me, I did not feel at liberty to refuse to accept it, and ask the legislature to ratify my acceptance. We never had a premier in British Columbia confrontwith a more weighty responsibility. He sees how the railway can be se He knows that the whole province except a small section wants to see it built at the earliest possible day. He knows that it will advance the interests of British bia as nothing else can advance them. He will assume a grave responsibility if he refuses to accept proposition made him and perhaps indefinitely postpone the beginning of the enterprise. What answer can he make if the project is postponed for years by reason of his failure to act He is not the leader of a party in an emergency like this, but a upon whom is cast the duty of making in a business matter of decision transcendent importance to the community. Every man having an interest in the welfare of British Columbia should be prepared to urge him to close with English proposals and to stand by him when he has done so by steadfastly refusing to make the question of guarantee one of politics. I feel disposed to go a step further. premier said last week that

did not intend to propose a susbidy bill this session. If since he made statement a proposition has been made to him which he would have felt ranted in recommending to the ture if that statement had not made, he ought not to allow that state ment to stand in the way for a moment. A change of circumstances will always warrant a change of policy.
A LIBERAL.

A CURIOUS FACT.

It Was Discovered Through a Study of Statis-

tics-Dust-Inhaling Occupations. Dr. William Ogle, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, writes of a singular discovery made through statistics as follows for the National Popular Review; "Seeing the conditions un-der which the coal miners work in a hot and dust-laden atmosphere, and their terible liability to fatal accident, it might naturally be expected that their deathrate would be excessively high. As a matter of fact, this is far from being the Even when fatal accidents are incase. cluded their death-rate is not an essively high one, and putting accidents aside the death rate from disease alone is exceptionally low, being almost exactthe same as agricultural laborers. 'Limiting ourselves, however, only to phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, which are affections to which coal miners are popularly supposed to be especially victims, though the mortality

nhaling occupations, and, indeed, is not very much above that of agriculturists. r even above that of fishermen, who enoy all the advantages of a dust-free at-'Now, that coal dust may be less in urious to the lungs than the dust of stone or metal is really intelligible; for, as Hirt has pointed out, the particles of coal when examined under the microscope are found to be, comparatively speaking, rounded off and free from sharp points and angles such as char-

coal miners from respiratory diseases

s somewhat high, it is by no means ex-

essively so, and their mortality from

ohthisis is far below that of other dust-

to these diseases than workers in metal and stone, and not why they are scarcely more subject to them, taken together, than agricultural laborers, nor why their mortality from phthisis alone is very little above that of fishermen, who have been taken as the standard of comparishments.

son because of their great healthfulness "The question is, to what is this com parative exemption due? There are two possible explanations; one, that the apparent exemption is simply due to the picked character of the miners, inasmuch as none but strong men are likely to adopt so laborious a calling; the other, that there is some special preservative condition to the industry; and, as the most notable condition under which the coal miner works is the necessary halation of coal dust, it is to this that writers who have adopted the second explanation attribute the comparative immunity. 'It is in the highest degree probable,' says Dr. Hirt, in his wellknown treatise, that coal dust possesses the property of hindering the development of tuberculosis and of arresting its progress.

RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA.

A Whole Coun y of Fertile Lands for Every Inhabitant is an area equal to an English county for every man, woman and child in the Australias, absolutely unoccupied and undeveloped, asserts Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of Victoria, in the Engineering Magazine.

No amount of word-painting or piling up

No amount of word-painting or piling up No amount of word-painting or piling up of statistics can give even a faint idea of the vast potential wealth of Australia. Full revelation only comes when one travels over the country, and, seeing in patches here and there what the soil is really capable of, finds the land a veritable wilderness with no sign of human occupation except for a few sheep fences. The mallee scrub of Victoria, extending for tens of thousands of square miles, has only to be rolled, burned off, and tickled with the stump-jumping plow to produce harthe stump-jumping plow to produce harvests of wheat that cannot be beaten in any other part of the world. The vast, perfectly flat area lying between the Murray and the Murumbidge rivers has a soil with as that the flat of the control of the cont ich as that of a garden, but it is giv ver to sheep, running about on wo acres, and producing about wo acres, and producing about one to the wo acres, and producing about seven hillings' worth of wool per annum. In Queensland, upon the savannahs stretching undreds of miles in every directon, the raveler rides or drives through natural country. rbage reaching to his buggy-poles or his saddle-girths, and in a day's journey sees only a few hundred sheep or a few score of cattle; population in the proper sense of the word there is none.

The unbounded productiveness of these virtually waste lands is proved by actual results. rirually waste lands is proved by actual esults, Australia can grow meat, butter, theese, wine, fruit, and wheat for the whole world. From a few butter-factories whole world. From a few butter-factories in Victoria, for example, a single steamer has recently taken away £35,000 worth of chilled butter, and shipments are proceeding upon this scale weekly for three months each season, although it is only within two years that the export trade in this article was commenced. Victorian brandy has been propounced by the British medical years that the Cape Victorian brandy was commenced. Victorian brandy heep pronounced by the British medical journals to be equal in quality to the finest prouch cognac. The results already the results alrea rench cognac. The results already there is a leady thieved in Australia show almost unlimital possibilities for wine-making. The fruit ade also has an indefinite future, grapes, eaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, emons, pears, and almost oples, plums, pine-apples, ery other known variety cansport flourishing as in the sun orners of France, or Spain, or Italy. Then, even the already important Then, even the already important pas-ral industry is capable of expansion, for a immense area of country is still un-cocked, and in the wool-growing districts a system of small-farming, with cereals and stock dividing the attention of the agriculturist, would vastly increase the griculturist, would vastly increase the roductiveness of the sheep runs. The tttening of sheep and cattle for export in the frozen state to the markets of Europe Merritt, sound and hearty, looking over his eat-tle in his farmyard. Mr. Ezra Merritt is a well-to-do farmer owning two fine farms about three and a half

is an enterprise as yet merely in its infancy. The primeval forests in many regions are rich in valuable timbers, but their silence is still unbroken by the ring of the woodman's axe. Instead of the opening up pastoral country as yet incapable of occupation through the impossibility of getting up station supplies, and enabling gold reefs to be worked where water.

Only a pinch of the mineral wealth in the bowels of the earth has yet been extracted. In Tasmania is, the biggest tinmine in the world, Mount Bischoff; in New South Wales the biggest silver-mine world, whe Promistary in Queensthe world, the Proprietary; in Queens-nd the biggest gold-mine in the world.

world, the Froprietary, in succession world, he biggest gold-mine in the world, Morgan; in South Australia, one of ggest copper-mines, Moonta; around stie. New South Wales, among the ost extensive coal measures anywhere to found. But though hundreds of millions pounds sterling worth of minerals have been raised in Australia, it is certain that housands of millions remain to be won.

DOMESTICATING THE ZEBRA. What May Be Done with an Ornamental Beast of the Circus.

The prevalent notion about the zebra s that it is so untamable as to be of no practical use to man. Experiments show that this is an erroneous notion. In number of instances it has been reduced to docility in Europe, but no atmpt has been made to impress it into the serviceable bondage with which we horse. That complete tractability for the purpose of labor not impossible, and is, indeed, hopeful, is being shown in the Transvaal, where a firm engaged in the coaching pusiness between Pretoria and Fort Tuli, in Mashonaland, have actually eight zebras in harness and four of them regularly employed in drawing a coach. These animals were captived by the lasso, and in a few months four had been so trained that they were perfectly quiet and willing in harness, while the others are becoming habituated to restraint and will in time be fully under

H. Stephens, who gives an account of the experiment in the Field, says Messrs. Seedesberg are thus far satisfied, and will endeavor to substitute zebras for mules in dragging their coaches. These very graceful striped quadrupeds are no doubt fleeter of foot than the mule, and perhaps as swift as the horse, but there is an important superiority over both that they possess. They enjoy absolute from that very fatal ailment of South Africa vaguely called horse sickness, which in a single night in low country kills a horse or mule turned out on the veldt. The loss from this cause is a heavy item in the expenses of a livery stable in South Africs. It is found that the zebra does not kick, and is gently amenable to the rein by having a soft mouth. A tendency to bite is the one vice that they have, but this they cease to practice when not afraid of being

It is the intention of the firm to atempt cross-breeding with horses. The result will be awaited with considerable nterest. A new hybrid of hopeful stamina and qualities for harness or the saddle may confidently be expected, and perhaps the somber uncouthness of the cross between the horse and the ass will be overcome and replaced by graces of form and charms of color. It seems strange that it should be west until lay to essay the domestication of the zebra. The horse and ass have so long been pressed into service that the original habitat of both is disputed. They either come from Asia of Africa. But the fossil horse is also found in America, Troops of wild coursers have descended from domesticated breeds which have escaped from control. South Africa produces not only the zebra, but the quagga and the dauw, congeners also prove of use in crossing. Both have been domesticated, but the experiment has not been carried to practical utility The opportunity to introduce the quagga as a hybrid or pure bred has almost been lost, as the animal is either extinct or very scarce. The daww is adapted ralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor axia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous h "This, however, clearly, would only explain why coal miners are less subject great herds north of the Orange River. ache, nervous prostration, and the tired

A LINCOLN COUNTY MIRACLE

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-TO-DO FARMER.

Mr. Ezra Merritt Suffers Untold Agony-Told by a Physician That Only Death Could End His Sufferings-How He Secured His Release From Pain-Anxious That Others Should Benefit By His Experience.

Grimsby Independent.

How often we hear the expression 'Hills are green far away" as a term of disparagement. So it may be with many of our readers when they hear of anything occurring at a distance from home bordering on the wonderful. They may place little confidence in it, and even they do believe it, allow the matter to pass from their minds without leaving any permanent impression. Not so with local affairs. When anything startling ooccurs in our midst, affecting people whom we all know well, everyone is interested; and all are anxious and even eager for the most minute details. For some months past there have been published in the columns of the Independent from time to time, accounts of remarkable cures made by that now justly famous medicine—Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People. Possibly some of our readears have looked upon some of these accounts as describing cures high ly improbable, if not impossible. And yet this should not be the case, for they are all vouched for by respectable news-papers, who could have no object in stating other than the facts, and who would be discredited by their own readers were they to do so. However, seeing is believing, and Mr. Ezra Merritt, South Grimsby, stands forth to-day as living testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this not at all over-estimated medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having heard that a most remarkable cure had been effected in the ease of Mr. Merritt, the editor of the Independent, with that desire possessed by most newspaper men for verifying things coming under their notice, resolved to investigate the case and satisfy himself as to the truth of the story. Some days ago he drove over to Smithville, and at once called upon Mr. D. W. Eastman, druggist, a straightforward ousiness man whose word is as good as is bond with all who know him. Eastman stated that he knew of the case of Mr. Merritt, and considered it a most remarkable one. Mr. Palmer Merritt had come to him one day and asked him if he could give him anything that would help his brother, Ezra Merwho was suffering untold agony with pains in all his joints, his back and his head. Mr. Merritt stated that his brother had tried everything, and could find nothing to help him and that the doctors could give him no ease. One doctor from the United States had told him positively that there was no help for him, and that death only could set him free from his agony. Mr. Merritt fur-ther told Mr. Eastman that his brother Mr. Merritt furwished to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked him if he thought it would be any use. Mr. Eastman advised that are try them, as wonderful cures had been try them, as wonderful cures had been try them, as wonderful cures had been try them. worked by their use. Mr. Merritt acted on his advice and continued the use of Pink Pills until he is now a well man and sound as ever. The editor then drove over to see Mr.

found that gentleman

west of Smithville, in the township of South Grimsby. When the newspaper man told the object of his visit, Mr. Merritt expressed his willingness to give him the fullest particulars of his case, and we cannot do better than give it in his own words: "The first time I was troubled," said Mr. Merritt, "was on July first, 1891. We commenced hayhis own words: troubled." ing on that day, and I felt sore and stiff in all my joints. I now believe the troughle originated through my washing some sheep in cold water the pre-ceding April, when I went into the water and stayed so long that when I came out my legs were numb, but Icame out my legs were numb, but Isdid not feel any bad results until July.
as I have said. I gradually grew worse until I could scarcely do anything. kept on trying to work, but terrible struggle, and the way I suffered was something awful. Every joint in my body was stiff and intensely pain ful. As time passed on I gradually grew worse, and the pains went to my back, and at times the agony was alback, and at times the agony was alback. most unbearable. I tried all home-made remedies without avail. I then consult ed a doctor, but his medicine had effect. At the time of the Smithville fair a doctor was over here from the States and I consulted him. He said my case was hopeless, and I need not expect anything but death to release me from my pain. As winter came me from my pain. As winter came on the pain got into my head and my sufferings were something terrible. About dark pain would start about my ear and work up until it reached crown of my head. As morning on the pain in my head would subside pains in the rest of my body never left me, and at last I grew bad that when I would lie on back I could not get up to life without assistance. Although had not lost my appetite I became weak, so bad that though I could walk around I could not stoop to lift a pound. I became so weak in this way that I got discouraged and lost all hope of got discouraged and lost all hope of some some better. ever getting better. It was about this time that I heard of the wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and Mr. Eastman, of Smithville, advised that they be given a trial. My prother got me a box and I took them, out felt no good results. I took still another box, and still no perceptible benefit, and I felt so weak and couraged that I decided not to take more. At this time a lady from Hamilton came to visit at our place, and she strongly advised me to continue using the Pink Pills. She had known Mr. Marshall at that city and knew that his case was bona fide. it useless to continue, but at the urgent solicitation of my friends did so, and by the time I was through with the third box I began to feel a benefit from them. This gave me hope which did not again waver, as I found myself steadily growing better, and continued the use of the Pink Pills, until now I am as story of my cure being published, as it

well as ever I was in my life. I he that it was Pink Pills that saved when all else had failed, and I no objections whatever to having other sufferer back to health and Mr. Merritt strength and gladness. further said that he had now of a hard day's work and had not had the slightest return of the pains or the stiffness in the joints.

Returning to Smithville the editor again called upon Mr. Eastman and was informed by that gentleman that his sales of Pink Pills were something enormous, Mr. Merritt's cure having something to do with the increase in sales lately. There are other cases also in this vicinity little less than mar-vellous of which we may speak later Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, cur-ing such diseases as rheumatism, neu-

feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, influenza and severe s depending on humors in the such as scrofula chronic ery-etc. Pink Pills give a healthy sipelas, etc. glow to pale and sallow complexions glow to pale and samow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from meatal worry, over-work, or excesses of any

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, N. and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Piak Pills are never sold in bulk, nor by the dozen or hundred, nor in any form except in packages bearing the company's trade mark, and any dealer who is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as mpared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SOME OTHER COLD WINTERS

Notes From a Weather Record Which Goes Back to 1607. The winter of 1893 will be recorded the meteorological history of this coun as one of unusual severity, but it is by means a record breaker in the matter snow and ice when the statistics of for years are recalled. In an old went record, which dates back as far as 1607 appears that the mercury has frequently remained below the zero point for week at a time in this vicinity and in New Jersey. In May of that year there is mention sey. In May of that year there is mentio of a severe snowstorm on Long Island. I 1641 the Chesapeake bay was nearly iroze over, and in the winter of 1764 navigation in the Delaware river was obstructed by ice from December 27th until Februar 28th. At Philadelphia on February 7th 1765, an ox was roasted whole in the middle of the Schwildli viver now the cell-discovery. dle of the Schuylkill river on the solid ic and on March 28th snow fell to a depth and on March 28th snow fell to a depth o two and a half feet. In 1796 the Delawarr closed on December 23rd, the Susquehan na on December 6th, and on January 10th 1797, the thermometer fell lower than the record showed for fifty years previous.

The following winter was also extremely cold. The Hudson river closed in November and the Delaware was frozen over from December 1st to February 5th. Fros is recorded for June 6th, 1799, and a snow storm on May 8th, 1803, destroyed poplar and other trees in leaf.

In 1828 the Hudson was not free from In 1828 the Hudson was not free thermometer fell below zero all over country north of Savannah and Natch During this same winter Long Isla sound was closed on account of ice.

March was the coldest month of 184 Snow was fifteen inches deep in Georgi the Hudson closed in November, 1842, an was not free from ice until April, 184 The mean temperature of the wints months of 1851 and 1852 was from three to eight degrees below the average hitherto coorded. The East river was frozen over for three days, and on January 30th team drove across the ice to Long Island. The Susquehanna at Havre de Grace was frozen over for seven weeks, and there were heavy snows and frosts as far south as New Orleans and Jacksonville. as New Orleans and Jacksonville.

The coldest winter of recent years was that of 1856. The first three months of the year had an average temperature far below the normal, and in March the thermometer was frequently below zero. Long Island Sound was closed to navigation from January 25th to Februay 27th. New York harbor was blocked with ice floes, and that of Philadelphia was entirely closed until late in March. Navigation on the Hudson did not open until April 10th.—New York Sun.

Complete restitution has been made by Cashier Kertland's friends of the amount he had embezzled from Imperial Loan and Investment Co., Toronto, and there will be no prosecution by the company. Kertland is expected to return to Toronto in a few days.

lew York Sun

C. B. McDougal, editor of the Moncton, N.B., Plaindealer, was severely assaulted by A. W. Carlyle, a piano agent. An article in the Plaindealer warning Moncton belies not to flirt with Carlyle as he was a married man, having a wife in St. Stephen was the cause of the assault. St. Stephen, was the cause of the assaud. Carlyle was rrested and tried at once and fined \$25.



John Aikens Of St. Mary's, Ont.

A Great Sufferer from Dyspepsia

Hood's Sarsaparilla The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it cures Indigestion, and Dyspepsia in its severest forms, when other medicines fail. In many cases Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to possess a magical touch. so quick and so gratifying the relief. Read the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.: "I am very glad to give this testimonial as

to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

For 25 Years and I never had anything do me as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every symptom of the dyspepsia has entirely disappeared and I feel that I cannot praise the medicine too highly. I

Eat Better, Sleep Better and feel stronger than I have for many years. I have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the druggist." JOHN AIKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT.

From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist. "I know Mr. Aikens to be a strictly honest, straightforward man, and take much pleasure in testifying to the truth of the testimonial he gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Druggist, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario.

Hoop's Pills, the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion, prevent constipation.

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A London Lancet Sanitary Cond Prairie

The Newfoundla Going to liave

A Line of Stear tween Victor and Au

London, April 7.

leading medical jo tain, to make ex sanitary condition view to the better ish visitors to that ing World's Fair, showed appalling refuse, indiscrim mon sewerage. at the mouth of the increases until the yards, near the sour pumping station, tions defy descr At certain poin crude sewerage; the cago river water v Fahrenheit at th to 44 degrees at the temperature ceed 24 degrees. fore, to conclude the Chicago river still more abomin Many samples er failed to furnis serious pollu the domestic sizes that it is water for drink free from sedime of cases, con bris and numero of a kind peculiar in sample number er supplied to dents. Dead

in it.
"It may be said report, "that the provided it is jection to its pares very favora in London."

THE CUB Their Expedition Dangers an

Key West, Fla especially in Hasiderable trouble bustering exped cognizance of now convinced now an undisp present making tions to meet ish consul h gram from lies in the harbor liberty on shore has been suspend equipped with rit The McLane's con control of the passing out are This is the onl here at present those in charge inadequate sho bering one tho

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Crips New York, Ap fifty-three death 24 hours endi these ten were

Kille Oakland, Cala Lewis, 80, was ocal train last track she dropp to pick it up proaching. Mrs and walked with known around boast was that the war of the

Newfoundlan St. Johns, Nf foundland seal to be a total fail worse than e Thrasher arrive terday and report north coast with con had 4000 and of the fleet a were not sufficient Newfoundland Nimrod 12,000 pected to make catch of the yield 90,000 se

of last year's ca London, April second reading bill was resumed commons, Mr. Conservative M

speaking in oppo Bish San Francisco large number of the residence Wm. Ingraham residence after midnight. widow is comple arrangements l

pleted. THE ALAS

The Canadian a Have Agreed 1 Ottawa, Apri the territory line of the Un minion between and the provin and the North with a view to

A London Lancet Expert on the Sanitary Condition of the Prairie City.

The Newfoundland Seal Fishers Going to Have a Disastrous Year.

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Line of Steamers to Run Between Victoria, Vancouver and Australia.

London, April 7.—The report of the commissioners sent by the Lancet, the leading medical journal of Great Bridging and the makes are made to make the commissioners. leading institution into the tain, to make examination into the sanitary condition of Chicago, with a view to the better information of Britvisitors to that city during the comish visitors to that carry during the coming World's Fair, states that all conditions of Chicago river water examined showed appalling pollution by animal refuse, indiscriminately mixed with comrefuse, indiscriminately mixed with common sewerage. The pollution begins at the mouth of the Chicago river and increases until the maximum of filth is reached in the vicinity of the stock yards, near the southern branch of the pumping station, where the filthy contitions defy description. ons defy description.

At certain points it is worse than crude sewerage; the smell is vile and nauseating. The temperature of Chicago river water varied from 33 degrees Fahrenheit at the mouth of the river to 44 degrees at the stock yards, while the temperature of the air did not exceed 24 degrees. It was safe, therefore, to conclude that the condition of the Chicago river in summer would be Chicago river in summer would be

the Unreago river in summer would be still more abominable.

Many samples of Lake Michigan water failed to furnish any distinct evidence of serious pollution. In dealing with the domestic supply the report emphasizes that it is desirable to filter lake water for dripking since not a single water for drinking, since not a single sample of the ordinary water is entirely free from sediment, which, in the majority of cases, consisted of vegetable decided of the constant of the sediment. bris and numerous organisms, chiefly of a kind peculiar to pond water, found in sample number 33, representing water supplied to the north side residents. Dead fleas were found floating

in it.
"It may be said truly," continues the report, "that the water supplied from Lake Michigan is good throughout, and provided it is sufficiently filtered and boiled, there would be no chemical objection to its use. Indeed, it competition to its use. Indeed, it competitions to its use. jection to its use. Indeed, it com-pares very favorably with that supplied

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Their Expedition Beset With Innumerable Dangers and Difficulties.

Key West, Fla., April 7.—The Spanish authorities of the island of Cuba, especially in Havana, apprehend considerable trouble from the alleged filibustering expedition fitting out in Kev West. They have been forced to take cognizance of the movement and are now convinced that the filibustering is now an undisputed fact. They are at now an undisputed fact. They are at present making all necessary preparations to meet the aprising. The Spanish consul here has received a telegram from Havana saying the expedition is almost ready to sail, either from Key West or Tampa, and to head it off. Every precaution has been taken by them and the United States officials. States officials. The revenue cutter lies in the harbor under steam, and all liberty on shore of officers and crew has been suspended, and all boats with rifles and ammunition. equipped with rifles and ammunition.
The McLane's commander has exclusive control of the harbor, and all vessels control of the harbor, and all vessels passing out are required to undergo a thorough examination before passing. This is the only United States vessel here at present, and it is feared by those in charge that her force will be inadequate should the expedition, numbering one thousand men, attempt to leave before reinforcements arrive. It before reinforcements arrive. is highly probable that two more cut-ters or a naval vessel will be assigned to co-operate with the McLane's com-

The Lincolns Coming Home. London, April 7.—Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, U. S. minister, bade farewell to the Queen at the state dinner given by her dueen at the state and an arrived the majesty at Windsor Castle prior to her departure for Italy. Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Lincoln will sail from Southamp ton for New York to-morrow on the American line steamship New York.

Grippe's Percentage. New York, April 7.—One hundred and fifty-three deaths were reported in the 24 hours ending at noon to-day. Of

these ten were from la grippe. Killed by a Train.

Oakland, Cala., April 7.—Mrs. Ida Lewis, 80, was struck and killed by a local train last night. In crossing the rack she dropped ten cents and stopped to pick it up while the train was approaching. Mrs. Lewis was a cripple and walked with crut hes; she was well-known around Oakland. Her proudest boast was that she had seven sons in the war of the rebellion.

Newfoundland Sealers Unfortunate.

to be a total failure for this season, and worse than expected. The schooner Thrasher arrived from Bonavista yesterday and reports 17 steuners off the north coast without any seals. The Falcon had 4000 and all the other vessels of the fleet a smaller number. There were not sufficient to load one ship. The Newfoundland brought 8000 seals, the Nimrod 12,000 and the Algerine is existed. pected to make a good catch. The total catch of the fleet is not expected to yield 90,000 seals, which is one-fourth of last year's catch.

Debate Resumed.

London, April 7.—The debate on the second reading of the Irish home rule bill was resumed to-day in the house of commons, Mr. Dunbar Plunkett Barton, Conservative M. P. for Middle Armagh, speaking in opposition to the bill.

Bishop Kip Dead.

San Francisco, April 7.—There was a large number of callers this morning at the residence of Right Rev. Bishop Wm. Ingraham Kip, who died shortly after midnight. The bishop's aged widow is completely prostrated. Funeral arrangements have not yet been com-

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Canadian and American Governments Have Agreed to Survey the Frontier. Ottawa, April 7 .- A joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States and the Dominion between the territory of Alaska and the province of British Columbia and the Northwest territory of Canada, with a view to the permanent delimita-

CHICAGO'S WATER SUPPLY. tion of the boundaries is about to begin. The survey is to be made in pursuance of an agreement between Canada and the United States reached at the Washington conference and is under an international commission consisting of T. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast geographical survey of the United States, and W. F. King, astronomer and surveyor of the Canadian department of the interior. Mr. King left to-day for Alaska with a party of nine surveyors. Two of these will be detailed to accompany the party of nine surveyors who are now leaving Washington for Alaska to report on their work, and two of the American surveyors will be detailed to accompany the Canadian party. The joint report will be drawn up and separate reports on the points of disagreement. The treaty of St. Petersburg of 1825 defines the eastern boundary of Alaska as the summits of mountains parallel to the coast, and the two important questions are to agree as to the summits referred to in the treaty and to define what is the coast. The work will take two seasons.

The Dominion Government has made a provisional arrangement with Huddart, Parker and Company, of England and Australia, for the establishment of a monthly steamship mail service between British Columbia and Australia. tes, and W. F. King, astronomer and

a monthly steamship mail service between British Columbia and Australia. The firm will place on the route two steamships each of 3300 tons and capable of carrying 130 cabin passengers. Vancouver and Sydney will be the terminal points but the steamers will call Vancouver and Sydney will be the terminal points, but the steamers will call at Victoria and Honolulu both coming and going. The first steamer will leave Sydney about May 10, and Mr. Huddart is expected to sail on her, coming on to Ottawa to make final arrangements with the Government. The subsidy provided for the service by act of Parliament is \$125,000 per annum, the provisional agreement with the Huddart firm being for one year, renewable for three years. The steamers are expected to make the trip in 21 days, including a day's stoppage at Honolulu.

GOLDWIN SMITH REPLIES To Rev. Dr. Wild and Berates the Erratic

Preacher. Toronto, April 7.—Goldwin Smith in a letter replies to Dr. Wild's statement in a recent lecture here on annexation, in which Wild condemned Goldwin Smith for his utterances, and said if he were in the Southern States and took up a stand there in regard to the country

the people would lynch him.

Goldwin Smith says: It is to be regretted that a minister of the gospel should dally with the idea of political murder. He might remember the occamion of the same of the same occamion of the might remember the occamion of the same occamion of the same of the same occamion occamion of the same occamion occa sion on which a notable attempt was made by means of political murder to destroy a new born and unwelcome truth out of the world. What might happen in the Southern States, barbarized and brutalized by slaves, I cannot say. I can assure Dr. Wild, from decisary. ive experience, that to the moral civili-zation of the Northern States political murder and political outrage of every kind is utterly alien. Dr. Wild was perfeetly right in going south; indeed, would be right in going far south for examples of a particular kind of crime which his words are calculated to suggest to Canadian minds.

ADDRESS TO HIS HOLINESS.

Povincial Y M I. Send Congratulations-The Australian Line.

Vancouver, April 8.-The Trades and Labor Council will oppose the guarantee to the street railway company.

Bishop Durien, on his trip to Rome, will bear an illuminated congratulatory will bear an illuminated congratulatory address to the Pope from the Roman Catholic Y. M. I.

The people of Nakusp are again petitioning the Vancouver poard of trade to urge the construction of a wagon road from Nakusp into the Slocan country, to bring the trade of that section to the secret ities of Paritha Columbia.

coast cities of British Columbia. Angus Campbell, aged 8, was killed yesterday by falling below a loaded wagon. He died in 15 minutes. The announcement of the Australian line was received with enthusiasm, and eastern parties have telegraphed with-drawing property from the market. One steamer is the Marraroa, 320 feet long, 1248 tons register and the property of the Union Steamship Company, New Zealand; another is the Warrimoo, a sister ship. The C. P. R. are local

C. M. Beecher was elected president of the Vancouver Lacrosse club last night and A. E. Suckling field captain. An effort will be made to-night at the provincial association meeting to weed out semi-professionalism, which prevails our semi-processionalism, which prevails more or less in all provincial teams. Owing to the cost of keeping up two such men the Vancouver club is \$175 in debt.

An Awful Discovery. Homestead, April 6.-A romance unusually unfortunate and pathetic detail was discovered yesterday when two detectives from Toronto, Canada, discovered in Mr. and Mrs. Barr the relationship of brother and sister, and the heiress in the latter to a fortune left by a relative of Mrs. Barr's de-ceased mother by adoption. Twentyfive years ago two waifs, brother and sister, were abandoned by German emigrants at Castle Garden. They were legally adopted, one by a man named Mrs. Barr and the other by a Mrs. Evans. The latter moved soon after-ward to Philadelphia, where she brought up her adopted daughter, giving her a good education. Twenty years later St. Johns, Nfid., April 7.—The Newfoundland seal fishery is now admitted
to be a total failure for this season, and
worse than expected. The schooner investigation discovered the true rela-tionship of Mr. and Mrs. Barr. The terrible knowledge prostrated Mrs. Barr and the husband is grief stricken. No issue has resulted from their marriage.
Legal proceedings will be instituted to
sever the marriage, and the couple will
leave for London, Ont., to claim the for-

tune.

A Cashier Short. San Francisco, April 7.—It is stated this morning that the shortage of J. W. Flood, for many years cashier of the Domahue-Kelly bank, who has just been dismissed, aggregates \$25,000 Property is said to be transferred of sufficient value to protect the institution against ultimate less through the tion against ultimate loss through the shortage.

Search for a Derelict.

San Francisco, April 8.—Word was received this morning that the tug Vigilant, which left here in search of the burning ship King James, had been seen off Port Conception. She was signalled from shore that nothing had been seen of the ship, and the Vigilant thereupon stood out to sea to continue her search.

Death of an Artist.

London, April 8.-Youngmann, the noted German artist, died here yester-day. He gained reputation as an ar-tist in the war of the rebellion.

AN INSANE CAPTAIN'S FREAK now seeking funds to defray the expenses of the journey. At the meet-

He Disappears and is Found in a Starving Condition in St. Louis.

Discovery of the Bones of a Bishop Who Had Been Eaten by Savages.

Arctic Explorers Who Are in Need of Funds-Executed With Celerity.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—Capt. W. F. Leslie was found in a starved and demented condition on a bench in Forest park, where he had been for eight days and nights. When the captain went away from his boarding house he left a number of letters announcing that he was tired of life and intended to end it. One of the letters was addressed to H. M. Blake, his particular friend, who, from the contents and wording of the letter, decided that Leslie was insane. The police could get no clue until Wednesday, when a report came to Blake that a man answering Leslie's description had been sitting for a week on a bench in Forest park. Blake and Leslie's landlord went there and found the lost man. Fig. a moment there was a blank stare on Leslie's face. Then his eyes lighted up with returning reawas a blank stare on Leslie's face. Then his eyes lighted up with returning reason and his first words were to ask for something to eat. Blake secured a cab and the party drove home. Leslie seemed as happy as a bird and talked as he ate. He is overjoyed to be back home again. The despondency that drove him away is all gone and life never looked brighter than now. Leslie is the son of a distinguished British general who won fame and honor in the Crimean war. He had a thorough military education, entered the thorough military education, entered the British army soon after reaching his majority and went to India. He was naised to the rank of captain, but lost his commission and came to America. For ten years he was cashier in a New

York bank. They Lunched With the Bishop. New York, April 7.-Interesting ad-New York, April 1.—Interesting and vices have been received from one of Bishop Tucker's party now on its way to Uganda, in Africa, concerning the discovery of the bones of Bishop Handle of Bish nington, who was murdered by the cannibals at the town of Vusoga-Mumia. The chief of the tribe, Mumin, denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the remains. Upon being bribed with a flan-nel suit by Bishop Tucker, however, he gave some general information regarding the supposed place of burial. Six native soldiers were hired to dig at the spot indicated, and after going down some six feet they brought to light a wooden box lined with tin, containing a skull, some rib bones, a pair of boots which were recognized as having been the property of the bishop, and the top of his canteen bucket. The remains were taken possession of by the bishop and his party, and will be buried in the cathedral of Uganda. The letter says that it is remarkable that the first missionary party that has passed that way since Hannington should be privileged to bear his bones into that country he

twice tried to enter. Mormon Temple Dedication. Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7.—The exercises incident to the dedication of the Temple of the Lord were continued to-day. The denomination is divided in to what is known as "Stakes," and in order that all the members may be admitted to witness the dedication, it has been found necessary to make allot-ments, averaging 2200 to each service. The "Stakes" participating this morning with their number were as follows; Mexico 30, Star Valley 40, San Luis 60, St. Joseph 30, Millard 300, Morgan 150, Summit 550, Bear Lake 300, Sevier 150, Sanpe, including choir, 125. The sersanpe, including choir, 125. The service this afternoon was participated in by 1000 members of the Cache "Stake," 300 Wasatch, 400 Tooele, 400 Juab, with a choir of 50 voices. The services are imposing as well as impressive. The members of the congregation are required to apply at the south and west gates at 8 o'clock for the morning session, and at 12:30 for the afternoon session.

Commodore Lowry to Wed. New York, April 7.—One of the larg-st and prettiest weddings of the week ill be solemnized at St. George's church in Stuyvesant square this even-ing when Commodore Lowry, the wellknown yatchsman and patron of aquatic sports, and Miss Charlotte Rice, one of

Columbus, Ohio, April 7 .- Governor McKinley has not yet signed the "masher" bill, which provides a fine of \$100 to \$300 or imprisonment from six months to two years as the penalty upon conviction of any married man who epresents himself to be unmarried repeatedly calls upon a female in that capacity. The senate struck out the arrendment under which the measure was made applicable to married women representing themselves to young men as being single.

An Expert Thief.

New York, April 7.—The police departments of the principal cities of the country have been furnished with descriptions of Charles A. White, wanted Wyoming for stealing money and sein wyoming for stealing money and securities aggregating over \$100,000 and who jumped his bail of \$10,000 in this city last week, while his application for a writ of habeas corpus was pending in the United States circuit court. A reward of \$1000 is offered for his apprehension but it will probably be increase. hension, but it will probably be increased to \$5000 after the Wyoming authorities have been heard from. feature of the case is that the \$10,000 cash that White deposited as bail was a portion of his stealings.

The Electric Light Octopus.

New York, April 7.—The indications are that within a few months the General Electric company will have secured control of every local company in the country. That vast organization, with country. That vast organization, with its millions of capital in hand and behind it, is now reaching out in that direction, and heavy stockholders say that it will not be long before it controls that it will not be long before it controls the entire electric light facilities of the country. Its latest acquisition was the Dayton, Ohio, electric light company. The method pursued is to bring about what is politely termed a "consolidation of interests," and the board of directors of the extractors are the extractors are the extractors. of the particular concern being operated upon is then equally divided in membership between local stockholders and New Yorkers. Naturally enough the latter run things to suit the eastern interests, and the local interests have only

to submit.

Impecunious Arctic Explorers. New York, April 7 .- Col. W. H. Gilder proposes to make another trip to the Arctic regions. He proposes on this trip not to reach the geographical pole but the magnetic poles. He is

ing of the chamber of commerce today an interesting communication was read by John Austin Stevens. His statement reads in part as follows: "It is my purpose some time during the early part of next June or July to conduct a party of observers into the Arctic regions of North America to determine the location of the north magnetic pole and make a magnet survey of the pole containing the area. The netic pole and make a magnet survey of the pole containing the area. The instruments and observers for this work will be supplied by the United States coast survey, but there is no fund in that bureau from which the cost of transport and maintenance of this party while in the field can be defrayed; so that money for that purpose will have to be obtained by voluntary subscriptions by those who have both means and inclination to aid the work. The

and inclination to aid the work. The entire expense of the expedition will be about \$25,000, and it is desired that this sum shall be subscribed so that the party need not be cramped or hampered in its work." NAVAL NOTES

Repairs to Temeraine- pomene to Re commissioned

H. M. S. Temeraire, battleship, undergoing an extensive refit at Devonport, was to have been completed by March 26th. On March 21st her yards were crossed, her sails bent, and all plain sail made, for the purpose of seeing the sails and rigging complete. The boats were put on board and placed in

serve. It had been generally expected that she would have been commissioned to relieve H. M. S. Melpomene, cruiser, on the Pacific station, but the Admiralty have decided to recommission the Melpomene at Esquimalt for a second term of service this summer.

The Naval Gazette says that the Royal Arthur made a trial of her engines on March 20th at Portsmouth, which was entirely satisfactory. She will have another trial. During the week the officers and men have been busily engaged preparing the new flagship sea, drawing stores, and—most difficult task of all—stowing the stores away in the limited space available in this class of vessel. The midshipmen and cadets appointed to the ship joined on Friday and Saturday, and have made them. selves comfortable in the gun room. The wardroom is very nicely fitted up with bird's-eye maple panels, oak sideboards, and a very handsome stove, and the officers have found room for a piano and several extremely comfortable chairs. The commission promises to be a happy one with such senior officers as Admiral Stephenson, Captain Trench and Commander Stokes, and both wardroom commander Stokes, and both wardroom and gunroom officers take an interest in sports, and have provided themselves with plenty of paraphernalia for that purpose. The forthcoming inspection of the ship by the Prince of Wales is no doubt intended as a mark of His Royal Highness's warm friendship for Admiral Stephenson, who was formerly his concern but it will be greatly apprehis equerry, but it will be greatly appreciated by the officers and men as well.

Both the Queen and the Duke of Connaught have presented engraved portraits of themselves to the wardroom officers, and another of the Prince of Wales is likely to be given. It is interesting to note that the portrait of the Queen bears Her Majestys autograph, and that the Queen has written the date 1875 in the left hand corner, indicating that the portrait was taken in that year.

rangements, and will proceed to her sta-tion via Las Palmas and the Falkland Islands, joining the Warspite in the Straits of Magellan. The Anti-Columbian Sermon Buffalo, N. Y., April 7.-Rt. Rev.Wm. Stevens Perry, bishop of Iowa, last night preached the first of a series of Columbian sermons in St. Paul's church. He said we owed nothing to Columbus Spain or Rome, for the discovery be-longed to John Cabot, an Englishman who sailed under the patronage of King Henry VIII., and the discovery was

The Royal Arthur will leave here on the 28th instant, according to present ar-

Columbian and anti-Romish and created considerable excitement.

Labor Arbitrators Columbus, O., April 7.—Gov. Mc-Kinley yesterday appointed ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster and Joseph Bishop of this city as members of the state arbitration committee provided under a newly-enacted last season's belles, are joined together.
The wedding will be fully choral. law. Mr. Foster as a representative of the employing classes nad Mr. Bishop as a laboring man. These two are to select a third member. Bishop's selection has caused a commotion among the laboring unions. A delegation waited upon the senate committee on labor matters at noon

dorsed by the last two companies as collateral security. For the notes \$800-000 first mortgage bonds of the K. C. B. railway were deposited with the Investment Co., Philadelphia.

Betrayed and Deserted. Paducah, Ky., April 7.—Miss Sallie Moore, who distappeared mysteriously from New York several months ago, giving the New York newspapers and tectives much trouble to discover her. and who is now in Lancaster, Pa., yesterday filed suit at her old home in Marion, his state, against L. W. Cruce, a young farmer, for \$10,000 damages for betrayal and desertion. The petition alleges that Miss Moore and Cruce were engaged to be married, but that were engaged to be married, but that during the engagement the girl was betrayed and that Cruce afterwards refused to keep his promises. Cruce says acthing about the suit but it is given nothing about the suit, but it is given had donies the charges. Miss out that he denies the charges. Miss Moore has become a mother since she left New York.

Wid Western Justice.

San Bernardino, Cal., April 7.-Jesus Fuen, a Spaniard, who yesterday killed his mistress, Francisca Flores, and an old German named Golkhoffer, who came to her defence, was taken from soil this marrier and an an old for the formal soil this marrier and soil this soil this marrier and soil this soil this marrier and soil this soil this soil this marrier and soil this soil jail this morning early and lynched.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itchin and SYMPTO-STATE AND ADDRESS OF THE STATE OF THE often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Fhiladelphia.

Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale tasks.

now seeking funds to defray the ex-THE OVERDUE STEAMERS.

The White Star People Have Given Up Hopes of the Naronic Turning Up.

The Behring Sea Arbitration Case Still Being Argued in Paris.

Sir Charles Russell Points Out Some Inconsistencies in Mr. Phelps' Contentions.

New York, April 6.-The White Star Company has at last officially recognized the loss of the freight steamer Naronic. The managers of the line have just issued their new passenger list for the season, and in the list of the com-pany's boats the Naronic is not included. There is little doubt that every soul aboard the Naronic perished, as there are few sailing vessels on the high seas are few sailing vessels on the high seas that have not reported since the time the Naronic is supposed to have foundered. There is a good deal of anxiety concerning the Thingvalla line steamship Helka, which sailed from Copenhagen March 9th and was last spoken by La Normandie off the Newfoundland Banks March 27th. She was due to arrive at this port on that data. The Helkarive at this port on that data. Banks March 27th. She was due to arrive at this port on that date. The Hekla has 86 cabin and 611 steerage passengers aboard. There was on board nearly everything that will be exhibited by the people of Denmark at the World's H. M. S. Brilliant is to be sent to Chatham and placed in the steam re-

> Exaggerated Reports, Washington, April 6.—The Brazilian legation in this city has received a cablegram from the foreign office in Rio de Janeiro, relating to the troubles in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The cablegram stated that reports of serious engagements between the revolutionist and the government forces, printed in the United States and European papers, were exaggerated, for the reason that the revolutionists avoided coming into contact with the troops. The affair at Alegrete, the telegram states, at which it was made to appear that at which it was made to appear that the revolutionists were signally successful, was a conflict between a body of patriotic citizens, without equipment or organization, and a portion of the revolutionary forces. In the one battle that has occurred, according to the telegram, there was only 50 soldiers of the 28th the 28th there was only 50 soldiers of the 28th there Regiment engaged, and they gained a decisive victory. The telegram closes with the assurance that the army is entirely loyal, that no desertions have entirely loyal, that no desertions have occurred, and that every order has been obediently executed.

Berlin, April 6.-Chief Justice Cederkranz, of Samoa, has published in a Swedish newspaper a justification of his official conduct. He says that the white population of Samoa is composed mostly of deserters from ships and other adventurers, who find it to their advantage to foment disorder. The consuls, he says, do not observe the Berlin treaty and the tripartite government has become a farce.

Report of Emin Pasha's Death.

Berlin, April 6.—A special from Kampala, Uganda, dated on December 16th last, reports two apparently authentic statements received to the effect that Emin Pasha, the famous explorer, had the banks of the Ituri River, in March of last year. The sender of the dispatch is not wholly convinced of its truth.

Servian Revolution Probable. Vienna, April 6.—Private advices from Servia indicate that the political tension extreme. A revolution is believed to imminent. Regent Ristich is report to contemplate resigning. The Radi cals abstain from all participation in the proceedings of the Skuptschina.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION. Sir Charles Russell Detects Errors in the U.

in defiance of Pope Alexander The sermon was strictly anti-S. Delegates' Arguments. Paris, April 6.-In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Behring sea commissioners to-day, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the

been left subject to control or examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United counter case. For instance, hy Capt. Hooper, States' counter case. For instance, four reports, made by Capt. Hooper, concerning seal life in Pribyloff islands had been incorporated in the counter case, although these were evidence of the kind to which the United States objected when it came from Great Britain. These reports, like much similar Attached by George Gould.

New York, April 7.—The papers filed yesterday in the attachment for \$260.000 obtained by George C. Gould against the Northwestern Construction Company give some additional particulars. The attachment was on four notes of \$65,000 each made in July, August, and September and October, 1889, by the Kansas City & Beatrice Railway company to the order of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railway company and the Northwestern construction Company, which was endorsed by the last two companies as Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Carter remarkmatter, had been used in the American Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Carter remarked it was not the custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case, so as to lend weight to his arguments. Therefore he would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain.

Proceeding then to the question at issue he pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the cases, as far as argument was concerned, were finished, and both cases and counter cases had long been closed. The ter cases had long been closed. The United States government, therefore, never imagined that further evideuce would be adduced. The United States government was of the opinion that it had much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case; but this Britain's conduct in the case; but this had been passed over. That, however, after the case had been submitted, additional evidence should be brought forward was a contingency which had never been contemplated by representatives of the American government. They admitted that further oral argument might be necessary for the purpose of elucidation; but surprise was the least of the emotions they experienced when the supplementary report was introduced. They believed that the only thing to be done was to return these documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past. "We documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past. "We would not impute bad faith to the British government," said Mr. Carter, "nor charge the British delegates with entering upon the case by saying 'We will teach these Yankees a trick worth knowing.' At the same time we hold our opponents proceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the treaty of arbitration."

In reviewing and comparing the speeches of Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell, the Paris correspondent of the

Daily News says: "It struck me in listening to Mr. Phelps' pleadings that under cover of attacks on the treaty of arbitration there was a great deal under cover of attacks on the treaty of arbitration there was a great deal meant to tell against the party in the White House that agreed to it. Sir Charles Russell argued that this was not a case for sticking closely to legal technicalities, but one for looking into the intentions of those who signed the treaty. Both statements and counterstatements, he said, contained a series of depositions which would not be valid either in England or the United States. As proofs all evidence of this sort would be inadmissable, if the case had to be decided on purely technical to be decided on purely technical grounds instead of according to the natural laws of equity and international considerations of justice."

Accident to the Blanchard.

Albany, Ore., April 6.—The three-masted steam schooner Alice Blanchard, bound for San Francisco with a cargo of wheat and coal, became disabled by shipping a heavy sea which took away her deek lead of coal and flooded her her deck load of coal and flooded her hold. In attempting to enter Yaquina Bay her steering gear became unmanageable and she drifted over the bar and a mile inside, where she struck a sandpit and grounded. The vessel is not in immediate danger and not badly injured. They are lightering her and will attempt to pull her off next tide. The Alice Blanchard was of about 400 tons burden.

Agitation in Tacoma.

Tacoma, April 6.-Intense excitement prevails among business men and property owners as regards bonding the city for the purchase of the plant of the Tacoma Light and Water Company for some \$1,800,000, and opinion is about equally divided for and against.

Dutch and Sumatrans Fighting. Singapore, April 6.—Severe fighting has been reported from the district along

the Tamienga River in East Sumatra 40 Dutchmen were killed or wounded The Dutch claim a victory, but little in-formation can be gained as the Achinese have cut off all lines of communication.

Republican Sympathy. Paris, April 6.—The bill to raise the French legation in Washington to an embassy was issued to-day. The preamble says; "From the nature of our institutions and the tie of mutual friendship, France is in a peculiarly fortunate position to respond to the proposal of the government of the United States. We, therefore, shall not hesitate to give the great American people proof of our sympathy as soon as they raise the rank of their diplomatic representative in

Reparation Demanded.

France.

Washington, April 6.—Minister John Hicks cables the state department from Hicks cables the State Lima, Peru, as follows: Lima, April 6.

Gresham, Washington:

At (name of place omitted), the mobattacked the Masonic lodge, sacked the building and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally the United States consulate was invaded, its furnishings destroyed, are the acting consul shot in the foot. The archives were saved in the foot. intact. A squad of Peruvian police looked on without interference while the mob performed the work. Mail brings particulars.

The following reply was cabled:

Department of State,

Weshington April 6 1893

Washington, April 6, 1893. Hicks, Minister, Lima: Protest agains' the failure of the authorities to protect the consulate, and if the facts are well established ask an expression of regret, the prompt punishment of the guilty parties and reparation for the injury to American property and persons.

(Signed) It is believed at the department of state that a satisfactory explanation of the affair will shortly be made.

B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to corkect acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOK

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

DARM FOR SALE OR RENT for a term of FARM FOR SALE OR RENT for a term of years. Rent can be paid by improving place. 160 acres, situated about 27 noins from Nanaimo and 10 from Beaver Creek wharf. On the premises there are a good dwelling house, kitchen and woodshed and outbuildings. Good water at door. About 120 acres meadow land all enclosed. For further particulars apply to D. A. McMillan, Errington P. O., B. C. march3-9w

The Meekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT. From Ottawa advices it appears that nomination in Vancouver electoral district is fixed for May 2nd and polling for May 9. There is a prospect that no polling will be needed, as Mr. Haslam is so far the only candidate in the field. Mr. Hunter, who was at one time spoken of, has, it is understood, abondoned any intention he may have entertained of contesting the district. Mr. Haslam has not as yet taken the electors fully into his confidence in regard to his political opinions, having contented himself with announcing that he appears as a "Liberal-Conservative." Whether this means that he is fully in accord with the policy of the present government on the tariff and all other points is a question yet to be settled. It would not be just to infer from his election card that Mr. Haslam will, if elected deem it his duty to give the government blind and slavish support; but in any event it seems necessary that he should define his position more particularly. Public opinion in the dis-

A recent Ottawa despatch reports the arrival there of Prof. Prince, late of Glasgow, who has been appointed commissioner of fisheries by the Dominion government. Mr. Prince has a high reputation as a specialist in the subject of fisheries, and it is to be hoped that his knowledge and skill will work a reformation in the ways and methods of the department at Ottawa. We have certainly had a little too much Wilmot-

to the continuance of restriction.

Montreal Star: And now it is Senator Boulton who announces that he has returned the railway "pass" sent him by the C. P.R. The senator, added to Col. Fred Denison, M. P., makes two in Portsmouth square, became too remembers of a parliament numbering mote from the busy thoroughfares and about 285 who have been publicly credited with declining railway passes and honestly using their mileage allowance for the purpose for which it is intended. The country is preserving a painful silence that it may hear from the remaining two hudnred and eighty-three.

The exodus from Quebec province seems to be increasing, notwithstanding all the patriotic efforts made to stem the outward flow and secure the repatriation of those who have gone in previous years. Mr. Lamonde, Canadian passenger and freight agent of the Boston & Maine railway, says the emigration from this province to New England this year is greater than ever to his knowledge. During the month of March his road has caried no less than 5,000 people across the border. Things are evidently not as they should be in Quebec under the fostering care of the N. P.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

To the Editor: May I ask for space to put before your readers few mins trations of the position, in this important matter, at which the government has arrived? The government, it must be remembered, professes to have taken pains to get at the truth.

In the census of 1881 Indians are separately enumerated, and their number is 25,661. In the report of the superintendent general of Indian affairs for the same year the total of Indians in province is put at 35,000 odd, rough ly, 10,000 more than the census en imer-

1891 the superintendent general puts the Indians at the same figure nearly, 35,000 odd, and we are assured our government that the number shown in the census is, this time, in exact agreement with the Indian departmen't figures.

Now, the Indian department total is made up in this way: Indians enumerated by the local agents, 23,406; estimated number of Indians in remote localities to which no census enumerator penetrated, 11,796.

In the case of about two dozen reserves I have been able to compare the statements made by enumerators of the number of Indians taken by them with the Indian department's statement of the number on the reserves, and the result is: Indian department figures, 2,000; enumerators' figures, 500.

Assume the correctness of the Indian the premier and we figures given by have on the mainland a population, exclusive of Indians, of 31,946. Deduct 20.326, the population of the two cities. and we have the rural population 11, Municipal and other figures show that at least 10,000 of these are in Westminster district. Therefore we have wonderful result: Population, white and Chinese, of Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, Cassiar and the two Kootenays, 1,620. Registered provincial voters in the same

district in 1890, 2,608! Following the premier's figures, the Colonist showed that the voting population of the island would be 3.829 more than the voting population of the main-land. The registered vote, a year beland. fore the census was taken was: Island, 6,535; mainland, 9,025.

Take, now, one illustration from the census. Bulletin No. 11 gives on page 17 the number of people included in the census whose birthplace was in the province at 36,141. As all the Indians were born in the province we must deduct them (35,202), leaving, for whites born in the province, 939. nilar calculation on the census 1881 shows in that year 6,514 white people who were natives of the province. In the ten years, therefore, 5,575 of our native-born white population must have died or moved away, nor can any babies have arrived to take their places. nave arrived to take their places. All the babies must have been imported!

It is easy to say "the census is inaccurate." But that leads you to a conclusion just as ridiculous as any of the others, namely, that the enumerawho were so extremely accurate taking the Indians that they counted every man, woman and papoose in the country, were so grossly careless in tak-

whites that they missed some The simple facts, easily demonstrated by a common-sense examination of re-turns, are these: The census is fairly accurate, and includes from 18,000 to 22,000 Indians and 75,000 to 80,000 whites and Chinese.

J. C. BROWN.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE AND COL. PRIOR'S RECOMMENDATION. To the Editor: I observe that our representative, Col. Prior, has returned from the capital, and in giving a brief account of his stewardship for publi-

cation in the Colonist, refers to the contemplated postoffice and the purchase of the Canada Western hotel site as the most suitable location for the building. It is a great pity in Col. Prior's case that the fact of his being a shareholder in the Canada Western land syndicate, and that a portion of the exorbitant sum asked for this property would go into his own pocket, renders his opinion and his efforts to urge the government to buy open grave suspicion. Indeed, there is other plea left to account for his recommendation. The argument that the minister of customs insists upon having a custom house located near the water front, where it may be convenient to shippers, and that the great mass of citizens, which includes the whole population, has to be inconvenienced by having the postoffice, if combined with it, placed in one corner of the business portion of the city, where, with the extension of the limits, it will become less central and more out of the way every day, is certainly too flimsy for consideration. If Victoria is to remain as she is at present, this plan of unit-ing a custom house with a postoffice might be sanctioned for economical purposes, but if she is to grow and assume the status of a large shipping port, and the importance of a populous commercial emporium, how long, I should like to ask Col. Prior, will it be desirable to keep the postoffice near the water front so as to accommodate the custom house people? It must be apparent that the combination in one building, where both departments require important edifices, is not desirable trict, as throughout the province, is in at the serious cost of inconveniences to favor of tariff revision and freer trade, the great majority concerned, and that and no man will properly represent it in any event it is in the interests of the city to have the postoffice bleed who is not in the same way opposed where it will not only be central at present, but where it may become more so in the near future. The nedifferent from those of a postoffice, and glance at the statements of revenue collected there now, and what it is likely to be in days to come, is a sufficient incentive and reason not only for convenient location, but for a commodior and separate building, such as or would find in Montreal or any other ci: where the service of each department has its distinct requirements. In the early days of San Francisco, the business portion of the city was on the water front and a large postoffice building was erected there. The extens of the city soon decentralized The extension and for a number of years its location has been a source of constant complaint and annoyance. In like manner the city hall there, which occupied a place to keep pace with the rapid extension of the city in a southerly direction it was moved a long distance out Market street way, where permanent and hand some structures have now been erected Let us profit by the history of all grow ing cities and not make the mistake here by the selection of a site which and must, from its situation at one end of the water front, and the shallow end at that, always remain the outside corner of the business part of Victoria. I am informed that the owners of this hotel site want the government to pay some \$86,000 for the land, and that a much more valuable and eligible corner with adjoining land for all purposes of a postoffice and house, if necessary, has been offered by Mr. Marvin in the heart of the city on Douglas street for more than one-third less. Can there be a question as to what Col. Prior's advocacy in this instance should have been, or of the inconverience and loss to the public of his attempting to fill the dual position of an impartial representative of the peo-ple and a member of a syndicate which is pressing the government to take a "white elephant" off their hands at a profit to themselves? I am told that Mr. Earle should not be placed in this category, for although he is also a sharefavor the selection of their lot as a central or proper site for a postoffice. If this be correct it certainly redounds greatly to that gentleman's co

LIFE IN THE JUNGLE.

Ralph de Mayne's Experiences in Hunting Big Game Over the Globe.

Ralph J. de Mayne, who represents one of the noble families of England, and who has spent many years in hunting for big game in Africa and various out of-the-way corners of the earth, is in the city. He is on his way to India, where he will remain some time and engage in lion and tiger hunting. After he has hunted there he will return to Cape Town, and eventually, he now states, probably push his into the remote wilds of Africa. Mayne says he returns to England frequently with the determination remain in civilization and wander more, but that he is sure to relance his blood, he says, and he cannot

Mr. de Mayne is a great hunter the larger wild animals. He has killed many lions and tigers and down not a few elephants. also killed grizzly bears and shot b faloes on the American plains. was before the Central Pacific railroad as completed.

He has run some close chances, one time and another, for his life One of these was on the Nubian desert, when the trip was being made on the backs of camels, and the supply of water gave out and all became thick-tongued and black in the face. Another was on the occasion of wounding a monster elephant in the African woods, when one of the men was trampled to death, and when he only escaped by dodging re-peatedly behind trees. nd trees.

Mr. de Mayne has considerable contempt for the lion, so far as his ranking as the king of all animals is concerned. He considers an American grizzly or an infuriated elephant more dangerous, but says nearly all animals will fight when wounded. charge of a rhinoceros he regards the most dangerous of all.—Examiner.

UNCLE HIRAM'S SUCCESS. One of the season's greatest successes is "Uncle Hiram," to be presented at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 11th and 12th. "Uncle Hiram" is playing to the capacity of theatres ngihtly everywhere. This is the fifth season of the comedy and during the five seasons has comedy, and during the five seasons has profited Mr. Woodhull nearly \$90,000. Nothing seemed to detract from the patronage, even during the heated contest of the election. "Uncle Hiram" had standing room only nearly every per-formance. The comedy is one of the funniest ever written, and the company carry nearly a carload of scenic and me chanical effects, and no better pleased audiences ever leave a theat those that see "Uncle Hiram." theatre than

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads, color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the British Columbia Southern Railway will be held on Friday, April 21. It is for the purpose of authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of the company.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World Here and Elsewhere.

LILLIPUTIAN SCRAPPERS. New York, April 10.—Danny McBride, the noted bantam boxer of this city, and Billy Plimmer, of England, will come together at Newark, N. J., to-night for the bantam championship of the world and a purse of \$2,500. Both men have been training hard and are in the pink of condition. Plimmer has been doing most of his training in the way of skipping the rope, and broke the record, jumping 3,326 times without making a skip.

At the Brooklyn rink to-night Walter Campbell and William Ernst, the noted eastern amateur boxers, will make their debut in the professional ring with a mill to a finish for a purse of \$1,000. They will fight at 135 pounds.

Montreal, April 10.—James Corbett and William Brady, his manager, who have been playing "Gentleman Jack" came near being mobbed by a crowd of indignant cabmen on Saturday evening before they left for Buffalo, but escaped, as the cabmen were not allowed inside the railway station. The trouble arose over the Illitreatment which one of their number received at the hands of Corbett and Brady on Friday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. Both had engaged the cabman to drive them around town in the morning and during their trip drinks were partaken of. The result was that the cabman became partially drunk, and when he drove back to the hotel the men refused to pay him on the ground that he was drunk. The IN THEIR TRUE COLORS. to the hotel the men refused to pay him on the ground that he was drunk. The cabman followed them into the hotel and said: "I don't give a continental whether you are Corbett or any other fellow, but I want my money." Corbett took him by the neck and kicked him out of the hotel. Brady then went out on the sidewalk and begrent give the many assecond threship? began to give the man a second thrasmag. But he reckoned without his host, for the driver was giving Brady the worst of it when others interfered and parted them. This was the reason why the cabinen wanted revenge on both the puglists before they left.

CANOEING.

THEIR FIRST CRUISE. The members of the Victoria Canoe Club went out on their first cruise on Saturday afternoon. There was a good turnout and the sailing canoes had a splendid breeze. Capt. Dan McIntosh had all his flags flying for the occasion, the club house being hidden by bunting. Before starting the canoeists were photographed by Mr. Fleming.

SOME GOOD SHOOTING. Union Gun Club's seventh shoot for Co's medal took place at Macau-Point on Saturday afternoon. For cond time J. C. Maclure won the Here is the score:— J. C. Maclure....11111-10110-11110-00th1-11111-20 11111-11011-11111-11111-11111-24

S. Maclure....1111-11111-11111-11110 10111-23 11111-11001-11100-11110-11110-19 . W. Minor. ...10111-10101-11011-11110-11011—19 H. Hewlings..11111-01101-10101-10111-11101-19 10110-11111-011-1-11110-11111-21 Total. 10101-00101-17011-01100-10110--14 B. H. John 01001-10001-01011-00111-10101-13

11101-10110-11101-11100-00010---15 The Victoria Club had a practice shoot at the same traps. E. Gregg and Otto Weiler led with 41 each out of a possible

ATHLETIC.

THE J.B.A.A.

The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The club boathouse will be put back in place this week. The house is to be greatly enlarged and improved. The members have already done good practice this season, and expect to have several strong crews for the summer contests. Mr. St. Clair has discontinued his gymnastic classes for the summer, bestign poor being all thorough the summer. boating now being all the rage. The club officials wear a happy smile when asked if the club is flourishing, and one of them remarked, laconically, "Like a green bay tree."

LACROSSE SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON. Vancouver, April 8.-The B.C. Amateur Lacrosse Association met in convention to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Asso-ciation of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season:—
May 13-Westminster v. Vancouver, at Vancouver. May 24—Victoria v. Westminster, at Vic-June 3-Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vic-June 17-Vancouver v. Westminster, at July 1-Vancouver v. Victoria, at Van-July 15-Westminster v. Victoria, at July 29-Westminster v. Vancouver. at Vestminster. August 19-Victoria v. Vancouver, at Vic-August 26-Westminster v. Victoria, at Victoria, at Victoria, at Vancouver v. Victoria, at Vancouver.

September 16—Victoria v. Westminster, at Westminster. September 23—Westminster v. Vancouver, Vancouver.

at Vancouver.

The officers chosen were:—Hon. President, Dunn, of Vancouver; president, John Reid. Westminster; first vice-president, W. H. Ellis; second vice-president, W. Beecher; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Cullin, Victoria; Council—Jas. Leamy, A. B. Mackenzie, Westminster; J. S. Yates, Victoria; E. A. Quigley and M. Peard, Vancouver. Official referees—Senkler and Taylor, Vancouver; Godfrey and MacDonald, Westminster; Waite and McKenzie, Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Victoria Junior Association team de-deated the Nanaimo boys Saturday, three goals to nothing. Wilson, Cartwright, goals to oals to nothing. Wilson, Cartwright The Port Townsend Athletic Association wants to play Association or American football and baseball with the Victoria athletes.
The Wanderers Cycling Club had a run

Saturday afternoon.

The Victoria Jockey Club meets at Dalby & Claxton's office this evening. PREPARING FOR THE RACES. About twenty horses are being worked at the Victoria Driving Park for the spring races. The track is in very fair condition, and the horses are beginning to look well. From present prospects there will be some interesing events during the coming meet-ing.

Fayment of Members. The progress of democratic reform in

England is indicated by the passage of a resolution by the Commons in favor of compensating members of Parliament for their legislative services. The resolution was introduced by a Radical, and was adopted by a vote of 276 to 229. The proposal to pay salaries to members of Parliament will be bitterly denounced in England by those who are in sympathy with the old order. They will regard the innovation as an unerring indication of the intellectual and moral decadence of Parliament. "Trust the people!" exclaimed John Bright at the close of one of the finest speeches on reform legislation. That is the effective reply which Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals can make to Tory criticism over Parliamentary salaries. The present system of unsalaried representation favors wealth, rank and social class. It dis-

eriminates against the masses, whose personal representatives cannot afford to sit in Parliament without receiving com-pensation for their time and service. The democracy reigns, but it does not govern. It will govern as well as reign when the seats at Westminster cease to be reserved for titled gentlemen and plutocrats of the middle class. That is view which Radical England takes view when it cries out; "Emof the matter when it cries out; ploy and pay the representatives of the people!" Traditions and precedents may be violated, but the English people will inevitably be more directly and adequately represented in a salaried Parliament than they are now at Westmin-ster. Whoever has an abiding falth in popular government and representative institutions will welcome the change.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

From a Paper by Master Workman Powderly in Chautauguan.

Prior to the civil war but little friction occurred between the employer and the employee in the United States. Hand-labor was the chief factor in production, and in its operation employer and employed often struggled on side by side That condition of affairs, no doubt, gave rise to the impression that "the interests of capital and labor were The employer understood the feelings and aspirations of "his men," for he mingled with them, and was not prevented by false pride, or the fear of being ostracized by society, from placing himself on the same with them in arranging the details of workshop discipline. The workman, on the other hand, knowing more of his employer's difficulties than he does towas willing to co-operate to render the approaches to prosperity easier for the man for whom he worked. The ending of the civil war changed

the whole condition of industry in the United States. Hand-labor began to disappear, and the machine began to usurp the place of man. Skill in the workman moved backward, for swiftmoving belts and wheels, and porations of immense proportions took the place of the old-time employer. In those days and down to 1876, the trade union was the only form of organization among the working men, and only skilled mechanics belonged to it. There was nothing broad or liberal in its spirit; the only things the trades unionist strove for were more pay and shorthours.

Labor is organized in many different ssociations in the United States. That bond exists between them all is true, ut the greater part of the industrialists of the nation look beyond the trade union for relief from the system which makes it impossible for the trade unionist permanently to improve his condi tion by increasing his wages or short-ening his hours of labor. In the United States the workman pays one-third more of his earnings for rent than the workman in Europe, but the causes which produce this result are never inquired into by the trade unions. wages are increased ten per cent. an increase of ten per cent in house rent immediately follows, and so, too, in the price of provisions. The cost of living keeps even pace with increase of

wages.
The interests of labor and capital are in no way identical under the present system; they are identical only spect that each is trying to make the most money possible at the expense of the other. The trade-union will never the other. The trade-un solve the labor question. Many years ago the progressive mem-

bers of the trade unions realized this fact, and organized the institution of the Knights of Labor. Co-operation the basis of the organization. The efforts to give effect to the system have been attended with many disappointments, and to-day the settled conviction empers is that distributive co-operation can never be successful so long as the avenues of transportation—the railroads—are in the hands of private individuals or corporations. All efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful, first for lack ations. of business training, and, secondly, by reason of the oppression of great combinations of capital which crushed

every effort at competition.

Prison contract labor is objected by working men, not that they would have the convict remain in idleness, but by reason of the unfair advantage which the contractor obtains over rivals and over honest labor. If the systems were changed so that a fair price will be paid for the labor of the convict, and all earnings above the cost maintenance turned over to his family, or set aside for him when liberated. there would be fewer criminals more reformed convicts than at pres-

The price paid for the labor of men is lower, in many instances by than that paid to men; and with ma chinery so delicately arranged that fingers of women can manage it ease, the necessity for strength is daily disappearing. The cheapest and most skillful labor is sought for, and, course, woman-labor is vastly on increase. The Knights of Labor demanded "equal pay for equal work," until the convention of 1890, when they changed the demand to read, "equal rights for both sexes." This not only contemplates the right to vote, but all

other rights now enjoyed by men.
The membership of the Knights
Labor is 250,000. Their motto, "Their the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all, has a meaning which extends far be yond the limits of the organization. The organization excludes from its ranks all lawyers, bankers, liquor-makers or sell-ers, gamblers, and professional politi-cians, but admits all who follow useful

callings in life.

The Farmers' Alliance, with a mem rship of about fifteen hundred thouupon a platform which is almost identical with that of the Knights of Labor. In the declaration in favor of landtaxation, the Farmers' Alliance so radical as the Knights of Labor, out as the members of the various indus trial organizations mingle each ther, they will understand that heir nterests are identical; but to make the connection between the urban and icultural workmen perfect the railroads and telegraph lines must be owned by and operated in the interest of all the people. The various organizations of railway men number two hundred thou-

The era of strikes is passing away, and the organized workingmen are inquiring into the causes of industrial de-pression for the purpose of applying the remedy to the root of the evil

ENTO NEW OFFICES. All the goods at present in J. P. Davies & Co.'s auction rooms are to be sold without reserve, as the firm intends to move to offices in the Board of Trade building. Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Company have leased the old building.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumers. At arusgists or by mail, for 50 cen's. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale

PRACTICAL ANARCHY.

ARE THE PEOPLE BETTER THAN THEIR GOVERNMENT.

The Sense of Order as Developed in the United States of America—A Very Strong Claim Made in the People's Behalf-What Statistics Show.

If a recent paper Mr. Edward Atkinson expresses the belief that ninety-nine men in every hundred would pay their debts to the best of their ability were there no courts to enforce collections. His study of the statistics of debt and collections convinces him that the courts are required only for one debtor in the hundred.

An equally significant fact, bearing on the same point, is brought out by the last census, which shows that the prison population of the country gives an average to the total population of about one to the thousand. That is, the criminal courts are necessary for about only one person in a thousand.

In spite of such facts as these there is a prevailing impression that order in society is chiefly due to government. As a matter of fact, the people of every country that is well enough known to be closely studied are better than their government and always have been. Government improves only as it is forced to do so by the improvement of the people, and it often happens that the govern-ment is far behind the people, as in Russia now or as it was in France before the Revolution. Coming nearer home, we risk nothing in saying that the people of St. Louis, of Missouri, of every State in the Union and of the Union itself are better than their government as it exists practically, though the average of the public intelligence expressed in the theories from which our institutions are derived

A study of the customs of different peoples, with such assistance as is afforded by the modern science of statistics, emphasizes the fact that the educated sense of order in the individual, and not police clubs and bayonets in the hands of government, is the real foundation of good and stable government. We are not what the government makes us except as it deprives us of opportunities for growth. It may degrade for a time and for a time retard growth, but in the long run it will yield to the law that the people make the government-not the government the people.

There are many American towns in which disorder is the rare exception, though they may not have more than one policeman to every two thousand of population. Five hundred policemen are considered sufficient for cities of half a million people. This is at the rate of one policeman to the thousand of population-about the same ratio that exists between the criminal population and the total. As that gives one policeman for every criminal, it might very well be argued that we could afford to cut down the number of officers until the average would be not over one officer for every two or three law-breakers. It is probable that this would result in a net gain when the saving of salaries was balanced against the

losses from thefts. In counties where there are from three to seven or eight thousand people there is often only one officer to make arrests, and yet the disorder is slight and the losses from theft not the thousandth part of one per cent. of the total wealth. Obviously the compulsion of government can up to thirty feet. So great was the force have very little to do with this.

In the absence of education, as among the lowest savages, the sense of order is so little developed that even the certainty of death as a consequence of disorder will not prevent it. Among the lowest criminals there is a similar intellectual condition. Lacking the sense of order and dominated by passion and appetite, they will not restrain themselves though death is the certain result of their failure to do

In a civilized community the compulsion of government has very little to do with keeping order and preventing crime. The one policeman to the thousand or even to the hundred of population could do very little to prevent crime, even if he always did his best and spent none of his time at the door of the corner grocery,
The sense of order is just as much in-

herentan a community of men as it is in a community of ants. In the lowest is to a great extent savages it latent, and in civilized communities oppression may cause a temporary reversion to savagery, but disorder becomes more and more intolerable to human nature as the intellect is educated and the natural instincts of the race developed. One schoolhouse, backed by a church, does more for good order and for the safety of life and property than half a dozen jails, each with its gallows in the yard.—St. Louis Republic. Japan in Need of Re-Japanning.

It seems that the Japanese are grow ing aweary of barbarians and their barbarous ways. For 250 years no European save an English sailor and a tiny Dutch colony on an island desecrated their shores. Then came Commodore Perry unloading models of railways and other civilized appliances at Yokohama, with the notice that he would return in six months to see how they liked them, and that if they were unappreciative he would blow Japan out of the water. And then for thirty years the Japanese denationalized themselves with a vengeance, even to the point of top-hats and a House of Commons. But now, because a native pilot has brought an English steamer into collision with a Japanese cruiser, the Mikado is petitioned to expel every Englishman from the country. We should not be sorry if the Mikado did so and included other Europeans in the expulsion. The Japanese need a rest to get themselves rejapanned. The country and its people form, as it were, one of the national treasures of the world and should be carefully preserved and "restored." Sir John Lubbock and his Ancient Monuments Society should internationalize themselves and see to it. -Pall Mall Gazette.

A New Departure.

The experiment of selling to farmers direct and thereby saving to consumers to the advantage and profit of the retailers was tried last year by some wholesale dealers who had been shut out by the trust. One company which did a large business reports that on the entire season's business it lost not a dollar, but every purchase made by the farmers was paid for according to the contract. This s so much better than the usual experience of selling to retail dealers that wholesalers are warranted in naming to farmers the very lowest prices. -Kansas

A "GORGE'S" AGE

Shown by the Ottawa River and the Great Inland Seas.

In a recent communication to the New York Evening Post I have given an ac count of my discovery this summer of a former outlet of the Great Lakes h way of the Ottawa River. This discov ery will at once raise so many inquirie as to its bearing upon the age of the Niagara gorge, which has been generally accepted as a chronometer of the post glacial period, that it will be profitable to meet the question at once.

The new facts discovered are extrem ly interesting in themselves, and doubly so on account of their bearing upon the age of the Niagara gorge. Briefly stated they are these: A low pass in the Canadian highlands has long been known leading from Lake Nipissing, which only seventy feet above Lake Huron, into the Mattawan River, which is tributary to the Ottawa. The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken advantage of this pass and constructed its roadbed through it, but, in doing this, the engineers were simply following the Indian trail which has been in use from time immemorial, and which was passed over by Champlain on his memorable visit to Lake Huron in 1615. The height of the water-shed between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River in this pass is but little more than 100 feet above the level of Lake Erie. Here, therefore, was the natural place in which to look for the pre-Niagara outlet.

That there was some such outlet has been surmised for some time from the familiar facts concerning the post-glacial subsidence of the land to the north-east of Lake Ontaric. Sea shells are found at Montreal superimposed upon glacial deposits about 500 feet above the sea, which would indicate a subsidence at the close of the glacial period equal to that amount. Further south, however, the subsidence was considerably less. In the valley of Lake Champlain, and on the coast of Maine, it amounted to only 230 feet, while at New York there is supposed to have been scarcely any change of level. The result of such a differential subsidence of the land upon the basin of the Great Lakes would be to depress the northern border sufficient ly to allow the water to flow off through the Ottawa outlet rather than over Niagara. As Lake Nipissing is 250 miles north of Niagara, the downward tilting necessary to turn the water in that di rection would amount to only about six inches to the mile, a change of level which would be almost imperceptible in a saucerful of water, but in so large a body as that which fills the Great Lakes would have all the significance imaginable.

Our discovery consisted in finding the actual evidence of this outlet, consisting of a broad trough extending across from one watershed to the other, and marked by a clear, shore line of well-rounded pebbles, arranged in a level topped terrace about fifty feet above the bottom of the trough. On visiting the junction of this outlet with the Ottawa River forty miles below, we found what, according to theory, we were led to expect, an enormous delta-terrace such as would befit the course of a stream like Niagara on emerging from such an outlet. The delta-terrace is about 100 feet in height, and is about one-half of a mile wide, extending up into the valley of the Mattawan for about a mile and a half. The material is very coarse, consisting of tens of thousands of boulders, from one of the current down the Mattawan it pushed a bar of this coase material entirely across the Ottawa, so as to make slack-water navigation for some distance above.-Prof. Geo. F. Wright. in N.Y. Independent.

Study Local History.

A recent short story pictures an experience in education which shows the tendency of modern historical study and. in fact, the drift of all preparation for life in this age of competition. From a Western college to a large university in the Middle States comes a teacher anxious to obtain a second and more honorable degree. He prepares a disquisition upon history, but finds, to his astonishment, that his efforts are not only inadequate, but are absolutely unacceptable to the skilled professors, specialists from studies at German universities, who throw away Macaulay and all secondary authorities and who demand original research. On the same theme, a writer in another magazine advises the "Study of Local History."
He says: "Yet how better teach the lesson of patriotism, how better inculcate. a love of country, than by educating our children in the histories of their own towns? We teach our children of the glorious deeds of the Greeks at Thermopylae, of Napoleon at Austerlitz, of Ney at Waterloo, of Sheridan at Winchester. Why not teach them, as well, of the brave deeds of their ancestors here at home? Our school histories tell of Bunker Hill and Concord and Lexington, and other home events, in the same general way that they tell of Saratoga and Yorktown; enough, perhaps, for a general study. But the children of Concord and Lexington should be taught the details of that April day in 1775.

It is this study of details, this special ism which is demanded in every branch of modern life. Thoroughness gained both by preparatory study and by experienge marks the needed man or woman in any branch of professional or business It is demanded that all go to the root of the subject, and that none should depend on secondary sources. -Boston Journal.

Choosing a Calling. Find out early what nature designed

you to be-whether a lawyer, doctor, preacher, trader, or mechanic-and strive assiduously to qualify yourself for the discharge of the duties of your calling. Be careful not to mistake a hasty impulse, a shallow temporary liking, for a real bent or deep love for a vocation; and, on the other hand, when you have pursued any business for some years, and found that it has many difficulties, trials, and perplexities of which you had not dreamed, do not hastily abandon it for another-thus throwing away most of the knowledge and experience acquired-with the expectation of finding your pathway in the latter strewn with roses without any thorns. All callings that are worth pursuing are alike in thisthat not one of them is easy. Only after repeated failures following the most earnest and persistent efforts to succeed should a change be made. Remember. too, that those kinds of business which pay best in the long-run are the slowest in beginning to yield a return. - William Mathews in Harner's Young People.

ONTARIO'S

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SIR OLIVER can continent, and most interesting Canadian Domin forms observed i principles of schools, while the construction parts

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ONTARIO'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The New Legislative Buildings in Toronto.

A VIVID PEN PICTURE.

Description of the Pile-The Decorations of the Legislative Chamber-Arrangements of the Departments—The Speaker's Quarters-The Library and Other Acces-

HE Province of Ontario has good reasons for being proud of her new Legislative Build-Jings in Queen's Park, Toronto. They form the most striking and imposing block of buildings in the city, the second noblest structure in the Dominion, and one of the most complete and admirably adapted legislative and departmental edifices upon this continent or in the world. A more appropriate or advantageous site could not have been selected, for the beauties of the partially wooded park add grace and grandeur to the pile, and, as viewed from Iniversity avenue or from any of the other coigns of vantage in the neighborhood, it makes up a colossal monument to the one hundred years' progress of the great province of Ontario. This effective structure. greatly aided in appearance by the material used in the construction, viz., Credit valley sandstone, reddish brown in color, with its pronounced central pavilion, turreted angles of moderate height, flanked by long, retreating intermediate wings, which terminate in projecting corner pavilions, giving emphasis to the departmental wing to the east and the legislative and library wing to the west, takes rank with the most successful public buildings on the Ameri-



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, PREMIER. can continent, and is certainly one of the most interesting and impressive in the Canadian Dominion. The architectural forms observed in general outline show the principles of the classical and Roman schools, while the decoration and details of on partake of the Celtic and Indo-Germanic

The Principal Front.

To the south, centring on University avenue, is the best single facade, its central pavilion appropriately expressing civic authority by the externalizing and central-izing of the legislative chamber and its dependencies, an expression of purpose hitherto overlooked in the designing of buildings of this character. This stately pavilion measures 120 feet by 116 feet, and 185 feet high, boldly treated on three sides with series of radiating arches, sturdy, clustered columns, accentuated angle turrets and quiet field of walls, delightfully enriched with carvings in many of its parts and surfaces. The whole is crowned by a pyramidal roof with elongated domical turrets at each angle, taking the place of

the stereotyped dome or tower. The base or lower storey forms the chief entrance, prolonged to a breadth of some 65 feet, composed of three arches flanked by the base walls of the accented angles. Here is concentrated a wealth of enrichment, great roll mouldings, each differently treated, carved clustered capitals, wall bands and friezes, appropriately suiting the character of the building. The grand entrance archway is made finely and most practically effective by an approach of successive platforms and short flight of steps, which gives dignified accord between porch, loggia and steps. Above the chief entrance porch, the central arch of which is 18 feet wide by 24 feet high, are three very large arched windows, which light the legislative chamber from the south. Above these windows stretches

The Great Sculptured Frieze -a carved surface 69 feet long and 15 feet deep, in low relief, peopled with symbolic sculpture, so disposed and grouped as to conform to the four circular windows introduced therein, and in the center the seal of the province. This well designed allegorical treatment of freize not only en hances the refinement and purity of the architectural screen below, but most appropriately expresses the power and authority, which has its throne beneath those

On either side of this grand central pavilion are the east and west intermediate wings and corner pavilions, stretching out this principal facade to a length of 433 feet. Each section is in proper scale and proportion to the legislative pavilion, preserving the same dignified symmetry between part and part, and yet varying in the successive storeys and in general massing, so as to clearly indicate the relative importance and purposes of the different apartments.

The East and West Facades The east and west facades, each of 258 feet in extent, manifest solidity relieved by ranges of great, round-headed window arches and extremely impressive covered entrances and driveways, consisting of three massive archways projecting from the walls of the building and supported on large circular, buttressed piers.

The north facade with its boiler house is treated with cloister effect and flanked by the east and west intermediate wings, which are very pronounced, while at the northern terminal of either wing are gent-ly accented entrance to the speaker's apartments on the west and to the departmental wing on the east. The chimney and exraction shafts, arranged in harmony with the series of pyramidal roofs, form most pleasing skylines, and produce an effect from the wooden park to the north which is grateful to the beholder in the careful

simplicity of its lines and the studied breadth of its general treatment.*

The Internal Arrangements. The buildings in plan form a double letter E; covering an area exceeding 76,000 square feet. In its principal features the arrangement is the same on all floors, excepting as regards the grand staircase, which is one flight only, beginning on the ground floor and leading direct to the spacious lobby of the legislative chamber. This staircase, with its ample dark slate treads, red tasselated, paved platforms and richly treated wrought and cast iron metal work, is consonant in feeling with its surroundings, well disposed and thoroughly lighted. Two other large public stairways in either wing give access to each of the storeys, and four electric-power passenger elevators are conveniently arranged in various parts of the structure. Entering the building by the central or grand entrance the visitor finds himself in

staircase, to the legislative chamber, which is, as has been already stated, the predominating feature of the pile. The Legislative Chamber. Its dimensions are 82x65 feet, and 50 feet high. The speaker's dais, executed in San Domingo mahogany, richly carved, is placed at the south end, with the press gallery immediately behind and forming, as it were, a part thereof. The speaker's gallery, treated in uniformity, runs across the opposite or north end, and on either side are located the ladies' and visitors' galleries. These latter are greatly increased in beauty by the massive arcades fronting them, and they are admirably successful as to sight lines, as every member on the floor of the chamber can be seen therefrom from whatever point he may arise to address the house. The lower walls of the chamber to

and mahogany, and above this the plastering is richly decorated and moulded in low

the height of nine feet are wainscoted in

The Decorations of the Chamber. In keeping with the design of the building the decoration of the legislative chamber is in the Romanesque style, the vigor-ous forms and florid coloring of that school being well exemplified in the treatment. The main portion of the ceiling is taken up with a free rendition of the arms of the province, the coloring of the fields being obtained with diapers of maple leaves and the framing a beautiful scroll, through which is entwined a maple branch. The novelty of the design has been criticised on account of the disregard of the wood ribbing, the lines breaking through it at all points, but a glance at the design of the wood ribs shows that a careful following of each panel with a border would have produced a heavy and monotonous effect. The freer treatment adopted is justified by many of the finest examples of European ceiling work. The large eight-foot cove contains an upright design in Romanesque foliage, with medallion forms in the center of each panel formed by the carved trusses. This cove has been deservedly admired for the skilful handling of strong color dis-

Colossal Sculptured Figures. In the spandrils formed by the window

arches and tympanum arches of the north and south walls are four colossal groups of figures representing "Moderation," "Power," "Justice" and "Wisdom," surrounded by heavy scrolls, while in the spandrils on the east and west walls two figures carry tablets, on which are inscribed the dates "1792" and "1892," the years respectively in which the legislature was inaugurated and the centenary of the same. The beautifully modelled enr the arches is treated in warm tones, wiped with transparent color and resembling somewhat a stained or antique marble. The main walls are simply panelled with a gold border, and are a rich yellow

brown. The whole scheme is of course studied mainly for a night effect, but when the broad glare of light from the vast south windows is stbdued the day effect will be equally satisfactory.

The Departments The departmental quarters occupy the whole of the east wing and east central section of the buildings, and on the ground floor overflow into the west central section, where the crown lands section of the administration has its home. Hon. A. S. Hardy, the commissoner, with his personal staff, occupies the suit in the east corner pavilion, and the many branches of this extensive department, including the sales and free grants, the surveys, patents and roads, the woods and forests, accounts, and the mining bureau, are accommodated in the offices on either side. The northern end of the eastern extension is given up to Hon. Mr. Dryden and his department of agriculture, the bureau of industries and the offices of the inspector of factories.



HON. C. F. FRASER.

The mezzanine, or first floor, is occupied as to the east wing by the offices of the at-torney-general and his staff in the corner pavilion, with the council chamber adjoining, and to the north in the same wing are the quarters of Hon. J. M. Gibson. provincial secretary; the inspector of asylums and prisons, the department of insurance, and the office of the inspector of division courts.

The second floor of the east wing accommodates the public works department in the corner pavilion, where the offices of Hon. C. F. Fraser and his staff are located. The provincial treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, has his quarters in the northern portion of the same floor, while the license department, the department of the administration of justice and the offices of the registrar-general are provided for in the northern portion of the east central section. Above these, in the attic pavilion, the draughtsmen of the architect's and engineer's departments have a local habita-

The Central Section.

The ground floor of the central section, west of the main entrance, is given up, as already stated, to the overflow from the crown lands department. Above this, on the front floor, are the postoffice, members' hat and coat rooms, and members' lobbies; and the corresponding section on the second floor is utilized for the ap-

proaches and ante-rooms to the several galleries of the legislative chamber and the ladies' retiring rooms.

The West Wing. The ground floor of the west wing is arranged for committee rooms; Mr. Speaker's apartments, with separate private entrance; the Queen's printer's quarters, etc. On the firstfloor are the balance of the speaker's suite: members' smoking room, dining and reception rooms; the library and librarian's quarters; the reading room, and additional committee rooms; and the second floor is devoted to reporters' rooms and house-

keeper's quarters. The basement also provides no inconsiderable accommodation, in addition to the boiler house, furnished with six multitubular steel boilers, and machinery for the manipulation of the vast and intricate heating, ventilating and electric lighting system, which supplies the whole building. Here are located the carpenter's shop, and quarters for the mechanical engineer spacious hall leading direct to the main and the plumber. Under the speaker's quarters in the west wing are placed the restaurant, kitchens, caterer's departments and living rooms, and the laundry. There are also five spacious vaults for the storages of the deeds and documents of the crown lands department, and storage rooms for the Queen's printer and the postmaster.

Historical. The question of new parliament building was first mooted in 1877, and in 1880 the Commissioner of Public Works, one Hon. C. F. Fraser, obtained from the legislature an initial grant of \$500,000 toward their erection. That sum being found insufficient, \$250,000 additional was voted in 1885, which was further added to in 1887 by \$300,000. A final grant of \$200,-000 brought the total up to \$1,250,000. Mr. R. A. Waite, of Buffalo, was the architect. The work of excavation was begun panelled, moulded and carved sycamore

Points in a Line or Two, Four large electric elevators of the very latest design are in service.

The Legislative Chamber is 81x66 feet, with a ceiling 50 feet high. The roof line of the middle pavilion is 180 feet from the pavement

The southwestern tower will have a large illuminated clock ten feet in diameter. A magnificent bird's eye view of the city, country and lake may be had from the

There are 23,000 superficial feet of plate glass in the building, the weight of which is fifty tons. The buildings cover four acres—the ex-

treme ground measurements being 461 ft. 2 in. by 125 ft. 6 in. Only three deaths resulted from accidents to workmen while the buildings were

in course of construction. The ladies have a large, handsomely fitted up room all to themselves, not far from their special entrance to the chamber. Sept. 21, 1892, was the date when the Commissioner of Public Works laid the keystone of the east arch in the main

entrance. The building is equipped with thirteen large fireproof vaults, fitted with iron frames and tin filling cases, thus ensuring almost absolute safety from fire. Ample fire protection has been provided

street to street, and hydrants are placed in the basement and on each floor. On the east side of the main entrance excellent likenesses are carved in stone of Blake, Governor Simcoe, Chief Justice

-a six-inch water main runs through from

Robinson, and Sandfield Macdonald. On the west side are the portraits of Hon. T. B. Pardee, Major General Brock, Robert Baldwin, and Matthew Crooks Cameron.

AMBASSADOR PAUNCEFOTE. Great Britain Raises the Rank of Her

United States Minister. The United States Department of State has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Pauncefote, her representative in Washington, from that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador, and that his credentials as such are on their way. Under the provisions of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill of March 1, 1893, President Cleveland is authorized to confer the same rank upon the U.S. representative at London. As an Ambassador, however, is the personal representative of a sovereign, the United States is in a quandary, some newspapers arguing strongly that it would be un-democratic to follow Great Britain's precedent. Sir Julian Pauncefote is the first Minister to Washington to hold the title of Ambassador, but it is probable that France, Germany, Russia and Austria will follow England's example.

Sailormen Bombarded by Aerolites. A meteor sizzing from the heavens came within a few feet of striking the coasting schooner Earl P. Mason off Cape Hatteras on the passage from the Satilla river. Georgia, for Philadelphia. The crew say that it was one of the most magnificent spectacles they ever witnessed. The meteor burst into many pieces and scattered its seething fragments all around, some of which, as they dashed into the sea, made reports that sounded like a cannonade. Particles of the meteor as they flew through the air with the apparance of redhot chunks of iron struck the water with hissing sounds and disappeared, only to send up masses of steam where they had gone

The condition of the atmosphere during the fall of the meteor was most peculiar. There were gaseous odors all around, and even the surface of the ocean glowed as if it were ablaze. The heavens, too, appeared to be on fire. From the zenith to the surface of the water there were long trails of sparks along the clearly outlined path of the meteor. It became necessary for the vessel to "lay to" under storm trysails until the atmosphere had assumed its normal ondition. The vessel's compass was affected, and the needle fluctuated without regard to the cardinal points.—Philadelphia

Prettiest Women in the World. The prettiest women in the world are said to be the women of northern Italy. They are a mixture of the French gentry and the old Italian nobility and inherit the vivacity of one country and oriental beauty of the other.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Tara-

James H. Shearer, dry goods, Toron-b, has assigned, with liabilities of about Neil McCahill's flour mill at Forest has been destroyed by fire. It was a fine brick structure.

Mechanical Superintendent David Preston, of the C. P. R., Montreal, is dying from poisoning caused by a corn Dr. McGuire, who has been a resident of Guelph for a quarter of a century and had an extensive practice, has

Three Petrolia stores, occupied by Morrison, harness maker; Kinsman, cigars, and Jenkins and Sons, clothing, were burned. Miss Janet McArthur, of Middlemiss, was burned to death through her clothes taking fire from papers which she had ignited by throwing an unextinguished

gone insane.

match among them. L'Etentard newspaper, of Montreal, s in financial difficulties, and has offered its creditors ten cents on the dollar cash or twenty cents on time. The liabilities are betwen \$50,000 and \$60,000. A big deal is reported to have been consummated. The Toronto Rubber Co.. once the largest rubber establishment in Toronto, has, it is said, been absorb-ed by the Gutta Percha Company of

southerly gale, and in consequence busi-ness was much impeded. About six inches of snow fell.

W. A. Macdonald, leader of the Oppo-sition in the Manitoba Legislature, admitted bribery by agents at the election trial and the seat for Brandon was declared void. The bribery consisted of hiring teams on election day. Farmer Baker and Lingford, his hired

man, were acquitted at the Whitby assizes of manslaughter of Palmer, who was killed in Pickering township last fall by a shot from Lingford, while he was robbing Baker's hen roost.

The Ontario Iron and Steel company is about to establish a blast furnace at Ashbridge's Bay marsh, Toronto, the city having agreed to give it a fee simple of 150 acres and a bonus of \$75,000. The company will have a capital of \$1,000,000, and the works will cost \$500,000.

A feature of Saturday's proceedings of the Salvation Army celebration now going on in Montreal was the dedication as a sheltering home of the once notorious Joe Beef's Canteen, formerly famous for affording a retreat for that class of the commodity called "bums" and "wharf rats."

Tuesday last was a big settling up day with the lanks, and Montreal bankers report p. ments very bad, a large number of reaewals having been given. There are no big failures reported as the banks generally are carrying their customers. Bad roads and the late winter are given as the cause for poor

The farmers of Anderdon township The farmers of Anderdon township held a meeting recently and formed a continental union club. About 100 enrolled themselves. The meeting was called by John Bray, a prominent farmer, who announced that it was the intention of the Continental Union association to put up parliamentary candidates wherever it was possible in the coming election.

At the inquest relating to the deaths of Mrs. John Kennedy and her brotherin-law Alexander Kennedy, which oc-curred in Kemptville, March 4th last, under circumstances which gave rise to suspicion of poisoning, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death in both cases had resulted from arsenical poison administered by some person or persons unknown.

The Quebec street railway company has unearthed a big boodling scheme among its conductors. For months the company has been systematically robbed by conductors who had invented a tin slide by which means money and tickets were taken from the boxes. A Jew purchased all the tickets he could get at a cheap rate and resold them. Thirty conductors have been dismissed and the company has established a secret service in connection with its lines.

The Ontario Miller says: Every mill and elevator in the province is filled with wheat. Mills simply cannot buy wheat because they cannot sell flour. A man can to-day buy flour for 10 cents a barrel less than the same flour would have brought in December, when millers were buying Ontario car wheat at 58c. and 61c. Reports from the southern lake counties in Ontario say that fail wheat is badly damaged by frost, following rains, and that the crop will probably be much smaller than lace probably be much smaller than last year.

The population of Toronto, with a total of 144,023, is divided as follows: Canadian born 93,162, of whom 89,747 were born in Ontario; foreign born 50,861, classified as follows: England and Wales 22,801, Ireland 13,252, Scotland 6347, United States 5086. No other nationality reached a thousand. In Montreal, out of a total population of 182,659, 150,695 are native Canadians, 143,747 of whom were born in Quebec and 6052 in Ontario. The foreign born numbers 31,843, including 9117 English, 3776 Scotch, 9460 Irish and 4000 of the United States. of the United States.

John H. R. Molson's gift of \$60,000 to the medical faculty of McGill University, followed by Sir Donald A. Smith's princely donation to the same department of \$100,000, is about to be supplemented by another and still greater contribution by W. C. Macdonald, the well known tobacco manufacturer of Montreel who has already given alof Montreal, who has already given al most \$1,000,000 to the university. The amount of Mr. Macdonald's contribution is understood to be \$500,000, to be spent in the arts and law faculties. The correspondent states that it is Mr. Macdonald's desire to see McGill the greatest university in the new world.

The Ancient Name of Great Britain. The oldest form of the name of Bri-

tain i sOrtanis, from which comes adjective Ortanicos, yhich in Irish is Cruitnech. This last is the name which the Irish gave to the Picts, once masters of Great Britain. The adjective mentioned became in the language of the Gauls Pretanicos. Pytheas, the Greek navigator of Marseilles, who flourished about the time of Alexander the Great, and is said to have made a voyage to Britain, in one of his few fragments now extant, calls Great Britain the Pretanic Island. A century after Pytheas, a Gallic people—the Britanni—drove the Picts out of the larger portion of reat Britain, and established themselves there. From this came confusion in the minds of Greek geographers between the name of the con-querers and that of the conquered is land. Out of this confusion arose va-ous and mixed forms. The Pretanic island became Bretannic, and then Bri-tannic, which form became fixed, and



I. X. L. COMPOUND

A steel rail was placed across the M. C. railway track near Walker station, being struck by a mail train with such force as to bend it double. The train narrowly escaped being thrown from the track. One of the wildest snowstorms of the Satur-

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seasson, by using

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The cheapest and most effective Insecticide, and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

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We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Promium Puzzle. *



THIS HANDSOME LABY has Two Companions. Can you find them? If so, mark faces and send to us as directed below. The LADIES' COMPANION is a high-class, 32 page, illustrated Magazine, devoted to Literature, Home Life, Fashion, etc., most artistic in appearance and patronized by the best class of readers. A perfectly fair and legitimate premium system is adopted by its publishers at great outlay, in order to quickly place it and its sister publications at the head of all Canadian periodicals in point of circulation. During less we purpose giving away Four Elegant Rosewood Pianos. The most exact good faith will be kept with every subscriber, both as regards the magazine and premiums. See name of subscriber to receive the grand Piano now exhibited at our offices, in Ladies' Companion for March.

In Ladies' Companion for March.

The We publish Ladies' Companion, \$1.00 per year; Ladies at Home,
50 cents per year; Our Boys and Girls, 25 cents per year. Note
our address' 166 King St., West, and do not confound our publications
with any others of somewhat similar names.

PREMIUM LIST.

To the first person solving puzzle we will award an elegant Rosewood Piano, valued at \$300; the next will receive a Gold Watch; the third, a Silk Dress Pattern; the fourth, a Swiss Music Box; the fifth, a Silver Watch; the sixth, a Banquet Lamp; the seventh, a Gold Brooch; the eighth, a Silver Five O'Clock Tea Sett; to the next ten will be given each a beautiful Gold Brooch; To the middle sender will be awarded a Cabinet Organ; and to the ten following each a Chayon Portrait of sender or any friend. The sender of letter bearing latest postmark, previous to June 15th next, will receive a Gold Watch. The sender next to last will receive a Silver Watch; ten preceding, each a beautiful Gold Rrooch.

Record.
(ONDITIONS:—Each contestant must mark faces in puzzle in ink or pencil, cut advertisement out and forward to us with Thirty Cents for 3 months' subscription to the Ladies' Companion. Address, "D" LADIES' COMPANION PUB. CO., 166 King St., West, Toronto, Can. *******************

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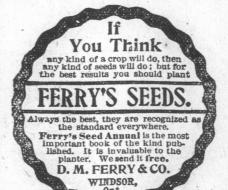
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HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

<commodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from \$1 to \$2 per day. daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.



JOHN MESTON



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Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora VICTORIA, B. C.

THOS. SPENCE, Notary Public and Land Agent KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B,C.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

MAPS OF THE PROVINCE. The members of the legislature were yesterday presented with maps of the province, with the compliments of the province, with the compliments of the Lands and Works Department. The maps were recently issued by the depart-

OPEN FOR FREIGHT. The route into the Kootenay country is Spokane and the Little Dalles is now open for freight. A large quantity of freight is being shipped from Victoria by the Northern Pacific rail-

THE SONGHEES RESERVE. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent at Duncan's will this evening meet the Indians of the Songhees reserve on the question of leaving the reserve for another A communication recently received from the Indian department will laid before the tribe.

DIED SUDDENLY.

J. Vincent Brown, a prominent rail-road man of Tacoma, died very sud-denly on Tuesday evening. He was well known in Victoria, and, in fact, all over the Sound. He built the Que-bec dry-docks and superintended the construction of other important works construction of other important works all over the continent.

A TRAIN OF SOLID MAHOGANY. The Canadian Pacific railway's solid mahogany train of five cars, vestibuled throughout, reached the World's Fair grounds last week. The train was built especially to be shown at the Fair. The train consisted of a locomotive, sleeping, dining, first class, second class and baggage car, all the cars except that for baggage being Honduras white mahogany. The baggage car was of cherry. The coaches were polished un-The baggage car was of til their sides and doors glistened like This train with the addition mirrors. of the model of a steamboat from the line operated in connection with the road and a large number of photographs of the scenery along the line, consti tutes the exhibit of the Canadian Paci tutes the exhibit of the Canadian Fact-fic railway. The train is one of the handsomest that ever entered Chicago. It will stand by the side of a similar train from the London and Northwestern railway of England, which is said best compartment cars in The idea of putting the trains Europe. alongside is to contrast the systems of England and America. The sleeping car of the Canadian Pacific train is in white mahogany with sage trimmings. The interior is of the French renaissance architecture. Old bronze is used sance architecture. Old bronze is used for all the metal finishings. The ceilings are panelled and all the glass is of plated and beveled variety. The weighs 94,000 pounds and carries passengers. It contains eight sections and two staterooms en suite. The interior of the dining and first class coaches is of the Italian renaissance former having yellow brown leather finishings and the latter plush of copper red. These coaches, as well as the second class car, which accom-These coaches, as well modates 64 passengers, are richly fur-The locomotive can pull ten 60 miles an hour. It weighs, coaches 60 miles an hour. loaded, 213,000 pounds, having drivers 5 feet 9 inches in diameter.

TOOK NEARLY AN OUTFIT.

Fred Day Lacked Only a Horse and Wagon

Bed to Have an Equipage. Frederick Day was given a hearing in police court before Magistrate Macset of harness from William Rendall. He was committed for trial. He has also to answer to the charge of stealing a set of buggy wheels from J. Grice. The latter case will be heard in police court to-morrow morning. The harness was taken from a livery stable on Rae street, in which the defendant was interested, in December last. not suspected of the theft until a few A search warrant sworn out and yesterday afternoon Con-Smith found the harness in defendant's house, beyond the Jewish cemetery. He immediately placed Day While searching the house the policeman came across four buggy wheels freshly painted. They looked suspicious, and an investigation developed the fact that during the snow storm four wheels belonging to Mr. Grice disappeared mysteriously. These proved to be the wheels. A complaint was immediately sworn to. case will be heard in the morning. Day was represented at the hearing to-day by S. Perry Mills, who endeavored to persuade Chief Sheppard to drop the second case. · This request was The chief says that there is a more stuff" out at Day's which was probably stolen, Smith will try to discover the remainder.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Charles Williams Almost Cuts His Head Off With a Razor.

Charles Williams, an elderly committed suicide last evening at 7:30 o'clock by almost severing his head from his body with a razor. No cause is known for the act. Williams came here from Nanaimo last fall and took one of Carpenter's cabins for a few months. He worked at the Albion Iron Works for a time, but he has been out of employment of late. He been out of employment of late. He formed the acquaintance of John Hayden, an old laboring man, who has kept him for some time. He told Haydon him for some time. He told Haydon but little about his affairs, but the latter knew him to receive money a couple of times. The two went to live at of times. The two keys ago. Nothing 62 Quadra street a week ago. Nothing was noted in Williams' ap-62 Quadra surect a unusual was noted in Williams' unusual was noted in He declined pearance yesterday. He declined to go up town last night, and when Mr. go up town last night, and which Haydon returned home at 8 o'clock he found him dead with his throat cut. A razor was clutched in his hand, which

Coroner Hasell conducted an quest of the case to-day with a jury composed as follows: J. P. Matthews, foreman; E. E. Johnson, James May-nard, H. A. Lilly, W. J. Jeffree, and Sam Sea. Dr. Mackechnie, who was called in to see Williams after he was dead, Haydon, R. H. Roper, who responded to Haydon's call for help, and Sponded to Haydon's carl for hear.
Constable Carter were the witnesses exduced and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The body is still at Charles Hayward's undertaking parlors, from where it will probably be buried to-morrow. An endeavor will be made to find out who Williams was.

FIRE NOTES.

A Wooden Factory Eurned This Morning on

Kelvin Road With a Loss of \$2,500. The fire alarm from box 14 at 10:35 last night was caused by a quantity of wood igniting in an oven at the New England bakery. No damage was done by the fire. Engineer Lund was thrown from the chemical engine at the corner of Pandora and Government streets, but escaped without receiving any serious in- ment was evidently trying to get in the

This morning at five o'clock a fire

matter was far more serious than most of the members perhaps imagined. of the members perhaps imagined.

Mr. Kerr said the Dominion govern

occurred on Kelvin road, near the residence of the Hon. Theodore Davie. A two-story frame factory owned by John Richards was completely destroyed. The building was unoccupied when fire was discovered by the people residing in the neighborhood, and a successful fight was made by the bucket brigade to prevent the flames from communicating with adjacent buildings.

gade to prevent the flames from communicating with adjacent buildings.

Mr. Richards loses \$2,500 by the fire.

The factory was constructed for the purpose of preparing hair for upholstering. On Thursday night the owner of the premises worked until 10 o'clock, and had 1,000 pounds of hair ready to be sent to the city this morning. A be sent to the city this morning. A small fire was left in the furnace last night, and it is supposed the woodwork near the boiler caught fire from a spark. The building was insured. Chief Deasy went out to the fire but did not consider it advisable to take the apparatus outside the city limits, as the building was too for gone the city limits, as the ouilding was too far gone when

For the week ending March 23rd the loss by fire in the United States and Canada amounted to \$3,742,600. During the week 49 fires occurred, with losses ranging from \$10,000 to \$1,000,-The mortal remains of the late Chief Scannel, of the San Francisco fire de-

partment, were interred on Sunday af-ternoon. The funeral was the largest ternoon. The funeral wa From Saturday's Evening Times.

BOARD OF TRADE.

First General Quarterly Meeting in the Handsome New Chamber.

The Marine Hospital - Resolutions of Condolence -Pilotage Dues.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. Present: President T. B. Hall, in the chair; Messrs. C. Renouf, H. Conmon, J. H. Todd, D. R. Kerr, H. F. Heisterman, R. Ward, W. Morris, Jesse M. Cowper, W. Ridgeway Wilson, L. H. Northey, L. H. Webber, D. Leiser, W. C. Ward, H. J. Scott, A. C. Flumerfelt, F. B. Gregory, Gus Leiser, M. Strouss, R. H. Swinerton, J. Sehl, B. Boggs.

This was the first quarterly general neeting held in the new quarters.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt reported verbfirst quarterly general for the banquet committee. had circulated a list to ascertain how much financial aid they could count upon; they found that a sufficient sum was guaranteed. Tenders had been was guaranteed. Tenders had been received from several city caterers.

Mr. Todd thought that the banquet should be held before the house prorogued, so that the members could be

Mr. Robt. Ward said the purpose of the banquet was to celebrate the com-pletion of the new board of trade ouilding. He moved that the committee be given further time to make these ar-nangements and that the banquet be within a month from this date. Carried.

A reply from the minister of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, re the Marine Hospital was read as follows:

Marine and Fisheries, Canada,
Ottawa, 7th March, 1893.
Sir: Referring to your letter of the
20th of January last, addressed to the
honorable the minister of marine and of proper care and provision for sick mariners at your port, I beg to in-form you that the matter has received the careful consideration of the minister, who is now in England, and it has been ecided to transfer the patients from he Marine Hospital to the Royal Jubiee Hospital at Victoria, and to close up he Marine Hospital.

With reference to the complaint made that the seamen received into the Ma rine Hospital did not receive proper care and attention, and that there was not roper accommodation in patients received, I beg to enclose for your information, a copy ates received from sailors who had been reated in the hospital, testifying that hey had been treated and looked after the steward in the best manner, and at he had done everything in his ower for their comfort, and that ceived plenty of good food of the best description, and that their treatment was everything that could be desired. may also observe that when the com ints referred to were being made. extensive repairs and improvements to the hospital had been nearly completed Mr. Gamble, the resident department of public works, who had charge of the work, and that the necessary arrangements were also being made for conveying water from the Esquimalt water works to the institu-

I observe that it was also stated the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the 6th of January, that the Dominion government, in the year 1892, had made a clear profit of \$2,000 in connection with the care of sick sea There is evidently some misaprehension in regard to this matter, as find that the receipts on account of marine hospitals in British Colum bia from 1873 to the 30th of June bia from 1873 to 892, amounted to \$64,022.64, while the expenditures for the same period, uding cost of hospital and repairs public works department up to the 30th of January, 1893, amounted to the sum of \$80,857.64, thus showing that a much larger amount has been expende by the government for this purpose than at received from sick mariners' dues.

Your most obedient servant, JOHN COSTIGAN, Acting Minister of Marine and Fisher-

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.
A number of certificates were read from men who had been treated in the hospital, testifying to the care and atention of the attendants. Mr. Robt. Ward said the reply department of marine was undignified. He was sorry to see that Capt. Gaudin had rushed into newspaper correspondence. He (Capt. Gaudin) had taken round a paper and induced a lot of sailors to sign it. Having got this memorial the department seemed satisfied that the Marine Hospital was a model institution. They should have set on foot a properly conducted and im-partial enquiry. The Dominion govpartial enquiry. The Dominion ernment by the terms of union bound to maintain a marine hospital at Victoria. It would be very foolish to allow the Dominion government to break the terms of union without British Col-umbia's consent. (Hear, hear.) He umbia's consent. (Hear, hear.) fancied the department would get of this business cheaply. The directors of the Jubilee Hospital had very

thin end of the wedge.

Sec. Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.,
Mr. Renouf drew attention to the Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

government regarding this hospital in counting in items of 19 years ago, and including the cost of the building. A communication was read from Mr. Hall recommending the purchase of the

American maritime register. The president nominated as auditors Messrs. McQuade, Johnson and Flumer-

The president said that since the last meeting three members of the board had gone over to the majority, Mr. Waitt, Mr. James Laidlaw, and Hon Hugh Nelson. He suggested a resolu tion of condolence on the matter. Mr. Robt. Ward moved that votes of

condolence be forwarded the bereaved relatives of the deceased members, and made a few feeling remarks in offering the resolution. Seconded by Mr. Flumerfelt and carried. Messrs. J. L. Forrester and T. M. Henderson were unanimously elected

members of the board. Mr. R. Ward wished to point out that there must be advantages with shipping on Puget Sound over those on this side, as shown by the charters given. It was extremely unsatisfactory to have three distinct pilotages in the province. He moved that the council look into the matter and report. nto the matter and report. He would like to see the same energy displayed the home tug owners as is shown the Puget Sound pilots, who go to by the Puget Sound pilots, who go to Cape Flattery and bring vessels to this port. He hoped the council would

Mr. Connon was glad to hear Mr. Ward's remarks. He had represented eight different owners at this port, and it was agreed on all hands that the pilotage dues here were simply extor-tionate. The figures at present are entionate. The figures a tirely beyond reason. The chairman said Mr. Connon would

have nothing to complain of in this respect in a few days. Mr. Renouf thought the Dominion government should be memorialized regarding the buoying of the channels. The president ordered the matter notthe minute book and it will have attention. The board adjourned

MARKET FOR FISH SKINS.

Mr. John Turnbull has received orders from a London firm for a large number of fish skins, including shark, skate and dog fish skins. The first shipment goes east to-morrow over the

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY. A horse attached to a Chinese vegetable wagon ran away this morning, the driver, a Chinaman, dropping the reius when the horse took fright. When last seen the horse wrs heading for Saanich, John being mixed up with the vegetable baskets.

HELD ON ANOTHER CHARGE. Frederick Day will have another harge to answer to in the upper court. He was given a hearing before Police Magistrate Macrae this morning for the theft of four buggy wheels belong ing to Joseph Grice. The magistrate committed him for trial. The four wheels, bright in their new compaint and varnish, were brought court and offered in evidence. were taken during the snow storm early in February while Mr. Grice had his wagon on runners. They were readily identified in court.

AN UNWILLING PASSENGER. The steamship City of Puebla from San Francisco yesterday brought down a very unwilling passenger in son of Mr. A. Bronson. Mr. the perfisheries, requesting that an omeran enquiry might be made into the working of the Marine Hospital at Victoria, B. aboard the steamer and witnessed the departure with satisfaction. His discontinuous in view the absolute necesstated that he did not discover his error until way out at sea. He says Vic-toria is a nice place and he would like to stay a while, but he must hurry off. He will go to San Francisco on tomorrow's steamer

> PEACE IN THE NORTH. The quarrel among the northern Indians, of which so much has been said of late, is now reported to have quietly subsided. The latest news from that direction shows that the force of special police commanded by Supt. Hussey will have no fighting to do. The fact seems to be that peace has reigned for many moons among the children of the forest, and that the re-

> port of trouble was set on foot by some false-tongued paleface. whose lying report found too much credence. THE RESERVE QUESTION. Supt. Vowell and Indian Agent Lomas met the Songhees Indians last evening and discussed the reserve question. Mr. Vowell laid before them a etter from the Indian department assuring them that no coercive measures would be adopted to induce them to leave the reserve. He told them, however, that as soon as they felt that they could better their condition by selling he reserve and moving to another, nev should inform him of their wish o do so. The Indians were thorough-

> WHAT HICKS HAS TO SAY. A Tacoma special of Friday says Deputy Sheriff Hicks returned vestorday morning from Victoria, with his little daughter, and at once placed her under the care of Dr. McCracken, of

y satisfied with the meeting and left it

fully reassured that they would not be

turned out without their consent.

Puyallup, as he says he had arranged to do before he left its mother at Victoria. Regarding the statement that he kidnapped the child, he says it is utterly untrue, he having told the child's mother at Victoria that she had better take it with her if she feared he would hide it from her. This statement he says he made when the mother of the child, from whom he was recently divorced, made known to him her suspicions that he might not let her see the child again.

TO THE FARMERS.

Toronto, March 23, 1893. Editor Times, Victoria, B. C.: Dear Sir: We desire to use your columns to draw the attention of the farmers of the Northwest and British Columbia to the excellent qualitie "Bromus Inermus," excellent qualities of the new Grass which is so highly ecommended by the experimental farms at Ottawa, Brandon, Indian Head, etc. This grass will supply a long-felt want, and we are confident from the mass of vidence shown in our '93 catalogue that it is the very thing required, and that the public only need to be cognizant of this fact to give it, each for himself, a thorough test.

We are willing to stake our reputation on these assertions, and earnestly that it may receive a thorough

test this coming season. Yours very truly, W. H. MARCON,

THE TABERNACLE.

DR. TALMAGE TELLS OF THE GLORIES OF THE RESURRECTION.

The Earth and the Sea Shall Give Up Their Dead, and the Reunions Will Be Such as No Imagination Can Picture-The Glorifled Body.

BROOKLYN, April 2.—The Tabernacle was elaborately decorated with flowers to-day, and an unusually large audience assembled to hear Rev. Dr. Talmage's Easter morning sermon. The subject was, "The Sleepers Awakened," the text chosen being from I Corinthians xv, 20, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

On this glorious Easter morning, amid the music and the flowers, I give you Christian salutation. This morning Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg hails him with the salutation "Christ is risen!" and is answered by his friend in salutation, "He is risen indeed!" In some parts of England and Ireland to this very day there is the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens, and well may we forgive such a superstition. which illustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spirit-

Hail, Easter morning! Flowers! Flowers! All of them a-voice, all of them a-tongue, all of them full of speech to-day. I bend over one of the lilies, and I hear it say, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." I bend over a rose, and it seems to whisper. "I am the rose of Sharon." And then I stand and listen From all sides there comes the chorus of flowers, saying, "If God so clothed the grass of the field, which today is and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Flowers! Flowers! Braid them into the bride's hair. Flowers! Flowers! Strew them over the graves of the dead-sweet prophecy of the resurrection. Flowers! Twist them into a garland for Flowers! my Lord Jesus on Easter morning. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be."

THE BLOOM OF EASTER. Oh. how bright and how beautiful the flowers, and how much they make me think of Christ and his religion, that brightens our life, brightens our character, brightens society, brightens the church, brightens everything! You who go with gloomy countenance pretending you are better than I am because of your lugubri-ousness, you cannot cheat me. Pretty case you are for a man that professes to be more than a conqueror. It is not religion that makes you gloomy; it is the lack of it. There is just as much religion in a wedding

as in a burial; just as much religion in a smile as in a tear. Those gloomy Christians we sometimes see are the people to whom I like to lend money, for I never see them again! The women came to the Saviour's tomb and they dropped spices all around the tomb, and those spices were the seed that began to grow, and from them came all the flowers of this Easter morn. The two angels robed in white took hold of the stone at the Saviour's tomb, and they hurled it with such force down the hill that it crushed in the door of the world's sepulcher, and tain. Silence down in the valleys and far

the stark and the dead must come forth. I care not how labyrinthine the mausoeum or how costly the sarcophagus or however beautifully parterred the family grounds, we want them all broken up by the Lord of the resurrection. They must come out. Father and mother-they must Husband and wife-they must come out. come out. Brother and sister—they must come out. Our darling children—they must come out. The eyes that we close with such trembling fingers must open again in the radiance of that morn. The arms we folded in dust must join ours in an embrace of reunion. The voice that was hushed in our dwelling must be returned. Oh, how long some of you seem to be waiting—waiting for the resurrection, waiting! And for these broken hearts to-day I make a soft,

cool bandage out of Easter flowers. My friends, I find in the risen Christ a prophecy of our own resurrection, my text setting forth the idea that as Christ has risen so his people will rise. He the first sheaf of the resurrection harvest. He "the first fruits of them that slept." Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemeteries of the dead, through all the country graveyards, where your loved ones are buried, and I will pluck off these flowers, and I will drop a sweet promise of the gospel-a rose of hope, a lily of joy on every tomb—the child's tomb, the husband's tomb, the wife's tomb, the father's grave, the mother's grave, and while we celebrate the resurrection of Christ we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of all the good. "Christ the first fruits of them that slept."

THE GREAT CONQUEROR. If I should come to you this morning and ask you for the names of the great conquerors of the world, you would say Alexander, Cæsar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ah, my friends, you have forgotten to mention the name of greater conqueror than all these-a cruel. a ghastly conqueror. He rode on a black norse across Waterloo and Atlanta and Chalons, the bloody hoofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror

Death. He carries a black flag, and he takes no prisoners. He digs a trench across the hemispheres and fills it with the carcasses of nations. Fifty times would the world have been depopulated had not God kept making new generations. Fifty times the world would have swung lifeless through the air-no man on the mountain, no man on the sea, an abandoned ship plowing through immensity.

Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror; his palace a sepul. cher; his fountains the falling tears of world. Blessed be God, in the light of this Easter morning I see the prophecy that his scepter shall be broken and his palace shall demolished. The hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth. Christ risen, we shall rise. Jesus 'the first fruits of them that slept." Now. around this doctrine of the resurrection

there are a great many mysteries. You come to me this morning and say If the bodies of the dead are to be raised. ow is this, and how is that?" And you ask me a thousand questions I am incompetent to answer, but there are a great many things you believe that you are not able to explain. You would be a very foolish man to say, "I won't believe anything I can't understand.

THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE. Why, putting down one kind of flower seed, comes there up this flower of this color? Why, putting down another flower

another flower crimson. Why the difference, when the seeds look to be very much alike-are very much alike? Explain these things. Explain that wart on the finger. Explain why the oak leaf is different from the leaf of the hickory. Tell me how the Lord Almighty can turn the chariot of his omnipotence on a rose leaf? the dim vision. But health, immortal cannot answer.

I find my strength in this passage, "All who are in their graves shall come forth." I do not pretend to make the explanation. You can go on and say: "Suppose a returned missionary dies in Brooklyn; when he was in China, his foot was amputated; he lived years after in England, and there he had an arm amputated; he is buried to-day in Greenwood. In the resur-rection will the foot come from China, will the arm come from England, and will the different parts of the body be recon- to meet it; we toil eight or ten hours vigstructed in the resurrection? How is that orously, and then we are weary, but in the

possible?" You say that "the human body changes every seven years, and by 70 years of age a man has had 10 bodies. In the resurrection which will come up?" You say: "A man will die and his body crumble into the dust, and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable. An animal may eat the vegetable; men eat the animal. In the resurrection, that body distributed in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up?" Have you any more questions of this style to ask? Come on and ask them. I do not pretend to answer them. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word. "All who are in their graves

shall come forth.' You have noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection that almost every account of the Bible gives the idea that the characteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, but I know it will be very penetrating. In the mausoleum where silence has reigned a thousand years that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must penetrate. Millions of spirits will come through the gates of eternity, and they will come to the tombs of the earth, and they will cry, "Give us back our bodies; we gave them to you in corruption, surrender them now in incorruption." Hundreds of spirits hovering about the crags of Gettysburg, for there the bodies are buried. A hundred thousand spirits coming to Greenwood, for there the bodies are buried, waiting for the reunion of body and soul.

THE SEA TO GIVE UP ITS DEAD. All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool at every few miles where a steamer went down, departed spirits coming back, hovering over the wave. There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President per-Steamer found at last. There is ished. where the Central America went down. Spirits hovering-hundreds of spirits hovering, waiting for the reunion of body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a traveler died in the snow. Crash! goes Westminster abbey, and the poets and orators come forth-wonderful mingling of good and bad. Crash! go the

pyramids of Egypt, and the monarchs come forth. Who can sketch the scene? I suppose that one moment before that general rising there will be an entire silence, save as you hear the grinding of a wheel or a clatter of the hoofs of a procession passing into the cemetery. Silence in all the caves of the earth. Silence on the side of the moun-

out into the sea. Silence. But in a moment, in a twinkling of an eye, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, crashing, across mountain and ocean, the earth will give one terrific shudder, and the graves of the dead will heave like the waves of the sea, and Ostend and Sebastopol and Chalons will stalk forth in the lurid air, and the drowned will come up and wring out their wet locks above the billow, and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life-all faces, all ages, all conditions gazing in one direction and upon one throne—the throne of resurrection. "All who are in their graves

shall come forth." "But," you say, "if this doctrine of the resurrection is true as prefigured by this Easter morning, Christ 'the first fruits of them that slept,' Christ rising a promise and a prophecy of the rising of all his people, can you tell us something about the resurrected body?" I can. There are mysteries about that, but I shall tell you three or four things in regard to the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake.

THE GLORIFIED BODY.

In the first place, I remark, in regard to your resurrected body, it will be a glorious body. The body we have now is a mere skeleton of what it would have been if sin had not marred and defaced it. Take the most exquisite statue that was ever made by an artist and chip it here and chip it there with a chisel and batter and bruise it here and there and then stand it out in the storms of a hundred years, and the beauty would be gone.

Well, the human body has been chipped and battered and bruised and damaged with the storms of thousands of years—the physical defects of other generations coming down from generation to generation, we inheriting the infelicities of past generations, but in the morning of the resurrection the body will be adorned and beautified according to the original model. And there is no such difference between a gymnast and an emaciated wretch in a lazaretto as there will be a difference between our bodies as they are now and our resurrected

forms. There you will see the perfect eye after the waters of death have washed out the stains of tears and study. There you will see the perfect hand, after the knots of toil have been untied from the knuckles. There you will see the form erect and elastic, after the burdens have gone off the shoulder—the very life of God in the

In this world the most impressive thing, the most expressive thing is the human face, but that face is veiled with the griefs of a thousand years, but in the resurrection morn that veil will be taken away from the face, and the noonday sun is dull and dim and stupid compared with the outflaming glories of the countenance of the When those faces of the righteous, those resurrected faces, turn toward the gate or look up toward the throne, it will he like the dawning of a new morning on the bosom of everlasting day! Oh, glorious, resurrected body!

But I remark also, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be an immortal body. These bodies are wasting away. Somebody has said as soon as we begin to live we begin to die. Unless we keep putting the fuel into the furnace the furnace dies out. The blood vessels are canals taking the breadstuffs to all parts of the system. We must be reconstructed hour by hour, day by day. Sickness and death are all the time trying seed, comes there up a flower of this color? to get their prey under the tenement, or to One flower white, another flower yellow, push us off the embankment of the grave.

But blessed be God, in the resurrection wa will get a body immortal.

No malaria in the air, no cough, no neuralgic twinge, no rheumatic pang, no fluttering of the heart, no shortness of breath no ambulance, no dispensary, no hospital no invalid's chair, no spectacles to improve You ask me questions about the resurrechealth! O ve who have aches and pains tion I cannot answer. I will ask you a indescribable this morning—O ye who are thousand questions about everyday life you never well—O ye who are lacerated with physical distresses, let me tell you of the resurrected body, free from all disease, Immortal! Immortal!

THE STRENGTH OF THE IMMORTALS. I will go further and say, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be a powerful body. We walk now eight or ten miles, and we are fatigued; we lift a few hundred pounds. and we are exhausted; unarmed, we meet a wild beast, and we must run or fly or climb or dodge because we are incompetent resurrection we have a body that never gets tired. Is it not a glorious thought?

Plenty of occupation in heaven. I suppose Broadway, New York, in the busiest season of the year at noonday is not so busy as heaven is all the time. Grand projects of mercy for other worlds. Victories to be celebrated. The downfall of despotisms on earth to be announced. Great songs to be learned and sung. Great expeditions on which God shall send forth his children. Plenty to do, but no fatigue. If you are seated under the trees of life, it will not be to rest, but to talk over with some old comrade old times- the battles where you fought shoulder to shoulder

Sometimes in this world we feel we would like to have such a body as that. There is so much work to be done for Christ, there are so many tears to be wiped away, there are so many burdens to lift, there is so much to be achieved for Christ, we sometimes wish that from the first of January to the last of December we could toil on without stopping to sleep, or take any recreation, or to rest, or even to take food—that we could toil right on without stopping a moment in our work of commending Christ and heaven to all the people. But

we all get tired. It is characteristic of the human body in this condition, we must get tired. Is it not a glorious thought that after awhile we are going to have a body that will never get weary? Oh, glorious resurrection day! Gladly will I fling aside this poor body of sin and fling it into the tomb if at thy bidding I shall have a body that never wearies. That was a splendid resurrection hymn that was sung at my father's burial So Jesus slept: God's dying son Passed through the grave and blessed the bed. Rest here, blessed saint, till from his throne The morning breaks to pierce the shade.

A HAPPY THOUGHT. Oh, blessed resurrection! Speak out, sweet flowers, beautiful flowers, while you tell of a risen Christ and tell of the righteous who shall rise. May God fill

you this morning with anticipation! I heard of a father and son who among others were ship wrecked at sea. The father and the son climbed into the rigging. The father held on, but the son after awhile lost his hold in the rigging and was dashed down. The father supposed he had gone hoplessly under the wave. The next day the father was brought ashore from the rigging in an exhausted state and laid in a bed in a fisherman's hut, and after many hours had passed he came to consciousness and saw lying beside him on the same bed

his boy. O my friends, what a glorious thing itwill be when we wake up at last to f our loved ones beside us! Coming up from the same plot in the graveyard, coming up in the same morning light-the father and son alive forever, all the loved ones alive forever, never more to weep,

never more to part, never more to die. May the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work, to do His will. And let this brilliant scene of the morning transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne. This august assemblage is nothing compared with it. The one hundred and forty and four thousand, and the "great multitude that no man can number," some of our best friends among them, we after awhile to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation !

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

Free Trip to Chicago.

Separate W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not using the same letter in making any one word more times than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said seventy-five small English words an be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." For example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a FREE Trip to the World's Fair and return, as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R.R fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Experition all expenses, including K.K fare, note in admissions to the Columbian Expositi and \$50.00 in cash for incidental expens to the first person able to make sever words from the letters contained "World's Fair," as stated above. The will also give a FEFFE TRIPLY to the World's Fair," "World's Fair," as stated above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return, with \$25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending sixty words as above. They will also give a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending fifty-five words.

words.

To the first person sending fifty words will be given \$50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first sending forty words will be given \$25.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair, to each of the first five persons sending thirty-five words will be given \$10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending thirty words will be given \$10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending thirty words will be given rst ten sending thirty words will be given \$5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on dist of words (numbered) and enclose the same post-paid with ten three cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate arthur of English flowers at the most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.) This "World's Fair" Contest will be

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business. You will receive the BIGGEST value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and supply the proportion of the proport and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return. We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade this season, and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send today, and address THE SCOTT SEED COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

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THE IRISH

April 6.-1

et. Hon. Mr. Gladst Another Splendi on Home R

Virulent Attack on by Hicks-Beach. Known To

moving the secon Rule the /Home rernment had ao int ng the bill as presented inor particulars. red to bring home uestion of when this as to end. He did stion to the Oppo ned superiority earn press it nearts and understanding which both sides we ested. For many year Irish Home Rule has f legislation. The red a solution, but opponents where they rarely obta Certainly the Opposition tured to point out a the greatest of Irish decided apart from the Home Rule bill pr (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone proceed ory of the development he causes of the de-fome Rule. He said ess of events in the proved the fallacy of ered by the opponents time and patience pacified withou ion. Never was the he Irish people were ceptance of the Unio irst 29 years after had been passed, and not because they loved hey were trodden un wished for peace, and ti e representatives in nd was heard in Pa itutional movement nt was commenced Ir. Gladstone continu ectacle the world off In the unions. corporated union eff ained by force has e That is a challenge of s it too bold?"

Here Right Hon. Sir Beach, M. P. for West upted Mr. Gladstone wi Take the case of the Mr. Gladstone—"I sa nion. (Liberal and Iri

the essential Holland and I orporated union, and fifteen years a rporation and, after up or the ussia incorporated our stand there, if opposition make portunities. (Hear ns but one principl d that is whether or manent maintenance en the force disappear nance by force, actua cessary, the value uestionable. Unions, cases with success, ete and always considered and Hungary, union; Norway and rk and Iceland, Russ illustrations. The here each state had in the union only affecting is. In the United St

its own rights, and a

daring to interfere would be regarded as a

lonies had some pointh Ireland. The disc was found in s conclusion, Mr. Gla the retention of the the Imperial parliame it sixty years, he said, had occurred of eabiled by a vote of cenese instances there we here the question at is itish, eight having been Ir Irish questions, bught less inconvenient ir Irish questions, bught less inconveniend pected from the Irish on British questions icipated. Regarding Cladstone icipated. Regarding ince, Mr. Gladstone was no easy matter finances of countries last ninety years. e, but the trouble wa balance compared with tance of the great pur the real union of the the consolidation of bill carefully guarde increasing Imperi ereof Ireland ought to the event of war and he House was not s rity offered under th clauses of the bill,

freely with the ecent period, the qu ecent period, the quat Britain and Irelan en class and natio reen nation and natio nore melancholy specthe spectacle of wro nation to another.

I, there was nothing there was nothing to nation deliberate up ljustice, and deliberate by break with whateve e rejection of the H moved by Sir Michae dant of the heard ent of the board o Salisbury cabinet. Gladstone with having rsion into Irish his expected to answer riticisms on the bi-eter of the measur the most intens of Ireland the people of opposed to all the all the principle of of Ireland rang the Prime Minister rkable agitation and pause in his retrosp suments of the ime Minister had Rule bill had seven years. Before the bill ebruary, only the its propos

The assertion was the assertion was the assertion was that Ireland derithat here the electronic Rule. This was the majority of and demanded and a cand determined matter than the have near of its constant. o have none of it. ing a unanimous so or Home Rule, th olution of the by the other party ajority of the el

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GUE EAL.

THE IRISH BILL. Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone Delivers Another Splendid Speech

virulent Attack on the Measure by Hicks-Beach, the Well-Known Tory.

on Home Rule.

April 6.-Mr. Gladstone, noving the second reading of Home Rule bill, said the ent had no intention of amendbill as presented, except in some particulars. He earnestly debring home to the House the of when this great controversy and. He did not address the to the Opposition in a spirit ed superiority, but he would h both sides were equally inter-For many years the question of Iome Rule has blocked the way station. The Liberal party had a solution, but when they asked ponents where all this was to y rarely obtained an answer.
the Opposition had not yet venpoint out a process whereby
test of Irish questions should

adstone proceeded with a histhe development of the rise and uses of the demand for Irish Rule. He said that the progerents in the past century had the fallacy of the argument of the opponents of Home Rule, e and patience would see Ire-ified without special legisla-Never was there a time when eople were so near the ac-the Union as during the years after the act of union passed, and the reason was use they loved it, but because re trodden under foot, they or peace, and they had no genu-sentatives in the Imperial Par-As soon as the voice of Ire-heard in Parliament, the cononal movement for self govern-vas commenced. "Let the House," dstone continued, "look at the the the world offers in regard to ons. In the civilized world no cated union effected and mainforce has ever prospered. challenge of some boldness. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-

for West Bristol, inter-Gladstone with the remark: the ease of the United States."
Gladstone—"I said incorporated
(Liberal and Irish cheers.) You
the essential word. (Hear,
Holland and Belgium tried inted union, and after an existence een years a divorce was efAustria and Hungary tried intion and, after years of sad exe, they found the choice lay in the control of the empire (cheers) sia incorporated Poland. Take stand there, if you think fit; let opposition make the most of their riunities. (Hear, hear.) To all one principle can be applied, hat is whether or not they require maintenance by force. n the force disappears harmony re-ns, the union is good. If the maine by force, actual or reserve, is ary, the value of the union is Unions not incorporated utonomous, have been attended in and always considerable. Take ia and Hungary, under their presention; Norway and Sweden, Denand Iceland, Russia and Finland, Take

dustrations. The most complete ss was the German confederation, each state had its own powers, nion only affecting Imperial inter-In the United States each state own rights, and anyone in Amerring to interfere with these rights be regarded as a madman. The es had some points in common Ireland. The disease of disaffecnce permeated them, but a remfound in self-government. onclusion, Mr. Gladstone referred retention of the Irish members Imperial parliament. During the xty years, he said, twelve instan-

occurred of cabinets being disby a vote of censure. Amongst nstances there was not a case the question at issue was purely eight having been Imperial and Irish questions, therefore he less inconvenience ought to be from the Irish members vot-British questions than had been ated. Regarding the question of . Mr. Gladstone admitted that no easy matter to disentangle inces of countries associated for st ninety years. It could not be in any way free from inconveni-but the trouble was mere dust in lance compared with the vital ime of the great purpose of aiming real union of the two countries he consolidation of the Empire. ill carefully guarded the possibili-increasing Imperial expenditure, Ireland ought to pay her share event of war and other causes. House was not satisfied with the offered under the existing finanuses of the bill, he was ready to reely with the question, and to the clauses objected to. Until period, the question between Britain and Ireland has been one en class and nation, now it was en nation and nation. There was There was fore melancholy spectacle on earth the spectacle of wrong inflicted by ation to another. On the other there was nothing nobler than to nation deliberate upon the removal justice, and deliberately determinbreak with whatever remained. rejection of the Home Rule bill ved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ent of the board of trade in the Salisbury cabinet. He taunted ladstone with having made a long

expected to answer the multitudin-criticisms on the bill. Since the the most intense antagonism veloped against it. In a large Ireland the people were irrecon-opposed to all the details as well the principle of the bill. 'The Ireland rang with protests.
Prime Minister ignored this
le agitation and would not se in his retrospect to answer ments of the men behind it. ime Minister had said that the Rule bill had been before the seven years. This was not Before the bill was introduced ruary, only the vaguest stateits proposals had The assertion was made fre-that Ireland demanded Home at here the electors had acceptlat here the electors had acceptle Rule. This was only partly
The majority of the Irish elecle demanded and accepted it, but
and determined minority had dehave none of it. Nevertheless, a unanimous sentiment in Ire-Home Rule, the proposal for lution of the Union was rethe other party to the bargain.

jority of the electors of Great

Britain were convinced that Parliament once persuaded to take the fatal step now proposed could never retrace it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war. (Cheers.)

LONDON'S OLD CLO' MART.

Fortunes Made in One of the Dinglest Parts of the City.

Walk down Houndsditch, leaving Bishopsgate street behind, and on the left you come to Phil's buildings. Go up the steps and the Old Clothes Mart is in front of you. There is a barrier in front of the mart, however, and behind the barrier is a prosperous looking young Jew, who says "Pay here." When the situation has been explained you find that the young Jew is Mr. H. L. Hart, whose mother is the owner of the mart, and that the price of admission is 1d. and that the price of admission is 1d.

The first impression one gets of the market is one of squalor and rags. It was a wet day when I called, and doubtless that accentuated the depresd superiority, but he would so it earnestly upon their understandings as a matter oth sides were equally inter-The wet pavement was the only floor, and the islands of dry pavements upon which the clothes stood were momentarily threatened by the overflowing puddles. Yet on more closely inspecting the goods on sale, it became clear that they were not all rags and tatters. o point out a process whereby atest of Irish questions should ments among the rubbish, and the heaps of wornout shoes, as green as ripe Stilton in many instances, were leavened.

There are no stalls, in the usual acceptance of the term. Down the length of the market run a number of wooden rails. These are marked out into lengths and allocated as stalls. The goods are placed on the flags in large sacks, and samples in the form, perhaps, of a nice pair of striped trousers and a moleskin waistcoat, are displayed on the sack and hung over the rail. One sack had ex-hibited upon it the muslin skirt of a hibited upon it the muslin skirt of a ballet dancer. It was not a large sack, and I hazarded the suggestion that it was a sackful of ballet-skirts. The Hebrew dealer to whom I spoke overwhelmed me with ridicule. "Vy, the vearing apparel of all the ballets in the vorld vouldn't fill a sack that size, vould they?" he said.

they?" he said.

The market is supplied with its heterogeneous assortment of goods in an in-teresting manner. The hawkers scour the suburbs to buy up left off garments, but they do not go with money in their pockets when they go buying. Purchase for cash would be too direct a method. Just as the money-lender persuades the borrower to take part of the loan in wines, cigars or pictures, so the hawker offers his price for old clothes in crockoners his price for old clothes in crock-ery ware. A couple of vases, worth sixpence a piece, look so much more gen-erous an offer than would the shilling for the shiny coat or the ragged trou-sers. So, before setting out on his ex-pedition, the hawker goes to a shop in Houndsditch and loads his barrow with the flashy ornaments which he knows by experience will captivate the taste of the pert ladies' maid or the suburban housewife; and by that simple expedient he gets his stock 50 per cent.

cheaper. Then he wheels his barrow full of old clothes to Phil's buildings, and outside the market he generally finds a knot of commission buyers ready to bid for goods, distributes them among his various stall-holders, and then the public are invited to enter at a penny a time to buy. The best customers are the Irish dealers, who buy wholesale quantities for Belfast, Dublin, Cork and elsewhere. Frequently a £30 or £40 deal is heard of, and the cash passes bands before, the clothes are parted hands before the clothes are parted with. There is no credit trade there. -Pall Mall Gazette.

The Postmaster General's Nickname. Wilson Bissell, the postmaster general, has been the possessor of a pet name for years. Among all his friends and to a good many others besides the old law partner of Grover Cleveland is known as "Babe" Bissell. The name was never applied in disrespect, but refers simply to his smooth face, which is round and bland and covered with a cherubic expression that would set an angel to singing a lullaby. His Buffalo associates say that his expression is only an index to his disposition, and there are several people in his own city who think Mr. Bissell a fair subject for a ped-

One of these is a quaint old German who keeps a little "garten" wherein is a common round table to which the old fellow points with pride. Years ago, when Mr. Cleveland was sheriff and later mayor, he and Mr. Bissell and Mrs. Cleveland's father, Mr. Folsom, used to go over to this little "garten," call for their ale mugs and then sit for an hour at this table and play pinochle-up in Buffalo they call it "pea-

knuckle. The three men always came at the same hour, sat at the same table and generally staid just the same time each day. The corner table became their especial property, and any one who had attempted to occupy the place about the time of the trio's arrival would have received small courtesy from the old German. Since Mr. Cleveland became president the proprietor has been pointing out the table with a mixture of thrifty pride and veneration .- Mrs. Mc-Guirk in Kate Field's Washington.

A Hindoo's Water Bicycle. Babu Jagadiswara Ghatak, living in Chetla in Alipore, known as the inventor of a patent for rice mills, has lately invented an apparatus by which a man may safely cross over the great waters. It is in the shape of a bicycle placed over two strong airtight small horizontal buoys constructed sidewise underneath the cycle. The man will take his seat on the cycle even more comfortably than on an ordinary bicycle, and the machinery being propelled by the legs will cross safely over rivers and lakes without drenching the propeller.

The experiment was made on Monday morning by the inventor himself, and it proved a success. Baju Jagadiswara, seated on a wonderful cycle of the water, passed from Chetla through the Tolly's Nullah across the great river Hooghly into the Botanical gardens, and in the same way returned home, to the great joy of his friends and admirers. The whole journey, including the return, was completed with in five hours.—Cor. London Globe.

This age has probably produced more vigorous minded and what is known as thinking women, than any other age in the world's history. This will in a measure account for the unprecedented large sales of the Rigby porous waterproof cloth for Ladies' cloaks and

wraps. To a thinking woman the predominant properties of this cloth are sufficient to effect a sale, viz, its porous and waterproof properties, while to the female mind irrespective of its vigor the peautiful designs which are being shown

will produce the same effects. In Rigby, hearth, comfort and elegance are the trio which have worked its suc-

A POVERTY JUNCTION.

An Odd Gathering of Odd Folk in an Odd Corner of London -Typical Scene.

Music Hall Performers, Their Origin and Haunts-Weekly Symposium.

(Correspondence of the Times.) London, March 27, 1893. In order to appreciate one of the oddof the oddest corners of London, one of the oldest corners of London, one must first know something about those whose strange lives and unique vocations made the noted London "Poverty

Junction" what it is.

They are the "pros" or "prossers" or music-hall performers of the world's metropolis. There are from 3000 to 5000 of them, great and unknown, men and women, and there are no other folk just like them within the whole world. They provide the "amusement" for the score or more of great music-halls, into each of which nightly crowd from two to five thousand peope, and for the hundreds upon hundreds of lesser affairs, ranging from the old-time free-and-easy, from which the modern music-hall has sprung, to the "penny-gaffs," where audiences of from one to five hundred persons may

Besides these, I would almost venture the assertion, there are thousands of "pubs" or public houses, drinking places with assembly rooms behind the bar, where free "smoking concerts" attract a permanent audience every night of from a score to a hundred workingmen and generosity and weakness.

the foul rabble that subsist upon their Indeed any one who knows this great city at all in the wandering, vagrant, observant way which leads thought observant way which leads thought into yerv grave conclusions, would have no hesitancy in saying that a quarter of a million human beings may be found any week-day night in these places "cheery" or more so, from liquor and from these sources forming their odd ideas of international contrasts; gathering from vile-mouthed performers' quibs the news and scandals of the day; increasing their contempt of order day; increasing their contempt of order and law from their endless satire and and law from their endless satire and ridicule; gaining in general and particular deeper hatred of English society above them; and hearing, often with wives and daughters beside them, the most sacred relations of men and women never spoken or sung of save as perennial playground for cunning and infidelity; until the heartiest laugh is in re-sponse to the broadest entendre, and the loudest roar rises from these great seas of upturned faces when the vilest music-

hall indecencies are prepetrated.

Of all these places the "penny-gaff," or outrageously ridiculous pantomime, or voiceless melodrama, or wordless tragedy, in which there is indescribable murable murable and other lurid der, highway robbery, and other lurid crime, but all enacted without spoken word to evade the law governing dram-atic representations, is the least harm-ful, for it has no bar; and to get his "penny'orth" of play, the Whitechapel barbarian is kept for at least two hours away from a public house. The great London music-hall is simply a larger and more insiduously hurtful

type of the free "smoking concert" room.
It is practically a gigantic bar or series of tiers of bars, surrounding an auditorium where the thousands instead of scores can be admitted, at scores can be admitted, at a merely nominal entrance fee; where a stage with specialty performers supplant the platform, the pianist and the volunteer; and where the same classes, or more vicious ones, with "Arry and Arriets" of London fill the pit, while every manner of cad, fast fellow of the gentry and nobility, including a good sprinkling of ner of cad, fast lends of the gently and nobility, including a good sprinkling of London Bohemia, saunter in the promenades and fill the boxes and stalls. About 20 different acts called "turns" are done by as many performers in one evening, and each actor will have from one to four "turns" for the same evening, each at different halls to which he speeds in every sort of conveyance, from a coster's donkey cart to a brougham. Programmes are furnished, on payment, and huge numerals, slid into the proscenium sides, correspond with the pro-

gramme numbers. These shows, with few exceptions in favor of individual performers, are utterly pointless, mirthless, inane and beast-There are perhaps in all this host London music-hall "actors" a half lozen who have demonstrated that true art may find reward even in so hopeess a field. Such are George Beauchamp, comedian; Jenny Hill, impersonator of coster girl, "the ludging-'ouse misand Albert Chevalier, whose studies and representations of the London coster-monger should give him rank as a really great actor and a man of positive gen-

But between all these odd folk and the London actors of the dramatic stage, there is endless emulation mingled with tantalizing attempts at "freedery" and airness on the one side, and a fadeless dread and contempt on the other. The "pros" or "prosser" as he is everywhere known in London, is in nearly every instance a product of the lowest London life. As a rule he was originally a costermonger, stable-boy, "boots," starveling from the traveling booth shows, Billingsgate crate-carrier, or from some-where out of the East End slums. If he be of as good quality as from the humblest laboring classes he still, as well as all other music-hall performers, graduates into his profession through one unvarying school of low and often vile training—from the "pennygaff," or from the "smoking concert" den where he has as "volunteer" sang, danced, contorted, or slugged, for the free entertainment of the gutter hosts of Lontertainment of the gutter hosts of London. Many of these favorites command salaries of from £50 to £100 per week. But about all of them reach their affluence, and often respectability, out of the same original depths, and along the

same vicissitous road. The only time when dramatic actor and "pros" ever meet is at the annual Christmas plays and pantomimes. Then the "pross" is in demand at the theatres to do specialties. The lofty scorn and airy defiance between the actor and the "pros" is then something wonderful

to behold. "What's that?" is the contemptuous query of one actor to another, as a "pros" is espied in the stage wings at Christmas time waiting to do his "turn" as his act or specialty is called.

"Oh, its only a thing from the 'alls (the music-halls); his companion will as witheringly answer. witheringly answer.

"Gor bli me!" retorts the "pros" with
an airy snort at his persecutor, "hit
cawnt be hits on the sta-ige; they
would'nt 'ave sech bloomin' hobjects in

In America there is considerable friendly commingling of actors and var-iety performers. This makes possible the "Rialtos" of our large cities, which are noted as haunts of all manner

with the unusual character of the neigh-borhood and with the manner and dress

But between the London actors and London music-hall performers the gap is impassable. The London actor is a gentieman bred and born. He has been given the best of home and school, often of university, training. He is a student; often a traveler. His culture has been persistent, sequential and unavoidable. And his excellent social status keeps him in touch with the best rather than the best rather than

and his excellent social status keeps him in touch with the best rather than the undesirable elements.

So, for many years, indeed for a greater part of the present century, these ostracised music-hall performers have gradually merged their business and social interests in one large and interesting resort, known by theatrical people throughout the world as "Poverty Junction." No one knows how long it has been "Poverty Junction." This it is now and will ever remain. It is outside the old city borough, and the actors are glad of it. If you were wandering in the Strand and came to a region, along by Waterloo Bridge approach, of old bookstores, your haunting of these would lead you almost to the bridge itself. Then the Thames and its picturesque scenes would bring you upon the great structure; and your vagrant fancy, playing about the sunny fields of Kent, would lead you southward to the Surrey side of London. Should it happen to be of a Monday mornabout eleven o'clock, you would have scarcely passed the Surrey approach to the bridge when, at the corner of York and Waterloo roads—each a great city street—you will have come upon as curious a scene and study as may be found in any land.

In olden times this was a region of resort for the ruddy farmers of Surrey and

Waterloo roads—each a great city street—you will have come upon as curious a scene and study as may be found in any land.

In olden times this was a region of resort for the ruddy farmers of Surrey and Kent; of yards where wagons, carts and divers belongings of the farm were picturesquely bestowed before, during or after Covent Garden market hours; of rough shops which dealt in goods to the liking of the yeomanry; and of quaint old inns and public houses, where all the long day and throughout the night were the bustle and elatter of incoming and departing coaches; and where still lingers a perennial flavor of lrave drinking, hearty eating and rough but unctious good cheer.

But one of these ancient inns remains. This is the York Tavern. While prim new public houses have crowded close, seeking to lessen its prestige and divert its patronage, it is still, as of old, the centre of all the busy scene. At both sides of each intersecting street, and reaching for more than a square away, are single and double rows of hansoms, dog-carts and broughams. Many of the latter have liverled coachmen and footmen. They are the equipages of rich music-hall managers, bejeweled and foxy "theatrical" agents who control the booking of all music-hall and variety engagements, and of all those favorites among performers, like Cherwin, Leno, Godfrey, Cobburn, Beauchamp, Chevalier. Bessie Bonehill and Jenny Hill, whose specialties and popularity command earnings of from #40 to #150 per week.

Between these and the street facades, and quite often extending into the middle of York and Waterloo roads, will be gathered on any pleasant Monday morning from 1000 to 3000 music-hall and variety "prossers." A special detail of police is always required to keep passage-ways open to other pedestrians. Of all this strange medley of folk perhaps not more than one-half will belong to London. Among the remainder will be found every manner of variety performers, good and bad, from American are here. Cowboy and puglistic "actors" are here. Provincial tale

all here, along with all the unnameable "human warious" of superlatively megatherian freaks, who scale the dizzy heights of fame in the bewildering borderland of the vast amusement world.

All those of the motley throng having real business at this weekly Poverty Junction assemblage, are here for the purpose of either securing new engagements or for paying he "dramatic" agents their stipulated regular weekly commissions on current engagements. These agents, some forty in number, occupy all accessible ground apartments or fully half a square on either angle of each of the four corners of York and Waterloo roads. No "prosser" dare secure an engagement, and no manager dare engage a "prosser" without the booking is done by them. They first charge a large booking fee, and subsequently receive ten per cent. of every performer's contract money, which is sent weekly, by mail, or paid in person every Monday morning. They are held in deadly hatred, and treated with pitiable servility, by all music-hall folk. London, provincial and all foreign music-hall and other managers come here in person to secure their evervarying attractions. A halo of awe surall foreign music-hall and other managers come here in person to secure their ever-varying attractions. A halo of awe surrounds them as the pass from one agency to another, but Billingsgate porters could not equal the lively remarks upon their persons and character that mingle with sturdy calls for "bitter" and "four ale," the moment they have disappeared from view.

sturdy calls for "bitter" and "four ale," the moment they have disappeared from view.

Secondarily, those here on necessary business take kindly to this form of Poverty Junction weekly reunion or symposium. They are thus enabled to exchange gossip and greetings, coster oaths and choice Billingsgate; and to keep informed as to the movements of rivals, and city, provincial or foreign managers. All the others comprise a great horde of unemployed unreliables who, in Poverty Junction vernacular, are here to "wait for captains," that is, drink and any manner of pickings; a vaster horde of budding "prossers," endearingly called "Tommy Rots;" and a still greater and more pitiable number of broken down and utterly helpless old-time favorites who, and blessed be the tender humanity of the prosser at large! here secure in ungrudged alms every penny on earth that keeps them from the workhouse or a pauper's grave.

The business and social conversation of a Poverty Junction symposium is the most graceless that ever fell from the tongues of mortal men and women. The latter are here in equal numbers with the men. Both drink on equal footing at the York Tavern's first, second and third class compartments. All are relieved by their lurid denunciations of star favorites, managers and agents. They are a kindly-hearted lot, but their language is simply untellable. This, of companion prossers leaving an agent's office, is as chaste as lilies by comparison:—

"Ah, cull, Hi've made a shop (contract)" But between all these odd folk and the

agent's office, is as chaste as lines by camparison:—
"Ah, cull, H'i've made a shop (contract) in the country, an' four turns (nightly engagements at different music-halls) to open Bank 'olidays. Gawd's truth, cull. The bleedin' keaffir kneows H'i'm in demand, er ee wouldn't a give me th' shops. Go'n to th' country fur on'y fifteen quid (sovereigns). Get the town fur seven a turn. H'i cud a 'ad more, but w'at's th' bloody use a standin' on ceremonies!"

He probably was to receive five pounds

bloody use a standin' on ceremonies!"

He probably was to receive five pounds per week for his provincial engagement. and perhaps eight pounds altogether for his London "turns."

"W'y didn't ye get yer wife on for a small part?" sympathetically inquires his companion.

"W'at's the bloody use? The cow aint got no bloomin' grammar in 'er!"

With a "Gor bli me, ol' chap, we'll 'ave a wet!" and a "Look sharp eere!" to the waiter, they drown their professional pride in York Tavern four ale, when the lucky prosser is off with all haste to the Registry office to get his precious contract stamped, lest the bloomin' h'agent tries to throw 'im down."

The symposium is at its height of confusion and "cheeriness" by one o'clock; but an hour later, save for the brave managers and their foxy agents still lingering over their wine in the rooms of the York Tavern, and a half score of the God-forsaken riffraff, lingering for a possible h'apenny from some belated reveler, all the region round about this London Poverty Junction is as silent as a shadowy, hawthorn-spangled English lane. "W'at's the bloody use? The cow aint

Sir Donald Smith's magnificent gift of

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

The Terms of the Agreement Considered Satisfactory by the British.

Minister Foster's Action Was Hasty but Will Cause Only One Year's Delay.

London, April 8.—The practical settlement of the French treaty difficulty by the understanding that the Domision Government will submit the treaty for ratification at next session, gives satisfaction here, and is regarded as proof that Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper, when they were in Paris, were able to show that Mr. Foster's action was due to an entire misconstruction of the due to an entire misconstruction of the actual facts. A year's delay is regrettable, but assurances are given that will avert the results the hasty decision at Ottawa would otherwise have involved, and remove the serious strain in the relations between the high commissioner and the ministry. It is believed that when the question is discussed next year it will be found that the view taken from the first here as to the Govern-ment's responsibility for the treaty is fully warranted.

A Lord Mayor's Duties. The functions of a Lord Mayor are very varied, but never before, probably, has an occupant of the office been requested by an unknown correspondent in the colonies to find three hearthstone in the colonies to find three hearthstone sellers among the five millions of the inhabitants of London and been successful in his search. A lad wrote to the Lord Mayor from Montreal recently stating that he left London in May, 1882, and that he was once in the Middlesex Industrial School, whither he had written and received no answer. "So now, dear sir," his letter proceeded, "I write to you to see if you can give me any of the whereabouts of my brothers. The last time I wrote to them they was living in Duke street, Bethnal-green. I living in Duke street, Bethnal-green. I wrote to them three times and I only got one letter, and the rest came back as dead letters with the word 'Moved' on the back of them. My brothers' ocas dead letters with the word 'Moved' on the back of them. My brothers' occupations is selling hearthstones, and their names are George, Thomas and Walter — And now, dear sir, you will do me a very great favor if you will try and get the police to hunt them up. I hope you will excuse my writing to you as I thought you were the only man who would do me the favor. Hoping to hear from them soon, I remain your obedient servant, Albert —." The Lord Mayor, who is chairman of the police committee, requested Col. Smith, the commissioner, to see if the boy's relatives could be found. After boy's relatives could be found. After considerable difficulty the three brothers who live in different parts of London, were discovered and placed in communication with the Lord Mayor's Canadian correspondent.—London Times.

THE ENERGETIC WOMAN.

How She Stores Up Vitality and Why She

Doesn't Look Faded. "Have you ever known and envied any of those women who seem all energy and vitality, whose delight in life is accumulated work, and if that work must be accomplished within a limited time, the keener their delight? If you ask them how they manage to expend so much energy on business problems, and yet remain fresh and ready to enjoy the last play and the newest book, they usually say: "Oh, I suppose I am unusually healthy;" but one of them has confessed to a fondness for certain methods of hygienic treatment, and, perhaps, if you follow her advice, you too may find yourself still pleasant-faced and sweet-voiced at evening time, though your day has been spent in la-

bor.
This woman is an early riser. Before anyone else is stirring she has dashed her face with cold water, eaten an orange, a peach, an apple, according to the season, and finished her toilet by bathing face, neck and arms in warm water. She doesn't believe in a morning plunge. She says it is likely to give a woman with delicate throat or lungs a severe cold. When breakfast is ready she has copied her report of last night's lecture or prepared matter for some magazine, perhaps, and her morning meal must always com-mence with fruit. She believes in plenof fruit and plenty, of water. fruit for the stomach, the water for the body. If one drinks much water, the flesh becomes soft and flabby; by bathing frequently the flesh becomes firm and elastic.

As secretary for a famous scientist, this woman spends her day in strug-gling with the grammatic chaos of learned treatises, for, be it whispered, the great man is a poor grammarian, and when she puts away the last paper and wipes the last pen she feels worn out in body and mind. When she goes home, even if she only means to read and rest, she brushes out her hair and bathes her she brushes out her hair and bathes her face and arms with very hot water; it relaxes the tired muscles; and she says when she has heated her hand at the gas burner, moistened it with aromatic vin-egar and rubbed the back of her neck well, all the heavy, exhausted, feeling has disappeared, and she is ready for

anything that may be afoot.

Before going to bed she likes a cracker and some stewed fruit, and then the very last thing she takes her bath. Three times a week she revels in a sulphur bath. At the springs last summer she noticed that even old ladies whose faces were wrinkled and yellow returned from the bath house with cheeks all aglow with soft, pink color, and she determined to try to have a suiphur bath at home, so she fills the tub and throws in a handful of sulphur, and next morning her skin is as fresh and cool as a child's, and she has the pretty flush that we all envy.

That is how one woman retains her dainty color, her light, elastic step, and her power to make conversation interesting, even when working under intense mental strain, and when, according to old fashioned ideas, she should be pale and languid, and unresponsive to pleas-

DEATH PENALTY IN BELGIUM. Its Practical Aboiltion Attended by a Great Increase in Crime.

The race of public executioners is not wholly extinct in Belgium, although the office has been little more than a sineoure for nearly half a central public of the sineoure for nearly half a central public of the sineoure o tury. The other day the headsman of Brussels was borrowed by headsmanless Bruges to go through with becoming solonwith the corrections of the second of the Bruges to go through with becoming death the solemnity the exceedingly silly ceremony at once. of nailing to a post a sentence of im-prisonment pronounced in default on some petty larcener. Antwerp almost simultaneously obtained a loan for similar purposes of the services of its proprietors make no idle or extrava"Monsieur de Leige," one Hamel, whose gant claim. Statements from thousands practical acquaintance with the guillo-tine ceased in 1855. The disappear-rilla has done for them conclusivey prove sare noted as haunts of all manner of stage performers, and which are the resort, at certain hours of every day, of many theatrical people. The casual passer lingers curiously within the region. Even one not accustomed to striking city phases, is at once impressed in 1805. The disappearance of a condemned convict necessitated in 1805. The disappearance of a condemned convict necessitated the journey of M. Hamel to the banks of the Scheldt, where he gravely performed the same farce as was enacted by his colleague of Brussels in the city of Memling. Since 1855 no digestion.

assassin has perished on a Belgian scaffold. Last year's catalogue of crime
in Belgium was long and terrible; 1893
is still young, but each week has brought
with it some deed of blood.
Within the last few days the Belgian
press has chronicled the deaths by deliberate violence and no fewer than five
persons, some of them being attended
with circumstances of aggravation persons, some of them being attended with circumstances of aggravation which beggar description. In view of this state of affairs the Belgian News asks whether this long suspension, amounting almost to abolition, of capital punishment has or has not been for the public good, and suggests that in spite of the great aversion which King Leopold is known to feel to signing a deatth warrant the amended Belgian constitution mush deal effectually with constitution mush deal effectually with a state of things which has insensibly remdered negative and illusive that most salutary clause of the Belgian penal code, which should, under other circumstances, strike terror into the hearts of avail deem. of evil-doers.—St. James' Gazette.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

David A. Thomson, a well-to-do farmer of Ellismere, township of Scarboro, is dead. The Winnipeg tailors' strike is again on, the bosses refusing to sign any contract.

Thomas Robson, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Oden township, is dead, aged 35.

Hyacinthe Lauthier, one of the few survivors of the Lower Canadian rebellion of 1837, has just died at Smith's Falls. A Boston syndicate is trying to purchase or lease the Farmers' Binder Twine and Manufacturing Co. at Brantford, guaran-teeing seven per cent. to stock holders. A Frenchman narrowly escaped drowning while crossing the Red river near Winnipeg. His horse was drown-

R. P. Murray, of the firm of Murray and Co., dry goods, London, is dead. He was well-known through western Ontario.

Col. Worsley, D.A.G., of the Nova Scotia district, and Col. Murray, district paymas-ter, have been compelled to retire on ac-count of irregularities connected with their offices.

Jerry Freeman, father of the three Freeman boys in jail at Chatam for the murder of Constable Rankin, is dead, aged 75.

The Tay Electric Light Company has been incorporated by the Ontario government, with a capital of \$30,000, to light the town of Perth. Among the incorporators are Minister Haggart and John C. Balderson.

Edward Lemieux' store, residence and stables, and Hector Lemieux' residence at Chicoutimi were burned. Loss, \$10,-000; insurance partial. N. J. S. Laochelle, a merchant at the Thetford mines, Quebec, and a son of Leon Larochelle, merchant of St. Henry, is dead from injuries received while trying to board a moving train.

Nominations in Vaudreuil for the Commons have resulted as follows; Alphonse Chevrier, of Rigaud (Conservative), and Henry Harwood, of Vaudreuil (Liberal.) W. J. Cook, an English immigrant who recently arrived at Montreal suffering from typhus, is rapidly recovering, and all danger of the disease spreading

is over. It is unlikely that any movement for the formation of a wheat pit in connec-tion with the Montreal Board of Trade will be sucessful or without opposition on the part of some members of the

Robert Lougheed, of the third concession of Euphrasia, a prosperous farmer, aged 38, committed suicide by hanging. He had been greatly annoyed by not receiving an invitation to his sister-inlaw's wedding recently. The announcement is made that

syndicate has been formed to establish a new English paper in Montreal. The Canadian Pacific and another wealthy institution are said to be at the back of the affair.

Word has been received of the death in New York of James Finn, formerly of Kintail. The remains were found on a railway, but foul play is suspected, as the deceased was known to have received \$600 aa short time before, none of which was found on the body.

At an inquest in Port Stanley on the body of Mrs. Sutton, who was burned to death, a son of hers testified that his mother was of weak mind, and he kept her locked in an upper room, and, owing to the excitement caused by the fire, he forgot all about her and she had to perish.

At auction last week in St. John, N. B., there were sold forty shares Bank of New Brunswick stock at 150 3-4 per cent. premium; \$700 city six per cent. bond, due 1895, at 3 per cent. premium, and \$1,000 city fown was continued bank. and \$1,000 city four per cent bonds, due 1930, at 97 per cent.

The New Brunswick Legislature has passed an act making compulsory the teaching of the temperance theory in the public schools of New Brunswick. Hitherto temperance teaching has been regulated by the board of education, and many teachers paid little attention to the board's instructions.

.Thirty-five hundred immigrants are expected at Halifax this week. The steam-ship State of Nebraska is bringing 350; steamship Slavonia, from Hamburg, 610; the steamship Vancouver, from Liverpool, 1290; the steamship Austrian, 200; the steamship Lake Ontario, 500, and the steamship Peruvian, 534.

A despatch from Frederickton states that the sugar refinery amalgamation bill, which is similar to the one now before the legislature of Nova Scotia, and on somewhat similar lines to the one before the parliament at Ottawa, has been passed by the legislature of New Brumswick without a dissenting vote.

Reports from the southern lake coun-Reports from the southern lake counties in Ontario say that the fall wheat is badly damaged by frost and falling rains, and that the crop will probably be much smaller than last year.

The Toronto World says it is rumored that Dalton McCanthy will be asked to head the Patrons of Industry movement.

A cave-in of earth adjoining the Ogilvie mill, Winnipeg, completely buried three men and a fourth probably. One was dead when reached by the rescuing party, while the others were severely injured, one having a leg broken, another an arm, and the other had severe bruises on the head. Ben. Johnson is the name of the man killed. He leaves a large family.

The list of subscriptions to the Alexander Mackenzie memorial fund, started last summer, has been given to the public. The total amounts to \$16,250, of which Toronto subscribed over \$10,000. The original idea was to give Mrs. Mackenzie the interest during her lifetime and found a chair of political

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, the fact-HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 and upwards. EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed, BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and upwards.

BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA. + +

Clothiers and Hatters, B. WILLIAMS & Co.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

LEAVES FOR ENGLAND. Mr. J. A. Lawrence and family leave about the 1st of May for England. Mr. Lawrence's horses, carriages and household furniture will be sold by Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co.

SALE OF OPIUM Deputy United States Marshal Harry Townsend custom house on Friday last 250 pounds of contraband opium, which brought \$3,097.50. That was over \$12

DREDGE AT WILLIAMS' HEAD. The dredge Mudlark left this morning for Williams' Head to begin dredging for the wharf to be built at the new quarantine station. She was ready to go yesterday morning, but it was quite rough outside the harbor. She has considerable work ahead of her and will be engaged there for some time.

COUNTY COURT. The chief justice was engaged to-day for four hours in hearing the case of Escalet vs. Campbell. The principal Escalet vs. Campbell. cause of dispute was the magnificent "free lunch" provided at the opening of the new Driard hotel, for which the plaintiff charged \$40. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

BACK FROM OTTAWA. Senators McDonald and McInnes are back in the city from the session at Ottawa. They seem to think that the province should be more than satisfied with the liberality displayed towards it. The former says that it surprised the easterners to hear that British Columbia contributed more per capita than the people of any other province in the

THEY ARE NOT SATISFIED. T. K. Nagano, formerly connected with the Japanese government, is in town. He is just back from Union, where he went to inquire into the complaints of some of the Japanese up there. Some of them are not satisfied and will be given a chance to return to their homes. Mr. Nagano is connected with a Kobe immigration com-

WILL TAKE SPEEDY TRIAL. Frederick Day, charged with larceny, was up in speedy trials court this morning before Mr. Justice Crease and elected to be tried on Wednesday. He has two charges against him. One is for the larceny f a set of harness from Wm. Rendall and the other the larceny of four buggy wheels from J. Grice S. Pery Mills represents the accused.

THINKS THEY HAVE LEFT. Chief Sheppard is in hopes that he has succeeded in running out of the city the gang of sneak thieves who have been operating here for a couple of weeks. He had eight of his men on special duty in different parts of the city yesterday, simply watching for suspicious characters. They did not have to warn anyone they saw. The whole force lave of lete heep on the leckent of late been on the lookout.

INDIANS AT THE MICHIGAN A telegram received this morning by Manager Wm. Christie from Carmanah Point announced that the wrecker Mas-cotte was off the wreck of the steamer Michigan, with too much of a sea on A lot of men and nearly to go in every klootchman in the Nitanet tribe were on the beach around the wreck, where only one white man was on

VICTIM OF A SCOUNDREL. When young Mary Groves was taken to Victoria by Albert W. Mudgett and a ceremony was performed that she considered made her his legal wife, she did not realize the injustice that had been done her, says Saturday's Seattle Tele But circumstances later developed that impressed her with the bethat the man who presumably the knot was an impostor secured the occasion by Mudgett. She demanded that he make her his lawful wife, but he had already tired of her. But she insisted, and finally he married to her on June 18, 1892. he has since refused to live with her or provide for her support. She, how-ever, did not seriously object, as jus-tice had been done her, and she had no longer any love for Mudgett. Consecree of divorce, which Judge Langley

SONG BIRD BUTCHERY.

The advent of spring has brought out glades and those who walk therein, but it has also brought the small boy, and has brought his catapult, and round pebbles from the brook wherewith to cause funerals among feathered purveypebbles from the brook ors of the "wood notes wild." A gang of those young vagabonds were noticed yesterday on the Cadboro Bay road, and there was much rejoicing over the efforts of a robin, which had had its leg broken by one of the aforementioned smooth pebbles, to fly away cruel young tormentors. The boys had 'great sport," they said, and plied their might and main in their endeavors to batter the remaining spark of life out of the poor, bleeding, fluttering little body. Protests from passers-by brought taunts of an unsavory character and the wish that the testers would go to — and mind their own — business. This language from the cherry lips of a flaxen-haired cherub. last not a quiver stirred among the little bunch of bloody feathers and the young sportsmen placed themselves "en batterie" upon another group of song birds and the pleasant Sabbath's work went merrily ahead.

FULL OF FACTS. Messrs. Begg and Lynch have just issued their "Handbook and General Guide to British Columbia," number one of volume one. The book is literally crammed from cover to cover with use ful information upon every conceivable subject relating to the province. arrangement is excellent, rendering it an easy mater to "find the place" out loss of time. This first and of the volume is a credit to the pilers, and Mr. Munroe Miller, pilers, and some some gilt-edge! of time. This first number printer, has done some gilt-edge letter press work, forming another point of attraction to the little book. No person provided with this book can necessarily plead ignorance of British Columbia, geographically, politically, socially or commercially, and no one who wishes to become well acquainted with the province in these respects can afford

or incurables; and \$500 each to tal, the girls' home and boys' home. Premier has been seen in Sound waters everal times since the disaster last year, team has never even been made on the tremier since she was brought over. f these guides went forward to-day to of these guides went forward to-day to Great Britain, to be placed for sale at here from the Orient to-morrow. bookstalls along the the numerous bookstalls along the Inness of the English, Irish and Scotch coming from Nanaimo Saturday.

railways. A second lot goes forward to-morrow to the publishers' agent at Chicago for circulation at the opening of the World's Fair. Special attention will be given to the May number to increase the usefulness of the guide in advertising British Columbia abroad.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE. George Van Horst, a youthful terror, who has been before the police several times on account of his escapades, was up in the police court this morning charged with assault. He struck an other little chap with a stick. He was declared guilty and Magistrate Macrae imposed a fine of \$3 with the alternative of a week in jail. The boy's mother paid the fine. John Churchill, who was found drunk, was discharged, it begins his debut in the relies court. ing his debut in the police court. was warned not to appear again.

THE SOUTH BEND SEIZED.

She Was Lying in a British Port Not a Port of Entry-Case Being Heard.

The Vessel Has a Very Interesting History-Had Trouble on the Other Side.

The American schooner South Bend is in the custody of the customs authorities charged with frequenting other than a port of entry. She was caught in San Juan harbor and brought into port by the tug Alert last night. Capt Charles Dillon, her master, claims that he was in there wind-bound, but as matter of fact the weather was lovely. He was over after an Indian crew from the west coast, a practice which American schooners have indulged in freely in the past, and which Collector Milne has decided to stop. These vessels have been the cause of no end of trouble for Brütish Columbia sealers. They have been outbidding as to prices, and in that way succeeded in getting the in that way succeeded in getting the Indians so stirred up that little can be done with them. They have also been sending supplies from the American side for the use of the women and children while the men engaged from the different tribes are away. This class is different tribes are away. This also is illegal. Several complaints were made illegal. Several complaints were made to the collector about the whiskey smugling, and he has determined to stamp to connect the South Bend the whole trouble out. with that traffic, however. Speaking about the case this morning the cellector said: "These American schooners have caused a lot of grievous trouble on the west coast, and I have been at a loss to know just what to do. We have no cutter at our disposal. while we have to watch hundreds of miles of coast line. Several vessels were complained against the other day, among them the South Bend. She was the only one taken, however. still investigating her case and have as yet imposed no fine. It is nonsense for her captain to say he was wind-bound. He says he was going sealing, but he has a very poor outfit aboard."

Capt. Charles Dillon has sailed out of Victoria for several years past. He was on the Minnie last year. Juan is a 40-ton schooner and staunch and can show her heels to anything in these waters. She was built on Gray's Harbor for halibut fishing, but drifted into Chimese smuggling. She made three trips in command of Capt. Far-rar, when she was nabbed on Gray's The captain and crew were arrested and punished and the schooner confiscated. Capt. Dillon and a Tacoma party were the purchasers. She is

several times. COUNTY COURT.

registered at Tacoma. Her new owners have had her in west coast ports

The case of Campbell against M. C Ireland engaged the attention of the chief justice for the greater part of Thursday and again on Saturday from 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. The plaintiff came from Scotland in 1888 and had resided in Victoria only a few months when he purchased whatever claim the defendant had to a certain piece of land situate to the west of Village Bay on Valdez island, paying therefor the sum of \$100, for which a receipt was duly given. The defendant has resided in the country since 1861 and has made it a part of his business to locate and gazette unsurveyed lands and soll his define to proverse willing to sell his claims to persons willing to buy In the present instance all the negotiations between the parties were conducted by a very shrewd and intelligent Chinaman named Goon Gan, who, when in the witness box, gave his evidence "with much volubility in English of much intelligibility."

The purchase was made and the money paid in May, 1889. About a month afterwards the plaintiff learned that Mr. Ireland had no right or title to the land in question either at the time of sale or at any previous time, as it had all been taken up by the Ross, Maclaren Mill Co., and by them gazetted in February, 1889. Action was accordingly brought to recover the sum of \$100 and an additional sum of \$35, the latter being the expenses of plaintiff incurred in going to and from Valdez island to look over the property claimed to be owned by the defendant. Goon Gan testified that the plaintiff gave him the purchase money and that he gave it to Mr. Ireland, who gave him a receipt, which was produced. Mr. Ireland testified that he had never ceived any money and that he had no recollection of signing the receipt, but would not deny that the signature was

The chief justice held that the receipt was a full memorandum of the sale of the property and an acknowledgment of the receipt of the purchase money. At the time of sale the defendant had not an inch of land to the west of Village Bay to which he had any claim, right or title. His lordship therefore for the plaintiff the sum \$100 with costs, but disallowed laim for \$35. Mr. Lindley Crease appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Thornton Fell for the lefendant

The late George Craig, of Toronto, left \$100,000. He left \$1000 each to the following: Knox college, Presbyerian home mission scheme, foreign nissions, augmentation fund and home foreign fants' home, the sick children's hospi-The Seattle Telegraph reports that the The U.S. government will probably have the Bear, Rush, Corwin, Petrel, Alert, Adams and Ranger in the Behring Sea patrol this year.

MR. POST ON SINGLE TAX.

day Night. Large Audience Present Listen to the Instructive

in Philharmonic Hall Satur-

Discourse.

Mr. Louis F. Post delivered an interesting lecture on single tax in Philharmonic Hall on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, who showed their appreciation by frequently and heartily applauding the lecturer. Mayor Beaven occupied the chair and introduced Mr.

Mr. Post explained the principle of single tax. It was a proposition, he said, to abolish all taxes but one. That one exception was the tax on land. It was proposed to tax land according to its actual value regardless of improvements. If a man owns a piece of land he should be taxed, proportionately, as much as the community requires, no matter if it took the entire value of the land. God made the land for all, not for any particular one. The reason why land was worth more was because so many people needed it. Single tax was not a crusade against the individual, it was against the institution, which was a bad one and essentially a robbing one. The private ownership of land was wrong. As soon as one familiarized himself with political economy he would find that principle right. It is not a book study but a relation of familiar facts. It is just another phase of man's personal economy. The study of political economy is simply a search for truth and it requires clear, honest thinking. It must be analyzed carefully, and classified logically, and one must be sure of one step before proceeding with another. All prejudices and influences of self-interest must be cast aside. One some times heard of man making land, but to do this he had to have a bottom on which to make the land. Land existed long before man and it will exist long

after the men who own it. The speaker by means of a chart analyzed bread. It was made, he said, by means of constituted and artificial things and man. This analyzed meant and, labor and wealth, but as wealth was a combination of labor and land the term wealth could be dropped. So say bread is made of land and labor. Give one all the land that ever existed and he could not have bread without abor. The same would be the case with labor without land. But bring the two together and there would be enough bread to feed mankind from the time of Adam. This was true of all food, clothing and shelter. Nature gave all the materials to make wealth but nature never produced wealth, that was left for man. Without labor and land nothing could be produced. They produced all man. that ever existed, all that exists and all that will ever exist. Labor had been caused to produce wealth by seekng to satisfy its desires by the le ertion. In doing this it had raised man-kind. Man had been turned away from the land by a bad institution which tries o satisfy their desires by plundering their fellow men. Everyone was trying o get the better of another because he knew that he would have to struggle to keep from falling into poverty. It was the fear of poverty that caused men to go to prison. The division of labor lifted us above the level of the savage. By we obtain the results of the different oils and climates. If ten of corn and five of sugar was produced on the Mainland and five of corn and ten of sugar on the Island there would be a tota By the division of labor the Mainland, which was more adapted to raising of corn, would produce 20 of corn while the Island, more adapted to culture of sugar, would produce 20 sugar. Thus, 40, 20 of sugar and 20 of eorn, would be produced where formerly ut 30 was produced. But the division of labor could not be complete unless trade was equally divided between the two places. Trade is essential to the division of labor. Only by free trade

could the full benefits of the division of abor be obtained. (Applause.) With a row of custom houses between the Island only 30 of sugar and corn could be produced, as the trade prevented. The governments of the different countries spent a lot of money in dredging the harbors to induce ship and steamers to call and then they spent lot of more money to build custom houses to prevent those ships and steamers from calling and to keep goods ou of the country. Protectionists would say that it would be a bad thing to prothe different provinces against one another, as they were under the same flag. If it was a bad thing to protect a province it was a bad thing to protect What is needed is commercial nation. annexation between Canada and the United States. Cut down the custom nouses and the people will do the annexing. Protectionists said it was all right to trade as long as the traders were both on one side of a boundary line that no one could see, but as soon as one of the raders stepped over the line, perhaps without knowing it, the trading must stop. If the Southern States had gone out of the union the protectionists would have said there must be a row of custom houses on either side of the Northern States, but as they did not leave the union the protectionists say there must be a row of custom houses because they maintain the line is a different line to what it would have had the Southern States been out of the union. A colored woman had given a very fair example of protection logic. She was living in a cabin in North Carolina, just near the Virginia boundary line. The two states had a dispute as to where the boundary line was and the line was moved south, Virginia taking in a part of Carolina. The old colored woman's cabin was on the strip taken in by Virginia. The morning after this had been done an old gentleman called on Aunty and told her that she was now living in Virginia and explained the circumstances. "Well, sah, I'm powerful glad, because that North Carolina am in awful unhealthy state," said the old This was similar to the protecion logic, which says trade between the provinces but not between the states and provinces. He knew three tailors n Vancouver who had their goods lockl up for three months because they did not have enough capital to pay the duty. Competition was decreased and consequently the cost to the consumer was quently the cost to the Labor did not create all' wealth, it only changed the condition of That is what is calld producion, the object of which is consumption. consumption is not destruction, as man

can no more destroy than he can create.

stantly consuming.

back to the land. Demand generates supply. The first thing man demands is food and labor produces that. When there is enough food he goes for clothing and thus around the circle of food, clothing, shelter, luxuries and services. An Interesting Lecture Delivered If this circle continued on the round at the consumption increased all would grow rich, but legislaters ditches from the circle to the bottomless pit of monopoly. Do not be led away by the statement that a very rich man made his money by labor, for man cannot become rich simply by labor. The normal circle of trade is distorted and, therefore, the laborers, who are the only ones who can produce are not rich. nes who can produce, are not rich, while the monopolists are. If there were ten men for nine jobs wages are bound to go down, but give him ten jobs for nine men and he would guarantee that

wages would increase. That is what single tax proposed to do. The workingmen were not trying to obtain what others earned; they wanted to prevent others from getting what they were

earning.

Mr. Post illustrated how when the de mand for money increased it was adjusted by the means of bookkeeping, the books and the clearing houses. England being a free trade country, London was doing the bookkeeping for the whole commercial world. It did not follow that the men who produced would be benefited by the increase in wealth, as the laws of distribution did not work right. We do not want to know how to obtain more wealth per capita, we want to know how to obtain more wealth per pocket. If a hunter was forced to give away half a deer for the privilege of shooting it he did not receive all that shooting it, he did not receive all that he had earned. The primary law of distribution was, how much wealth goes for wages. Labor naturally goes to the best land open to it, but the difference in the production goes to the owner not to labor. Single tax would give limit-less work for all men and the land would be taxed according to its opportunity, not what it is. Labor would not only get a bigger piece of apple under single tax, but there would be a larger apple to divide. As labor is forced to poorer land wages are decreased preparations. poorer land wages are decreased proportionately, while land values are being ncreased by labor saving improvements. Poverty could not be abolished as long as the private ownership of land exist-ed. If God should shower houses down from Heaven the law would give those houses to the men on whose lands they fell. There was lots of land between New York and the Pacific coast, but men could not obtain it without paying more than it is worth.

gentleman in the audience asked Post how the private ownership of land could be changed with justice.

Mr. Post answered that it was not proposed to take land away from anyone. There was the same objection to the abolition of slavery, but the legal rights had to go the wall against the moral rights. No matter how long the reign of terror had lasted it should not be continued. Every deed to land was subject to any tax the government wished to levy. The only case he knew of where it was not subject to this was a land grant given to a railway in British Columbia.

A few other questions were asked and answered and after Mr. Post had been tendered a hearty vote of thanks the

One White Shirt in the Regiment. At the surrender of Lee's army, when General Gordon determined to send a flag of truce to General Sheridan, he summoned Major Hunter, of his staff, and ordered him to carry a flag of truce forward.

"General, I have no flag of truce," replied Major Hunter. "Get one," said the general, curtly "General," he replied again,

have no flag of truce in our command "Take your handkerchief and put it on a stick and go forward." "I have no handkerchief, general." "Borrow one, and go forward with

"General, there is no handkerchief in the staff." "Then, major, use your shirt." "You see general, that we all have

on flannel shirts." At last, one man was found who still and a white shirt; a part of it was torn off, and with this remarkable emblem tied on a stick the major went forward toward the enemy's lines. - Argonaut.

Had Seen Better Days.



Mr. Sellit-Well, Uncle Eph, how are you gettin' along these days? Uncle Eph-Oh, I'm gettin' along fine. It's a mighty poor day I don't make my two or three dollars.

Mr. Sellit—You must be gettin' rich. Spose you pay me that little bill you

Uncle Eph-Well, you'll have to scuse me to-day, Mr. Sellit. You see. I've been havin' a lot of mighty poor days lately.

The All-Absorbing Occupation. The interest of all womankind In everything is dropping,
Except her interest, you'll find,
In delightful Christmas shopping. A Name That Fits.

"I don't quite see why you refer to that artificial member as a 'game leg.'' "Oh, that's all right. I won it on an election bet."

SHIPMENT OF SEALSKINS. The steamer Mystery is up from the west coast. Among other things she brought up 105 seal skins which Capt. Grank's schooner, the Beatrice, put on board at Clayoquot sound. The Beaboard at Clayoquot sound. To The weather had been very heavy outside, one gale succeeding another, it was evident that the schooners had not done much work. The scho San Jose and Wanderer were in were in 'Clayoquot and were quarreling over some Indian hunters.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Macaulay left last night for Chicago over the Northern Pacific. They will be absent two months-W. H. Cullin was a passenger from Vanare constantly producing and con-ntly consuming. No sooner is an article produced, than it is on the way

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Activity to be Noted in Every Line of Business With the Advance of Spring.

Notes-Golden News-Kamloops Brevities.

Many new houses are being built at the station, and that end of the town s fast putting on a progressive business-ike aspect. Robscn's new flour and ike aspect. store is now open for business, and Mr. Lougheed has just completed a house and store adjoining his dwelling We are sorry to find Mr. Kellie has

antagonized a great number of his constituents by his voting on the Parliament Buildings bill. People here think and rightly, too-that the Government til our mining industry had been given

The town is filling up with prospectors and others bound for the new Eldorado -Lardeau and Slocan. Many communications from various parts have been received by residents here asking for nformation concerning the state of the river and when the steamers are likely to commence running.

Gus Lund has bonded his quartz claims at McCullogh creek, Big Bend, to a Seattle company, of which Mr. C. F. Blackburn is a leading member. The claims are the Jenny Lind, with a rich vein six inches wide; the Ole Bull and Hamlin, each with a 12-inch vein. Quartz from all three assayed from \$150 to \$5000 per ton. The bond is for \$5000, but would have been for a much higher figure had the claims been easy of access. The state of the trail to Big Bend has to be taken into account in the transaction. The company will send in men as soon as snow permits and commence active operations, and in all probability Mr. Blackburn himself will be one of the first to

It is rumored that the Methodist people of Enderby purpose building a church in the near future. Last week Mr. Leon J. Lequime and

Miss Delphine Christian, of Vernon, were married in Okanagan church by Father Walsh. Ploughing is now quite general over

greater part of last week. The record of claims on the North Fork of the Kettle River and on Fourth July Creek goes steadily on and the ranch land in Grand Prairie along the banks of the Kettle River will soon be

Matters look hopeful for a townsite of e 80 acres of the la res cleared. Eholt property have been surveyed out into town lots. Montreal and Spokane capitalists are each interested in this development of the mines warrant it they will erect a smelter. Another good coal seam which will elp to maintain a smelter is that near

be six feet wide and of good coking qual-Quartz mining is not going to be the only mining industry in the Boundary Creek section, for in the gravel is a large

plication made to the Government the lease of 160 acres to pursue hydraulic mining. The coal seam on Myers Creek, which about seven feet in thickness and well suited for cooking, is owned by D. C. Corbin, of Spokane Falls, who has sur-

veyed a railway from Marcus which will ultimately carry the ores and coal from this district to the smelters in Spokane and elsewhere on the American side. The placing of the recorder's office is still undecided. Mr. McMynn, the recorder, being allowed by the Government to keep it at his own house until a definite place is provided. The proprietors of the new townsite on the Eholt property have offered the Government a plot of ground to place it there. During the last three weeks a change has been effected in the management of the Columbia Flour Mills Company. Mr. Appleton, of the Hudson's Bay Company, succeeds Mr. Gibbs as manager. Mr. Appleton will not be able to enter on his duties till the end of the month. month. It is Mr. Gibbs' intention to return to the coast.

themselves will use a large quantity. ing the mails for the lower country any season as long as it has been this

The Messrs. Lee Brothers (Norman and E. P.) started on Wed sslay morn ing with a stout, new wagon, fully loaded, and four horses, or the long journey to Chilcotin, which will require at least two weeks to accomplish. An increase of the clerical force in the Bank of British Columbia has been provided for by the transfer of Mr. E. W Praeger from Nanaimo to Kamlops. Mr. P. is a brother to Dr. Praeger of

Nanaimo. Nanamo.

The official work in the givernment office at Kamloops is increasing. In addition to the duties of government agent and gold commissioner, Mr. G. C. Tunstall also acts as stipendiary magistrate, and during the month of March 15 and during the month of March 15 cases came before him in this capacity. (Golden Era.)

Okanagan Echoes - Revelstoke

(Kootenay Star.) It is to be hoped the Government will make some badly needed improvments on the roads at Salmon Arm this season, as in several places they have become nearly impassable.

the greater part of the district. Mr. Ellison's teams were at it during the

all located.

the mouth of Rock Creek, on McConproperty. The two shafts which have been sunk on this seam show it to

quantity of coarse gold. With a view to developing this, there has been an ap-

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

The new sawmill in course of erection at the falls on Boundary Creek will prove of great convenience to the settlers. The timber on the north fork will supply a sawmill for a long time and there need be no lack of good cedar and tamerac lumber. This will promote puilding and the mining companies The lake is now practically open and has been for a day or two past, but the steamer Penticton will not begin running on her regular schedule until the 10th of April, when she will begin carryusual. Old residents say that they have never known of navigation on the Okanagan to have been interferred with in

(Inland Sentinel.) Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P, arrived home from Ottawa on Thursday evening. Mr. H. S. Lee has accepted the posi-tion of assistant in the Kamloops post-

The first tram from the Columbia ran on the 4th inst. Our resident justices of the peace are making money fast. They have netted about \$5 from the recent important The demand for lumber from the mill

company is very great. They have booked as much as they can ship for a ong way ahead. Lady Adela Cochrane has very generously contributed a carpet to St. Paul's. This gift is the more acceptable as it was needed badly.

97 Johnson St.

St. Paul's has been much improved to the addition of a screen contributed by a gentleman who wishes his name should not be mentioned. The Government dredge being built here, which is 65 feet long by 25 feet wide, is getting along nicely. It will be launched in a few days when ma-

chinery is expected. Captain F. P. Armstrong, F. Ow and Messrs. Rumboldt and Bacon le Golden on Thursday morning early with W. Dainard, bound for Windermer

The Hyak is there and they intend bringing her down the river at once. The steamers of the Upper Colum Company will resume regular traffi or about the 18th instant. This is atest on record, showing how exc ingly and unusually severe the win

has been. In 1891 traffic opened on March 25th, and last year on the 21st f the same month. We regret to be called upon to re the death of one of Kootenay's and most respected residents, Mr. rence Mangan, who died of heart fa at St. Eugene's mission on the 23r March. Mr. Mangan, familiarly ki "Larry," by all old timers, came Wild Horse creek amongst the first 1864 and has remained in the cour ever since. He was born in Ireland

Messrs. Griffith and Galbraith purchased for a London syndicate the placer hydraulic and properties held by the Chinese co ies on Wild Horse creek, together all their interests in ditches an water rights owned by them. one of the most important mining actions that has taken place Kootenay, and places the who mining properties in Wild Horse in the hands of a strong London cate. It also solves the Chinese of the "Chinese Months of the "Chinese must a"." intend employing only white labor

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Internal medicine required. Cures tetter
zema, itch, all eruptions on the face, ha nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white an healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. As your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. L. man, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agent

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY - Gibbon toothache gum. Sold by all druggists —Tenders for the new governmen buildings will be called for in about four months. It will take that length of time to get the specifications out



HARM FOR SALE CHEAP-183 acres la Houses, or hard, etc. rontage. Good fishing and funting. 24 mil-from E. & N. R. station, Cawicoan, Es-terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPh. rson's Statio B.C. ap6-swim

MEDICAL

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTIO

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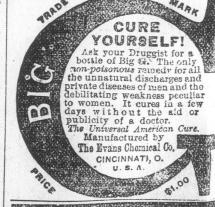
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d by chemists throughout the world W.G. DUNN & CO. Works-Croydon, Englar LANGLEY & CO., Victoria -6meod Agents for B. C.

HOLE NUMBER, 427

Terrible Wind Storm in M

ELECTRIC TRAFFIC ENT

A C. P. R. Train Le

fore About the Welsh -British Evidence Sea Matter Rejected Col. Sheppard's ecial Train for Ch

Louis, Mo., and lightning, hail an last evening to form this city has had for about 8;15 and lasted coming from the sou clouds, constantly liant flashes of light time previous to the storm proper. Many of a cyclone. Rain fe minutes, then sudden pour of rain and h electric accompanin made themselves fear streets at once beca ers being inadequate the immense volume ments in all parts of At the telegraph of

hail on the windows the noise of sounders for a few minutes No serious accidents stones were not break glass to any fire alarms were no telephones were only with. Electrical traff time completely suspe essary to shut off a the usual number of

The worst effects now apparently on vice. The Western I wires to the west an About 11 came up, this time in the evening, and wind were decided The steamer D. wharf at the foot no steam up and fiv found of her it is aboard, was also blow wharf and had not b

1.45 a.m. Two near by metar in is believed there board. Reports from Iowa ouri and Kansas stat did much damage to

Salt Lake City, Ut 4000 members of participated in the seventh day of the to the dedication stakes represented Sevier, Millard, Mo tete. Salt Lake and

Port Arthur, Apr bound express on the distance east of sengers were those on board were party, on their wa that province them were injured.

Black Rep Guthrie, O. T., tative colored Repu west are assemblin paratory to meeting vention for the purp existence an indeperation of the colored men that their rights white Republicans, way in which they tion is by organizing

independent party. Republicar Pendleton, Ore., is gay with flags ar honor of the veteran annual state enca noon. The annual commander shows the organization have strengthened during that there are few v that fail to display signia in their butto er-in-Chief Weissert, address the encam

camp fire this even The Welsh Mi London, April 12 mine at Pontypride to-day. The gas obnoxious as to dri searching for the those living. necessary to a tent of the calamit;

British Evid Paris, April 12.— tration on the Behri decided not to adm the British supplement is a victory for the

Ex-President Go City of Mexico, A that ex-President day states that he dying on Monday, ed and is still aliv toin is hopeless an expected.

Dubuque, Ia., Apri plant of the Dubuqu the only one of the try, was destroyed ing. The fire begun of petroleum used Two men watching frightfully burned, or surance, \$11,000.

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Terrible Wind and Electric Storm in Missouri.

LECTRIC TRAFFIC ENTIRELY STOPPED.

C. P. R. Train Leaves the Track Near Port Arthur.

ore About the Welsh Mining Disaster -British Evidence in the Behring Sea Matter Rejected for the Present---Col. Sheppard's Will---Cleveland's Special Train for Chicago.

Louis, Mo., April 12.-Thunder d lightning, hail and wind combined evening to form the severest storm ity has had for years. It began 8:15 and lasted nearly an hour, ng from the southwest. Ominous s. constantly illuminated by bril-flashes of lightning prevailed some previous to the outbreak of the proper. Many were apprehensive cyclone. Rain fell gently for a few tes, then suddenly a violent down-of rain and hail began and the ric accompaniments of the storm themselves fearfully evident. The ets at once became flooded, the sew-being inadequate to carry off at once immense volume of water. Basets in all parts of the city were flood-

the telegraph offices the noise on the windows and roofs drowned noise of sounders and business was n few minutes totally suspended. erious accidents are reported. The stones were not large enough to k glass to any extent. Police and alarms were not affected and the ones were only slightly interfered Electrical traffic was for the completely suspended, it being necry to shut off all power from the wwires and only about half usual number of cars are now run-

worst effects of the storm are apparently on the telegraph ser-The Western Union have had no to the west and south since 9 p. About 11 o'clock another storm up, this time from the northwest. rain was not so violent as earlier he evening, and there was no hail, the electric disturbances and the wind were decidedly lively.

The steamer D. H. Pike, lying at the wharf at the foot of Locust street, with no steam up and five men on board, was blown adrift and as no trace can be found of her it is feared she has sunk with all on board. The harbor boat, City of St. Louis, with a small crew aboard, was also blown from the same wharf and had not been heard from at wharf and had not been heard from at 1.45 a.m. Two wharf boats anchored near by meter the similar fate, but it

is believed there were no persons on Reports from Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas state that the cyclone did much damage to property.

Celebrating Stakes.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 12.—Over 4000 members of the Mormon church articipated in the two services of the eventh day of the celebration incident to the dedication of the temple. The stakes represented included the Juab, Sevier, Millard, Morgan, Summit, Santete. Salt Lake and Cache.

Ran Off the Track. Port Arthur, April 12.-The bound express on the Canadian Pacific oad ran off the track yesterday a short distance east of this place. Two passengers were slightly hurt. Among those on board were W. F. King and party, on their way to British Columhat province and Alaska. None of

them were injured.

Black Republicans. Guthrie, O. T., April 12.-Representive colored Republicans of the southwest are assembling here to-day pre-paratory to meeting in an interstate convention for the purpose of bringing into existence an independent political party. The colored men and brethren claim that their rights are ignored by the white Republicans, and that the only way in which they can secure recognition is by organizing themselves into the n is by organizing themselves into an ependent party.

Republican Veterans. Pendleton, Ore., April 12.—This city s gay with flags and banners to-day in onor of the veterans of the war, whose annual state encampment opened at moon. The annual report of the state ommander shows that the ranks of the organization have been considerably strengthened during the past year and that there are few veterans in the state that fail to display the grand army in-signia in their button-hole. Command-er-in-Chief Weissert, of Milwaukee, will address the commandaddress the encampment at the grand camp fire this evening.

The Welsh Mining Disaster. London, April 12.—The fire in the ne at Pontypridd was extinguished bhoxious as to drive out the explorers earching for the dead and the rescue of those living. A further search will be necessary to ascertain the full explorers the order of the order in the full explorers.

nt of the calamity. British Evidence Barred. Paris, April 12.-The court of arbion on the Behring Sea matter has British supplementary report. This victory for the American side.

Ex-President Gonzales Dying. ty of Mexico, April 12.—The report ex-President Gonzales was dead ses to be unfounded. A despatch toon Monday, but yesterday he ral and is still alive, though his condi-is hopeless and death is hourly

Destroyedby Fire. Dubuque, Ia., April 11.—The extensive aut of the Dubuque enamelling works, he only one of the kind in the counwas destroyed by fire this morn-The fire begin with an explosion petroleum used for fuel purposes. o men watching the formces were htfully burned, one facility. Losses building and machinery, \$50,000: in-

Sad Dates for the South. Charleston, S.C., April 12.-The citizens of Charleston with Confederate survivors from many other points will unite in a grand memorial meeting to the honor of the late Gen. G. T. Beauregard. It, will be a joint celebration of the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, and a recognition of the action of the deceased Confederate general in bequeathing his sword to the city. The exercises will be under the direction of Gen. T. A. Huguonin, the Confederate commander of Fort Sumter. The entire Fourth Brigade of South Carolina militia will participate with draned colors, and a salute of 17 south Carolina militia will participate with draped colors, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired by the Lafayette artillery. At 4.30 this morning 32 years had elapsed since the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces in Charleston harbor. Captain George F. James, who communied the artillery company at the confederate at 10 cr artillery company stationed at I'ort Johnson, has been credited with having fired the first shot, but the claim has since been made on his own behalf by Major Wade Hampton Gibbs, of Columbia, S.C., who was postmaster in that city during Grover Cleveland's last 2dministration

Elliott Sheppard's Will. New York, April 12.-The will of Elliott Sheppard was filed for probate this afternoon. It was executed July 15th, 1891, and disposes of an estate estimated at \$85,000 in realty and \$500,000 in personal property. He gives to the trus-tees of the Presbyterian church of New York \$100,000 for general religious and evangelical work in this city. He also gives the same trustees \$50,000 to be gives the same trustees \$50,000 to be used by them for the benefit of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Jesus Christ of this city. He gives to St. Paul's church of Tarsus, Asia Minor, \$100,000. He leaves all his real estate to his widow, Margaret Louise Vanderbilt Sheppard, and makes a special bequest of \$50,000 to Augustus Dennis Sheppard. The residue of his estate is to go to his children. The widow only gets the real estate for life, and all his furniture and horses and carriages. The furniture and horses and carriages. The estate is to be divided into as many parts as she has children, and the will provides that the residuary estate shall consist of his interests, which it says are controlling interests in the Mail and Ex-press, New York Express Company and Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, provided the stages are not operated on Sunday. In that case, the interest would have to be disposed of.

Cleveland's Trip to Chicago. Washington. D.C., April 12.—Arrangements for the trip of President Cleveland to Chicago to take part in the exercises attending the opening of the Columbian exhibition on May 1st, will the morning of May 1st. The train was tendered by the World's Fair committee on reception, and will be elegantly fitted up for the distinguished party. Tall the members of the cabinet have expressed a desire to accompany the President, and they will probably carry out their inten-tions. Mrs. Cleveland will not attend the opening ceremonies, but will press the button at the White House that will turn the molten metal at Chicago into the mould for the memorial bell to be used by the society of the Daughters of the American revolution. It is expected, however, that several ladies will accompany the presidential party to Chi-

cago. Reinforcements for the Pacific. New York, April 12.—A draft of 200 bluejackets from the United States receiving ship Vermont sailed from this port on board the Pacific Mail steamship Newport yesterday for the Pacific. The draft will go to Mare Island navy yard, where the same will be divided up between the sloops of war Alliance and

Adams. Women in Journalism.

New York, April 12.-The newspaper romen of the metropolis turned out in force at the Casino this afternoon on the occasion of the first annual entertainment under the auspices of their press Col. Robert Ingersoll began the programme with a felicitous address, in which he paid tribute to the influence of women upon journalism. The programme which followed was participated in by Mme. Fursch-Madi, Omene, Miss Katheryn Kidder, F. F. Mackay, the comedian, and numerous other professionals. To-day was also orphans' day at the Madison Square Gardens Circus, and the big auditorium was packed with inmates of the various orphan and charitable institutions of New York City.

A Beef Dressing Contest. Chicago, April 12.—Battery D will be the scene to-night of a remarkable contest that will bring out the butchers of this city in large numbers, reinforced by members of the same business from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. It is beef dressing contest for \$500 a side, and the entire gate receipts, and the winner will be declared the champion beef dresser of America. Packing nouse rules will govern the contest,1400 pound cattle being used, and eight min-utes allowed for the dismemberment of each one in parts as allotted. The contestants are J. B. Weaver, of Milwaukee, and M. F. Mullen, of this city. Each man will be allowed one helper to bleed the animals and otherwise assist.

In Memory of Brooks. Boston, Mass., April 12.—Representa-tives of all denominations will unite tonight in doing honor to the memory of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. The exercises will be held in Trinity Church and will comprise an oration, appropriate music, brief addresses, and a memorial poem by Rev. M. J. Savage.

Latin in the Phonograph. New York, April 12.-A dispatch from Rome says that the phonographic cylinder into which his holiness the pope recently spoke a message in Latin to the people of the United States will be dispatched from that city in a few days. It will be consigned to Mgr. Satolli, by whom the message will be made public.

Southern Soldiers' Monument. Richmond, Va., April 12.—Everything is in readiness for the opening this evening of the memorial bazaar for the benefit of the fund for the soldiers' monu-ment and the Confederate museum. Liberal contributions to the affair have been made by the people of the state,

REBELLION IN PERU.

An Armed Mob Attack and Besiege the Governor's Palace.

RESIDENCES OF OFFICIALS FIRED UPON.

The Soldiers Charge Upon the Mob and Kill Its Leader.

mportant Sale of Canadian Horses in England---The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle to Visit America --- Potentates Congratulate the Cardinal on

Callao, Peru, April 12.—Grave political troubles are reported from all parts of Peru. The most serious disorder so far reported occurred at the towns far reported occurred at the towns of Cuterno and Chole. An armed body of men, headed by Gabriel Rivera and a man named Guerro attacked the governor's palace. "Viva Pierola" was ernor's palace. "Viva Pierola" was their cry. The attack upon the palace began at 3 in the afternoon and the gel lasted until 2 the following morning. ing. While one portion of the mob held the towns another body besieged the governor's palace and many volleys were fired at the officials' residences. Res-alio Pilla, one of the defenders of the

house, was killed.

*Just as the mob was about to batter Just as the mob was about to batter down the doors of the palace, while their leaders were shouting "Kill the governor," the troops who had been sent for appeared. The soldiers charged upon the rioters. Rivera, their real leader, was killed. With the loss of their leader the rioters became disheartened. They ceased firing and fled in all directions, but they carefully retained all their arms, which will no doubt be used their arms, which will no doubt be used

on another occasion.

Besides the leader Rivera three other rioters and a child were killed. More than 20 persons were wounded during the fight. An accident similar to this but less bloody in its results occurred in Lima a few nights ago. While a band was playing on the plaza, in front of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and the control of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and the control of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and the control of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and the control of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and the control of the president and the control of the co someone raised the cry "Viva Pierola." which was cheered by nearly all the persons in the crowd. The guards around

the palace were about to fire when the crowd fled. San Domingo and Hayti. San Domingo and Hayti.

Kingston, W. I., April 12.—President
Heureaux has responded to the request
of President Hippolyte of Hayti by
withdrawing a portion of the Dominican
troops which were stationed along
the border between San Domingo and
Hayti. This action of the Dominican
president indicates that peace between
the two republies will be re-established. he two republics will be re-established. the two republics will be re-established. It is now doubtful whether the aid which General Manigat expects from San Domingo in his proposed revolution against President Hippolyte will be extended.

Canadian Stock Sale.

New York, April 12.—The sale yesterday of Canadian halfbreed hunters, saddle and harness horses, was well atended, many members of the Racing Association and Hunt Clubs be ing present. In the two days' sale 125 horses were sold. The total amount realized was \$58,950, an average of \$2470

Ducal Travellers. London, April 12.-The Duke of New castle will sail to-day on the steamship Trave from Southampton for New York. Duchess, who had planned to with him, is indisposed and will defer her voyage for a week or two. They will make together a tour of the world.

Pan-Slavist Literature. Vienna, April 12.—The Hungarian public prosecutor is taking steps to stop the circulation of pan-slavist publica-tions sent from America to be used in inciting the north Hungary Slavs to revolt against the Government.

Widely Congratulated Vienna, April 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph and the Pope have telegraphed congratulations to Cardinal Vaszary. Hundreds of similar dispatches from al parts of the world have been received by the Cardinal. Between 25 and 30

were sent from America. South American Amenities. Valparaiso, April 12.—President Montt has signed the decree formally declaring the province of San Diego, Valparaiso, Aconcagua and O'Higgins to be in

a state of siege.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the negotiations for settling the troubles in Catamarca have failed. The conflict is between the governors of the states of Catamarca and Santiago in refusing to surrender the prisoners demanded by the executive of Catamarca.

Celestial Identification. Minneapolis, Minn., April 12.—Chinatown is in a flutter to-day. It is the first of the days appointed for the ladies and gentlemen of Chinadom to step lown to the office of Internal Revenue Collector Trussell and register for certificates of application, also to have a photograph taken as a means of identification. Up to noon only a few of the Orientals had put in an appearance, and these were a little doubtful about complying with the law.

German Band for Chicago. Berlin, April 12.—The Imperial infantry and cavalry bands of Germany, comprising 100 men, each of whom stands feet or more in height, sailed to-day for New York under special permission of the Emperor. They will be one of the attractions at the World's Fair, and will return home immediately upon the closing of the exhibition in October.

Bradford, Gotham's First Printer. New York, April 12.—The bleached ones of William Bradford, who pubones of hished the first newspaper ever issued in this city, rest somewhere beneath the sod in Trinity churchyard, but his memory lives, and to-night it will be honored at a banquet of representatives of the printing and allied trades at Delmonico's to celebrate the bi-centennial annico's to celebrate the bi-centennial attri-versary of the introduction of printing into the metropolis. Bradford was an Englishman, born in 1663. He came to this country and settled in Philadel-phia 22 years later, but in February, 1692, he was compelled to come to this

city, because he was too free in his criticisms of the municipal authorities of Quakerdom. He opened his office in this city on April 10th, 1693, and in 1725 began the publication of the New York Journal, New York's first newspaper. He died, however, in abject The Judge Decides That the

A Maniac's Freak. Lisbon, April 11.-It is officially stated that the reports of the attempted assassination yesterday afternoon of King Carlos were untrue. The stories had Jew, who labors under the delusion that he is a brother to the king. His name is Simon Azaniot. He says when he saw his majesty driving yesterday afternoon he wanted to have a chat with him, and consequently made his way rapidly towards the king's carriage, in order to enter it and converse with him. The man had no revolver or other dangerous weapons, and therefore could not have shot at or otherwise attempted to injure King Carlos. Shortly after the incident, and after Azaniot had been lodged in jail, he was examined by sev-

he was conveyed to an asylum. More Exhibits Coming. New York, April 12.-Cable dispatches announce the sailing from Genoa on the Ems of the Duke and Duchess of Veragua, the direct descendants of Christo-pher Columbus, whose departure from Madrid was chronicled several days ago. Hon. James Dredge and Walter Harris, the royal commissioners to Chicago, also sailed to-day on the Majestic with large collection of objects of interest for the loan exhibit of the British World's Fair department. Mr. Harris, who is ex-sheriff of London, is the special custodian of the Windsor Castle tapestries, which have been specially lent by Queen Victoria. He also brings a costly and unrivalled collection of war medals.

Earthquake and Tornado. Cincinnati, O., April 12.—A terrific gale swept over here early this morning. The velocity of the wind was 78 miles an hour. From a dozen different sources come reports of earthquake shocks perceptibly felt during the night.

Suspected Opium Smuggling. San Francisco, April 12.—When the steamer Umatilla arrived from Victoria and Puget Sound ports this morning she was borrded by a force of customs officers, we are after opium, which it is report as among her cargo. A search is now in progress. Diarrhoea and dysentery are perhaps

the most common of our everyday ills, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Our's is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it. Get big bottle 25c. Burning of an Oil Refinery.

Buffalo, N.Y., April 13. A terrific explosion took place is the Holmes oil refinery at East Buffalo at 11 o'clock this morning. The refinery and a large number of cars are now burning.

ÉE WAS INSANE.

A Demented Miner's Frenzy---Lumber men Want to Board Themselves. Vancouver, April 7.—A party of 50 settlers and land prospectors leave shortly for Nechaco Valley under the guidance of Stanley Smith. They expect the provincial government to send in a surveyor to survey their claims. Cook, the contractor on the n the new count house, has serious trouble pending with the city council. A sewer runs across the site which will have to be deepened, and the council will not give Cook the job of lowering it. He now claims damages for being delayed by the city's men and making layed by the city's men and making things generally unpleasant. Fists came ear being used the other day. Reports have reached here of Blaine

ughs making marauding expeditions into Canadian territory, and the American authorities decline to issue warrants. The settlers have armed themselves with

The Americans here are quietly moving to have C. M. Bolton, formerly consular agent here, reappointed should Democratic administration remove

Col. Pierce,
The house of F. L. Budlong on Sixth
avenue, Mount Pleasant, took fire at
2:15 this morning and was partially
burned. The family were out at the
time. The loss is \$2,000; insurnce, \$1,600. Senators Reid and McInnes and Col. Prior passed through to-day.
Vancouver, April 11.—A petition has

been presented to the mayor asking that a public meeting be called for Saturday night next to protest against redistribuion being postponed.
The steamer Comox was naable to reach Vancouver from Nanalmo on Sunday morning, and turned back after having the folding bulkhead on the upper

deck stove in by a heavy sea.

The sixth shipload of sized lumber for the United States naval shipyards at Wilmington, Del., left on Saturday.

Thomas Earle, M. P., arrived to-day. Considerable feeling is expressed at the result of the debate in the legislature on the Canada Western railway bill, and previously moderate men ex-press themselves in private in favor of the division of the province into two

Mayor Cope has at last called a pubic indignation meeting at the request of petitioners, for Saturday night.

The steamer Cutch has been seized on the suit of the E. and N. railway, failing bonds for \$800. The underwriters are fighting the case, and the owners will demand \$150 a day demurrage.

Work has begun on the hituminous Work has begun on the bituminous ock paving.

There is considerable complaint that Dr. Thomas, medical health officer, while attending smallpox patients, does not take sufficient precautions to disinfeet his clothing upon leaving the hospi-

tal.

Vancouver, April 12.—David Jones, who disappeared from Redondo mine a fortnight ago, was found a few days after the last boat left the mines, in a demented condition. He was brought in on the steamer Rainbow to-day. On the way down he tried to jump overboard but was rescued. He has a wife and family in the city. and family in the city.

The first shipment of ore from Re dondo iron mine goes to Oswego, Ore., this week. Friction exists between the saw mills

and the loggers in the camps. The mills purpose charging men for board while laid off through wet weather, but the men will demand the privilege of the mills the men will demand the privilege.

Engineer Must Go to Jail.

HIS SON MAY APPEAL TO CARNOT.

their origin in the antics of an insane Proceedings at To-Day's Session of the Behring Sea Commission.

> Counsel Carter Still Arguing on Behalf of the United States-The Canadian Premier Takes Part in the Discussion -Terrible Work of the Cyclone-The Liberals Win a Great Victory.

Paris, April 13.—The court of cassation rejected the appeal of Charles de Lesseps from the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on him as a result of his conviction of having corrupted ex-Minister of Public Works Baihutt to support the Panama lottery bonds bill, the sentence also including payment of costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the broaden of the property of th eral physicians, all of whom agreed in pronouncing him insane. This morning manded by the civil parties to the pro-ceedings. The one year's imprisonment was to run concurrently with the five years' sentence previously imposed on Charles de Lesseps upon his conviction of having defrauded Panama shareholders. Charles de Lesseps has no recourse now for escaping from punishment, excepting the clemency President Carnot.

> The Behring Sea Arbitration. Paris, April 13.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Behring Sea court of arbitration to-day James C. Carter continued on behalf of the United States the presentation of the American side of the case commenced yesterday. He of the case commenced yesterday. He read letters bearing upon the question at issue sent by James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, then British minister at Washington. After the reading of these letters Carter lengthily commented on them. He contended that Blaine's communications to the British representative showed that the basis of negotiations for ed that the basis of negotiations for the regulation of the sealing industry

was to preserve species, and this apart from the question of rights.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Carter further contended, had, in his despatches to Pauncefote, in response to Blaine's letters ably and ingenuously evaded rather than answered Blaine's argument that pelagic fishing was contro bono.

At this point Sengtor John Morgan At this point Senator John Morgan, one of the United States arbitrators, enquired whether Canada had approved the draft of the convention before Lord

Salisbury had made his suggestion relative to the ten-mile limit. This question led to a discussion in which Mr. Carter, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, Sir John S. D. Thompson and Senator Morgan took part.

Feast of the Thirteen Club. New York, April 13.—Pretty faces, pretty bonnets and handsome toilets had full sway in the big banqueting hall of Lenox Lyceum this afternoon. Outside of the waiters not a single speicmen of the masculine gender was to be t was the annual dinner of the Ladies' hirteen Club. The menus bore the Thirteen Club. The menus bore the date of April 13th, and there were thir teen tables and thirteen persons at each table, to say nothing of thirteen courses on the menu. The programme or prises two hours of dining and hours of entertainment. Then the bands and beaux will be privileged to cross the sacred threshold and two hours of dancing will bring the event to a fitting conclusion.

Naronic Insurance Claims Due. New York, April 13.—Interest in the fate of the White Star liner Naronic is revived by the fact that to-day demands upon the underwriters for the settlement of the claims for insurance come due by virtue of the fact that the necessary sixty days have elapsed since the risks were taken. Some weeks since the underwriters offered to settle with several of the policy holders on the basis of a large discount but to the large discount but t basis of a large discount, but these of-fers were refused as everybody had a presentment that the vessel had gone down. The total value of the cargo was over a million of dollars. There was over a million of donars. There are some people who still think that the vessel is yet afloat and drifting southward, but the idea is scouted by marine experts. These believe that her fate

well ever remain a mystery. State Owned Telegraph Cables. London, April 13.—Mr. John Henni-ker-Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, has given notice in the house of commons of his intention to move a resolution that the state acquire existing sub-marine telegraph cables at their present market value.

Slaughter of Aztecs. Albuquerque, N. M., April 12.—Telegraphic advices were received yesterday by an Albuquerque gentleman who has interests in that country that troops have just been sent out by the Mexican government from Chihuahua to Temohic to exterminate the friends and sympathizers who are emulating the example and seeking to avenge the extermination of the last remnant of the Aztecs in September last. It was the last known tribe of the Aztec race and their village near Temohic is situated about 100 miles from Chihuahua. This little band fortified themselves within the walls of heir village and slaughtered a thousand Mexican soldiers before the last one of themselves succumbed to the rifle and the bayonet. The natives of the surrounding country, who have followed their example in refusing to pay taxes, are now up in arms. The battle will be a bloody one.

Topeka, Kan., April 13.—Reports were received here yesterday of terrible devastation and destruction of property wrought by prairie fires in Western Kansas during the past 48 hours. Several hundred head of cattle were caught in the fire and perished while in the in the fire and perished, while in one instance 150 head of sheep in a ranch which was surrounded by a barbed wire fence perished in the flames. In Morton County, on Monday night, a party of campers en route to Oklahoma from Colorado set fire to a clump of grass near their tents as a matter of protection and the loggers in the camps. The mills purpose charging men for board while laid off through wet weather, but the men will demand the privilege of boarding themselves.

Japanese vice and sub-consuls will likely be appointed at Tacoma and Portland.

to their stock and families against a sweeping fire which was coming rapidly from the south. The wind was blowing a gale and the flames leaped over the fire guard which had been ploughed and ignited the great unbroken sea of dry grass north of them. Soon the fire spread over the territory from four to to their stock and families against a

six miles wide, and for thirty miles nearly every vestige of dry material was

Pardridge Was Plucked.

Chicago, April 11.—The bull clique in the wheat market were after big game to-day and apparently bagged some of it. The famous plunger Ed Pardridge seemed to be the person aimed at and he was unmercifully crowded. Pardridge was found to be slow in responding for calls for margins, which brokers showered upon him, and forthwith they bought in—a lot of Pardridge's wheat. Pardridge sent to John Cudahy, the ostensible head of the bull clique, suing for a settlement. He accorded from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels at 87 cents, it is said, which it bushels at 87 cents, it is said, which it is thought leaves Pardridge a poorer man by \$750,000, but Pardridge is not secure yet. It is understood that he will still be short of enough to lose him another million, besides his losses of to-

LIBERALS ARE PLEASED.

Encouraging Victory in Vaudreuil-The Convention Called. Ottawa, April 13.—The majority for Harwood, the Liberal candidate in Vaudreuil yesterday, was about 200. It is one of the greatest Liberal victories on record. It is a small constituency and there was a small constituency and there was a small vote. McMil lan, Conservative, was elected last year

overnment are terribly crestfallen. Liberal stock is going up.

Mr. Laurier has issued a notice in the Liberal press calling for a convention on the 20th June at Ottawa.

Mrs. John Boyd, of Huntley, was found in her bedroom shot through the heart

by 35. The Conservatives and

Will Entertain the Ulstermen. London, April 13.—The 1,200 men of Ulster who are coming to England shortly with their protest against the nome rule bill have been invited by the

Marquis of Salisbury to attend a garden party at his house on the 24th of April. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other Conservatives and Unionists will be present. Pleading for Her Boy. Albany, N.Y. April 13.—The mother of Carlyle W. Harris, the wife murder-

er, called at the executive chamber this morning, and had half an hour's private conference with Governor Flower. She was dressed in deep mourning and unaccompanied. The governor listened intently while Mrs. Harris reviewed the case in her woman's way, and made a pathetic plea for the life of her boy. At the conclusion of her recital the governor gold he was engaged in reading evinor said he was engaged in reading evidence taken at the trial and the affidavits filed recently, and that he would give the case careful consideration. The governor does not expect to reach a decision in the matter much before April 25th.

Ypsilanti Visited. Detroit, Mich., April 13 .- A tornado struck Ypsilanti about 7:30 last night and caused heavy damage in the busi-ness section, demolishing almost all the buildings and residences. As far as can be learned at present nobody was killed but a number of persons received injuries more or less serious. It is impossible to obtain any news from the

NUMISMATICS IN CHINA.

wires are down.

town as all telegraph and telephone

Collection of Celestial Coins Which Date Back 4200.

China is the paradise of the numismatist. The collections of cash, according to Consul Edward Bedloe's report to the state department, are something marvelous. They are small coins of bronze, brass, copper or silver, ranging in in-trinsic value from one-twentieth of a-cent to 25 cents. The oldest of these coins on record appeared about 2300 B. C. Over 150,000 different kinds of cash

are preserved in collections.
Some are wonderful examples of coin age, but most of them are clumsy and course. The numismatist can work all his life, spend very little money and leave to posterity thousands of coins All he needs do is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coin in brass and bronze, whose value range from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of cent. Their workmanship varies, but it usually very good.

Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the centre is a square hole through which the coins are strung to-gether like beads. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including the square, triangle, heart, eclipse, ing the square, triangle, heart, eclipse, shield, key, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply immense. They are referred to in the literature as far back as 250 B.C. "The earliest that I have heard of," said Consul Bedloe, "dates from the Ts'in dynasty, which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C.

"From that time until to-day these useful little coins have been used by every monarch, no matter whether he was an Emperor of the entire country or King of one of the petty principalities into which, from time to time, the Chinese Empire was broken. There have been over 1200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time and also special local issues. A wealthy Mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 25,000 specimens of dif-ferent kinds."

The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from one cent to ten cents each. Those of the Han dynasties, from 206 to 100 A. D., bringing \$100 each when in fine state of preser-

These true antiques are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy this year in digging a grave, when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil.

The coins lay in a perfect earthenware jar and were encrusted with a thin layer of malachite that here and there had been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next 24 hours, and are said to have brought \$1 apiece, an immense sum to men working for 12 cents a day.

To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most collectors from indulging in the pleasure to any great extent.

The Woodstock Board of Education will spend \$14,000 on a new collegiate institute. Rev. W. Kettlewell, of Woodstock, has

or in about ke that length ations out. MPOUND -PILLS then all others Fall.

accept no Substitute but
S SAFE GUARD" and occupation of the contract of h rson's Statio

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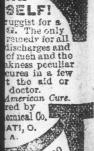
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O., Buffalo, N.Y. RECEILLER RECEIPE MARK SELFI



W HEALTH. SALINE REFRESHING. hout the world. Croydon, England CO., Victoria

or B. C.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tues day's Evening Times.

THE CANADA WESTERN CENTRAL.

The Company's Project Explained in a Letter to the Attorney-General.

A Guarantee Necessary to Put the Matter on a Business Footing.

The following correspondence on the Canada Western Railway was read in the House yesterday;

"Re Canadian Western Railway Co.,
"Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1893.
"To the Hon. the Atomacy-General,
James Bay, Victoria, B. C. "Sir:—We have the holor to lay be-fore you the following facts with relation to this matter is addition to the communications which you have already received from us.
"We have since July lass expended

upon surveys and other expenses connected with the enterprise the sum of about \$23,000. Since our last letter to you on this

pletion this very important undertaking, which is fraught with such immense adsubject negotiations have been constantly in progress with reference to financial organization for the purpose of undertaking the conruction of the railway.
"As you are no doubt aware, many difficulties have been encountered in this matter. They have arises to a certain extent from the fact that this

is an enterprise that contemplates the construction of a railroad through comparatively unknown territory, in a new country, and about which a lack of reliable information at present ex-We have also had very serio opposition to contend with from certain persons whose interests were inimical to ours, and who have been constant in their endeavors to defeat our plans at every stage of the negotiations. It ough not, therefore, to be a master of sur-prise that in the short time that has been allowed us we have found it d'ffi-cult to complete a definite set of arrangements; but we are glad to be cale to state that matters are now in such a shape that we hope to be able to

deal upon a business wasis with respect to the whole matter.
"We have made every possible effort to finance the undertakings on the rasis of the land grant subsidies alone, and for your information a note which we have just received from Mr. Ward, of in order to accomplish this we have laid the enterprise before the leading transcial houses of the United States and Europe, and although on many occathe Bank of British Columbia, containing a copy of a telegram telegraphed sions we have apparently been on the eve of success, we have found at the last moment that those on wholl we relied for financial aid had withdrawn,

as they were not sufficiently satisfied with the security offered. The difficulty principally arises from this fact: that a road such as this, running through an entirely new country, have no earning capacity during the period of construction, and after construction for a considerable period there will be, for the same re son, I'ttle hope of its being able to pay more than

"While we have every confidence in the undeveloped resources of the country through which it is proposed to carry this line, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that these recources have to be proved by actual settlement and development before any tangible in the beginning must ne-

operating expenses.

cessarily be slow and the earnings of the road correspondingly light.

"There has, therefore, to be suggested some means by which a fund may be some means by which a fund man provided for the payment of the terest on the company's bonds during the first stages of the rulwiy's existence; and while the capitalists with whom we have been in negotiation have not been dissatisfied with the security offered, they have been unwilling to tie up for so long a time the neces-sarily large amount of money which will

have to be expended in the construction of the road.

"We have, however, been able to complete the formation of a financial company, which has been registered in London, with a capital of five millions of dollars, fully subscribed and to call; and we are informed cable that a meeting of that company was held in London yesterday, at which meeting the first call was levied on the which will result deposit on Thursday of \$100,000 in the Bank of British Columbia as a guarantee of the bona fides of the company "In organizing this company, for the purposes which we have stated, they have insisted, as a term of undertaking the responsibility which we have asked them to assume, that we should request some financial accommodation from the province; and we believe we are authorized to say that if such an arrangement as that which follows can be arrived at, sufficient funds will be provided to com-plete the construction of at least one thousand miles of the railroad; opera tions to be commenced at a very early

"The plan which we have to suggest is the following: We propose to issue bonds from time to time covering various sections of the road as completed. In order to provide for the payments accruing on such bonds, or a portion of them at least, we propose that the government should guarantee interest on these securities to an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per mile of road as constructed. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent., and the government guarantee is to be confined to the bonds which shall be issued upon the first four hundred miles Fines

"It is expected, of course, under this guarantee that the government will, for the first few years, be called upon make certain payments in respect interest, but, as before stated, we are in hopes, with the development of the country which will ensue upon the construction of the railroad, that the company will at no very distant period be able to assume and take charge of its

"In order to secure the government, however, for any deficiency in the payments of interest which it may be called upon to make good under guarantee, we propose to give the fol-"(a) A floating security by way of

own fixed charges.

second mortgage upon such portion of the company's undertaking as may be agreed (b) To provide a sinking find into which there shall be paid a certain percentage of the moneys arising from time to time from the sale of the the lands which the company shall receive under its land subsidy act.

"We think that the plan which we have to propose to your government is one which will meet not only with the approval of the executive but of the legislature and the people of province generally, inasmuch as it appears, from our experience during the last year, to be the only feasible way of carrying to a successful issue this enterprise, in which the whole country is so very much inter-

ested.
"We shall be very glad if an appointment can be made with you or some other representative of the government, a few days.

CANADA WESTERN SITE

in order that we may go fully into de

the subject, and all documents in

and also of the fact that the people with

whom we are now negotiating are per

fectly competent, if a satisfactory arrangement can be completed with the

iod of the session to formulate any definite legislation on this question, yet we

in such a way as that work may be com-

menced as soon as we are able to meet

your views upon the preliminary mat-ters which will have to be arranged. We

our principals are anxious to take up the work of actual construction without waiting for another meeting of the leg-

slature, if that delay can be avoided.

"We may say in closing that in laying

these matters before the government our

clients have every confidence that their

earnest efforts, their personal sacrifices,

and the heavy outlay of money incurred

by them will be duly and fairly consid-

ered, and that a reasonable opportunity

will be given to them to carry to com-

vantage to the northern, middle and eastern sections of British Columbia,

and which will also develop to the ut-

most that once famous, but now isolat ed and remote, but nevertheless rich

section surrounding Cariboo, which our

clients, in common with the great ma-jority of our population, still believe to

which cannot now be rendered available

and must continue to remain undevelop-

ed until railway communication has

"Your obedient servants,
"(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING,

'Solicitors for the Canada Western Cen-

here was also another letter dated April

Ward, the manager of the Bank of B.

James Bay, Victoria: "Sir,—We have the honor to enclose

"This, you will observe, is in verifica-tion of the statement which we had the

honor to make in our last communica-

tion respecting the meeting of the com-

pany in England and the receiving of the

call upon the shares. It is probably nec-

essary that certain notice should be giv-

en there and that/a few days should elapse before the calls are payable in

cash.
"We have wired for further informa-

tion in respect to the matter through the Bank of British Columbia, and will en-

close the communication to you as soon

"We have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants "(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING,

"Solicitors for the Canada Western Central Railway Company."

"Victoria. B.C., April 6, 1893.

"R. P. Rithet, Esq., Victoria:
Dear Sir,-Mr. Ward wishes me to let

you know that we have just received the

following wire from London:
""We (Bank of B. C.., London) have

been requested by Lord Thurlow to in-

form you that we have received applica-

tions for 2250 shares of £10 in the Brit-

ish Columbia Railway Land Finance

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS.

Abstract Statements for the Half Year End-

ing December 31st.

abstract statement of public

ounts for the half year ending 31st De-

cember, 1892, was presented to the House

 Public Debt
 \$29,277
 07

 Vivil Government (Salaries)
 65,198
 20

 Individual control of development (Salaries)
 63,198
 20

 Public Institutions (Maintenance).
 19,887
 07

 Hospitals and Charities
 19,887
 07

 Administration of Justice (other than Salaries).
 20,142
 18

 Education
 94,369
 56

 Transport
 3,833
 94

 Pont
 24
 25

 77
 77

works and Buildings...... 73,654 21
Government House, Victoria... 1,156 18
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and
Wharman 198,794 23

Wharves198,794 23

Total\$685,971 48 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS. ominion of Canada:—
Half-yearly payment of Interest.\$14,575 53
Do. Subsidy. 17,500 00
Do Grant per
42,922 00

Conveyed 50,000 00 and Sales 156,612 74 Land Revenue 5,432 20 Gents (Timber Leases) 2,584 20

capita Half-yearly payment for Lands

Fines
Assay Fees
Sale of Government Property
Reimbursements in Aid
Miscellaneous Receipts
Marriage Licenses
Beggisterad Texas

Provincial Revenue Tax

Real Property Tax
Personal Property Tax

Asylum for the Insane

Total Receipts of Revenue...\$468,850 82

THE INDUSTRIOUS BURGLAR.

street was entered by burglars on Sunday night but nothing was taken by them. They entered by a rear window which they pried open. The window was left open and two small files were left behind.

REDDING-GABRIEL.

Staff-Sergeant T. Redding, of C Battery, and Miss Katherine Gabriel, of

this city, were married on Saturday evening at Christ Church cathedral. Canon Beanlands officiated at the cere-

mony. The newly married couple left for Vancouver, where they are spending

Futcher's Japanese bazaar on Fort

Marriage Licenses Registered Taxes ...

Law Stamps Registry Fees ...

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

yesterday. It is as follows:—

"Yours faithfully, "(Sgd.) R. S. KER."

ENCLOSURE.

"Victoria, B.C., April 6, 1893.

their headquarters to-day from

Hon. the Attorney-General,

The second letter and

established with the coast.

"We have the honor to be, sir,

This letter was dated April 5th,

6th, which covered a note from

tral Railway Company.

enclosure read as follows:

in this city.

'To the

London.

as it is received.

Corporation.

rich in gold-carrying quartz ledges.

this because we are satisfied that

in order that we may go fully into de-tails, and discuss in all its bearings the proposition which we have outlined here. "If such an interview is granted we are prepared to lay before you every communication which we have had upon Col. Prior Makes a Statement to the Board of Trade Regardpossession relating to the matters in question, in order that you may be fully convinced of the bona fides of the arrangements which have been carried on, ing the Sites.

He Had Very Few Shares in the Hotel Company - Other Business Transacted.

government, to furnish the capital required for the building of the railway. The council of the B. C Board of Trade met this morning, there being present, President Hall in the chair, A. C. Flummerfelt, C. E. Renouf, H. F. Heisterman, R. P. Rithet, E. G. Prior, R. Ward and W. H. Ellis. "While we can hardly hope that the government will be able at this late perventure to suggest that power should be taken by the executive to deal with us The minutes of the quarterly meeting having been read Mr. Renouf presented the following report:

Victoria, B.C., April 11, 1893.

To the President and Council, British Columbia Board of Trade:—
Gentlemen,—Re communication of St.
Paul Roofing and Cornice Works, your committee would report that there are four firms engaged in the galvanized iron cornice manufacture in the city, and that in the firms engaged in the galvanized iron cornice manufacture in the city, and that in the present condition of the building trade the demand would not warrant anyone engaging in this industry at present.

As regards the manufacture of "iron fronts" for buildings, we consider that it would not be judicious to establish an industry of this nature without first ascertaining whether this class of material is in favor with architects and builders.

In the matter of "bonuses," these matters are entirely under the control of the municipal council, who have power to deal with such matters.

Respectfully submitted,

C. RENOUF,

For Chairman.

The letter from the acting minister

The letter from the acting minister of marine delative to the marine hospital, which was read at the quarterly meeting, was taken up. The secretary vas requested to acknowledge the letter enclosing the resolution passed at Friday's meeting and also to intimate that the board protested against any action by the Dominion to change terms of the Exception was also taken to the misrepresentation of facts embodied in the acting minister's letter and the antedating the receipts and expenditures of the hospital for 20 years to disprove the actual profit of \$2000 during 1892. A copy of all the correspondence to Premier Davie.

Mr. R. Hall wrote offering the board a copy of the shipping records. The secretary was requested to acknowledge the letter and state that the information is also in possession of the board. The board was informed that the pilotage rates on schooners was likely to be reduced shortly.

A member of the board asked Col. Prior if he could give any information elative to the proposed postoffice site. Col. Prior stated that \$100,000 been voted for new government buildings, but he believed no site had yet een selected. Five sites hal been offered to the government, the prices running from \$3.13 to \$6.66 per superficial foot. The price asked for the Canada Western hotel site was \$3.13, the lowest of the five. By Mr. Prior's remarks it was evident that he keenly felt some of the rumors that were going the to the effect that stockholder in the Canada Western Hotel company, and that he was about to profit by the sale of the site to the Do minion government at an exorbitant price. He said that he held less than \$1,300 worth of stock in the company, and upon this fact he was satisfied to

of the fact that the property was required for public purposes. It had been stated that there would be a large margin of profit for the shareholders if the Dominion government purchased the site, but the fact that this property was purchased long before the in real estate took place was lost sight of. From Col. Prior's statement it would be seen that an improved rite From Col. Prior's statement was offered for less than unimproved sites and less desirable sites.

The following resolution was carried Moved by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. that the question of the Canada Western hotel site for Dominion public buildings, together with state-ments connected therewith, having been discussed at the council of the Board of Trade, and Col. Prior and others having stated the facts of the case, this tion agent.

NELSON NUGGETS.

Chunks of Ore From Nelson's Youngest Newspaper-Population Increasing. (The Tribune.)

New Denver is full of prospectors, car-enters, town-lot buyers, and men looking Several mineral claims, said to show rromising indications, have been located vithin a mile of the townsite of New The Nelson waterworks, like some of the ple who are returning from spending winter in Victoria, has gone busted

The sawmill at the head of the lake is in successful operation, and lumber is being turned out at the rate of eight to ten thousand feet a day. There is no better gauge of a town's prosperity than the number of printers sojourning in it. At present Nelson gives employment to eight "comps" and one "devil."

There is now in George Hughes' ware-house and ore sheds at Kaslo very nearly 650 tons of ore. About seven tons a day are yet being brought down from the Wash-ington mine. No other producer is shipping at present.

ong at present.

G. O. Buchanan has a million and a half eet of logs in the Kootenay below Bonter's Ferry. They are bull pine and fir, of a good size, and will make sound, clear umber, an article that is in great demand at Kaslo at present. tumber, an article that is in great demand at Kaslo at present.

Kaslo is to be incorporated. A public meeting was held on Saturday night, when the preliminary steps were taken by appointing the several committees to carry out the necessary plans. The matter will be pushed through to a finish.

About 250 people are arriving at Nelson and Kaslo every week. Those that stop off at Nelson get beds and sleep undisturbed; those that go on to Kaslo are so feverish over real estate values that they cannot sleep, and if they could they couldn't get beds. All winter long the boys coming from All winter long the boys coming from the Washington mine to the sleigh road have had fine sport sliding down the raw-hide trail on shovels. There are several zigzags in the trail and the shovel travelers fly around them as though shot out of a gun. A gospel sharp made the trip week before last and pronounces it exhilerating sport.

sport.
Until the banks were planted in our Until the banks were planted in our midst, we supposed that the only legal holidays were New Year's Day, Queen's birthday, Domfnioh Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, and quasi legal holidays like St. Patrick's Day and the Fourth of July. But we know better now, for apparently the only days that are not holidays are the days that our notes and drafts fall due. Here 's a list of the days observed by one bank, and the other bank no doubt follows suit:—New Year's Day, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension, Queen's Birth-

BACK FROM ENGLAND. Walter Morris, of the Okell & Morris
Fruit Preserving Co., is back from his
trip to England, where he went to place
some of the product of the company's
works. It is understood that his trip
was very successful, but the results will
not be made public until after he meets and reports to the directors on Thursday.

DEATH OF A YOUNG WIFE. Mrs. Sarah Ann Lee, wife of Arthur Lee, died Sunday morning at their home No. 1 Collinson street, of consumption The deceased was aged but 26 years and was a wife a little less than a year. The deceased was the daughter of J. W. Butler, late of Topsail, Newfoundland, at which place she was born. The funwill take place this afternoon 2;30 from the house and at 3 o'clock from the Metropolitan Methodist church, where services will be conducted by Rev. Coverdale Watson.

FLOATS A YELLOW FLAG.

The Empress of Japan Arrives With a Couple of Cases of Smallpox Aboard.

Chinese Passengers Will Be Quarantined at Albert Head-List of Passengers.

The steamship Empress of Japan ar rived off the outer wharf last night with a very expressive little yellow flag floating at her masthead. The tender went out as usual, but did not go alongside. The Earle ran up to the companion-way, however, and Dr. MacNaughton Jones went aboard. The surgeon, C. Jones went aboard. The surgeon, C. A. Temple, reported two cases of small pox among the Chinese passengers. Dr Jones immediately ordered the ship in to quarantine and at midnight she steamed down through the roads. During the night two more cases developed and when Dr. Jones went down in the steamer Earle this morning he landed the four patients and placed them in the Albert Head station. Agent Cam-eron and J. A. Fullerton of the C. P. R. at Vancouver immediately began preparations for taking care of the 400 Chinese and Japanese passengers, whom it was proposed to land at Albert Head. Twenty guards were employed and a lot of tents ordered for use in housing the suspects. will probably The steerage passengers probably go ashore this evening. steamer will be fumigated thoroughto-morrow and will probably proceed to Vancouver to-morrow night with her cargo and white passengers. The latter have not been in contact with the diseased Celestials.

The ship has 1,500 tons of general cargo and the following passengers:
First saloon—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Andrews, Mr. E. G. Amyot, Mr. Asanuma, drews, Mr. E. G. Amyot, Mr. Asan. Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. E. Booth, Madame Bachelier and maid, Miss Buxton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brissen, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. R. B. Barron, Mr. C. Buchanan, Miss Cox, Mr. Crawford, Mr. H. Combe, Mr. J. Combe, Miss G. Cory. Mr. and Mrs. C. Dicks, Mr. Dearse, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dukes and three children, Mr. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss J. Evans, Mr. Evans, rest his case.

Another member continued the discussion by informing the board that the site was first offered for \$125,000, but great pressure had been brought to bear on the shareholders by prominent citzens to have the price reduced, in view of the fact that the property was real Edwards, Miss J. Evans, Mr. Evans, D. Evans and valet, Capt. H. T. Fleming, Col. Green, Mr. D. Green, Mr. D. Green, Mr. J. Grenfell, Mr. A. Grenfell, Mr. Greathead, Mr. H. G. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Jameson, Mr. J. Liddell, Mrs. Mullendorf, unaid and two children, Mr. and Mrs. son, Mr. J. Ladell, Mrs. Millendorf, maid and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marais, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. V. Moore, Mr. Noetzli, Mr. and Mrs. Noarse, Mr. K. Nishio, Mr. Ogawa, Mr. K. Matsuo, Mr. Kawase, Mr. W. H. Pengelly, Mrs. F. Preston, Mr. G. H. Rennie, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Reipert, Mr. Richerdson, Capt. Ross, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Randorph and two children, Mr. W. P. Shipton, Dr. Sanger, Capt. and Mrs. Unappen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. C. Von Asperen, Miss Vallerand, Mr. Wilson.

Second saloon—Mr. Box, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. P. Eckman, Mr. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Lescasse, three children and amah, Mr. P. Leonte, Mr. Withers. Leonte, Mr. Withers. The names of the Earl of Jersey and Douglas Dick are not in the passenger list, and Allan Comeron says they are not aboard. Colonist please note. There are a number of British officers There are a number of British officers having stated the facts of the case, this board is of opinion that Messrs. Earle and Prior have acted entirely disinterestedly and solely in the best interests of Victoria and the Dominion in their recommendations to the government.

A letter from a Detroit firm asking for particulars as to suitable places in British Columbia where townsites could be started was referred to the immigration agent.

There are a number of British officers aboard off the case, this aboard on their way home. Capt. Ross and Chief Engineer Paniels, who went over after the steamship Zambesi for the Puget Sound-Hawanian line, are among the passengers. There is a seamon aboard off the schooner Penetope of Victoria. He was taken sick and was sent home from Yokohama. He saw Capt. J. G. Cox before he left but does not know when he will retained and that there will be more skilful labor over after the steamship Zambesi for the Puget Sound-Hawanian line, are among the passengers. There is a seamon aboard off the schooner Penetope of Victoria. He was taken sick and was sent home from Yokohama. He saw Capt. J. G. Cox before he left but does not know when he will retain the passengers and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and that there will be done by contract this summer and th turn to Victoria. As the Empress ran out of Yokahama the schooner Ariens was alongside for a time. She, too, was coming out and was bound for the

sealing grounds off the Japan coast. The officers of the Empress, who were conversed with from a non-contagious distance, knew nothing more about the scaling fleet. The trip of the Empress was a speedy one. The weather press was a speedy one. The weather was pleasant. The steamship Mogul was spoken outside yesterlay morning.
The mails for Victoria, Vancouver and Europe were all landed here and earther the postoffice. umigated and the postal authorities did not care to receive them, but did so. They were of the opinion, however, that the Victoria mail alone should have been ought to the office and the other held at the wharf. It was decided to dis-tribute the Victoria mail imediately. Later—Late this afternoon Postmaster It was decided to dis Shakespeare decided to furnigate the Victoria mail before it is distributed, so it will not be released until to-mor-row night. The other mail will be forwarded from here in bulk.

U. S. Behring Sea Fleet. United States coast steamer Carlisle
P. Patterson will be here about the
20th on her way to the Behring Sea,
says the Port Townsend Leader. The
United States fish commission steamer
Albatross will be here the last of this
month. The United States steamer Bear leaves San Francisco next Saturday to tow the hulk Iroquois here to be used as a quarantine hospital ship. Alliance, the Corwin and the Rush will also be here and the fleet will make their rendezvous in this harbor prior to leaving for the north in May.

Returning the Compliment. Little red-headed Harry Green arrived in town Monday night.
ness is a peculiar one. Harry's busi-He is supposed to make a monkey of himself. He plays the green country boy about town to advertise Uncle Hiram A. H. Wood-hull's show. Harry did splendidly yesterday afternoon. He rode a wooden bicycle about town and had the attenbicycle about town and had the atten-tion of several hundred people all day. His new made friends of course did the honors, and about dusk Harry was drunk. Officer Carter found him on Douglas street and by way of giving him an interesting time in Victoria in return for all his fun locked him up as return for all his run locked him up as a common drunk. The company bailed him out and half the members were in court this morning. He pleaded guilty. As it was his first offence here Magis trate Macrae discharged him without a

From Wednesday sEvening Times.

Manitoba Cattle. Mr. Wm. Bell, of Winnipeg, is in the city. He arrived last evening, bringing with him six carloads of Manicattle to be distributed among the local butchers.

From Cardiff. The British ship Gryfe, Capt. Roberts, arrived from Cardiff this morning with naval stores for Esquimalt. She was towed in by the tug Discovery. She left Cardiff on Nov. 21st, making the trip in 141 days.

Fourth Annual Conference. The fourth annual conference of the Y.M.C.A. of British Columbia will take place at Vancouver. The session bearing 15th gins on April 15th and 16th. Important work will be disposed of. Victoria will be represented by a strong delegation.

One by One They Go. Thomas Smith, one of the first settlers at McPherson's, died at Cowichan on Monday. The deceased, who was about 65 years of age, was well known by all the old timers. He was an old bachelor and remarkable for his very happy disposition.

Still at Quarantine. The Empress of Japan is still at the quarantine station. Her Chinese pasquarantine station. Ther chinese sengers have not yet been landed at Albert Head, but it is expected that the cent ashore this evening. No they will be sent ashore this evening. one has so far landed from the ship.

none will be allowed to leave

until to-morrow afternoon.

A New Factory. George Rooklidge has started a cigar box and packing case factory at 6 Hill street, and is building up a very nice trade. He is receiving new orders constantly, and is doing much better than he ever hoped for. It has been customary to send away for the articles which he makes and the home industry s now given the preference, especially because he can more than compete in prices with outsiders.

Henderson-Waitt. Mr. L. G. Henderson and Miss Nettie Waitt were married at Christ church cathedral at 7 o'clock last even-ing by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Miss Mabel Dickenson was bridesmaid, Mr. Charles Dickenson best man, and Master D. H. Kent made a handsome little page. Mr. Herbert Kent, brother-'nlaw of the bride, gave her away. There were only a few friends of the family present. The bride wore a handsome dress of white silk trimmed with pld The bridesmaid wore a dress of cream silk. After the ceremony a very pleasant evening was passed at the home of Mrs. Waitt, mother of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson left for the mainland this morning.

The Mogul Arrives.

The N. P. steamship Mogul, Captain Golding, arrived from Yokohama at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She came in o'clock this afternoon. She came in with a clean bill of health and tied up at the outer wharf. She has over 3000 tons of freight aboard, 400 Japanese and Chinese passengers and two white passengers, Mrs. Creighton and child of San Francisco. This is the Mogul's first trip on the run and she is returning from her first trip to Chinese and Japanese waters, having left London last December. She is a new iron ship. The Mogul was 15 days making the trip, meeting terrible weather the first six days out. Captain Golding said that it reminded him of the Atlantic. Dr. Jones was still abourd the ship at 3:30 Times reporter could not get aboard.

ALBERNI ROADS. To the Editor—A few words about the roads in Alberni district may not be amiss. Many miles of roads have been built here, and some of them are so now time. But other roads have been made where there is yet no traffic. It is expected that the people holding the and will eventually settle on it and make use of the roads that have been provided for them in advance. Although one settler has been here for seven years he is still packing his flour on his back, and has no chance to work his place, to get his products to market or get a team to his farm. The road work has been very badly managed here. Some say it will be done by contract this summer have been getting from the government have been very unsatisfactorily spent, It is expected that twice as much will be done by contract as formerly for the same money, and that would be a good thing for the district. ROBERT DEBEAUX.

Alberni, April 3rd.

Astor Buys an Estate. London, April 11.-William Waldorf Astor has bought the splendid estate of Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the Duke of Westminster. The sum paid is stated to be \$1,250,000. Cliveden is at Maidenhead, Berks, and is one of the appearant sector of the dayles. is one of the ancestral seats of the duke

Servia Shaken Up. Belgrade, April 11.—An earthquake shock was felt in most of the districts in Servia yesterday morning. In western Servia the shock was especially severe. Near Pozarewatz and along the Moraye River villages were destroyed and the people sprang from their beds to run half clothed to the fields. Round Chu pria and Svilainatz, in eastern Servia, great fissures were torn in the earth. From Livadiac a similar phenomena is reported. Large streams of warm water and yellow mud still flow from the fissures. Thousands of houses and many churches have been wrecked, and public buildings rendered too dangerous for occupation. In the districts where the eaviest shocks were felt the people fear to return to the villages and are living

Belgians Reject Universal Suffrage. Brussels, April 11.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 115 to 26, rejected the motion of Deputy Jansen in favor of universal suffrage, thus virtually declaring that the chamber is not in favor of removing all restrictions from the franchise. The result is a great disappointment to the Socialists.

Behring Sea Arbitration. Paris, April 11.—The Behring Sea court of arbitration was in session for six hours to-day. The proceedings were strictly private. Even the secretaries were excluded.

A FINE CLYDESDALE STALLION. A FINE CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Jones and McNeil have just received from Portland the fine big Clydesdale stallion King Fergus, which they recently purchased at the Ladd sale there. The horse was foaled in 1885. His sire was Young Bautus, and dam Glasgow Nell, by a long line of noted prize-winners of Scotland. King Fergus is a bay and a fine big animal. He has never been beaten at exhibitions, and will be a decided acquisition to the blooded stock already owned in Britist Columbia.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES The News of Eastern Canada

Short Paragraphs. The St. Lawrence is open at King Mr. E. G. Colbrooke Harvey, known litterateur, died at Kingste inown litterateur, died at language inown litterateur, died at language inown, one of promising young men of London, promising young men of London, what we shade factory of h The window shade factory of and Co. at Toronto was destroy loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$25,000. Thomas A. Edison has been to I had an interview with Allard, coverer of the lost art of temperin Lennox Conservatives have che W. W. Meacham, M.P.P., as the date to contest the riding at the 1 election.

Knox College has conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on I McEwen, of Knox church, E Scotland, and on Rev. R. N. Orillia. The Sir John Macdonald Memorial mittee, at the request of Sir Charles per, on behalf of the English scu have decided to extend the time foceiving tenders for the statue until 15th.

The Minnesota and Ontario Lumber has accepted the terms of agreement the proposed consolidation of the lun interests of the Northwest. This comp the proposed Rat Portage lumber com At an annexation meeting in Bel Elgin Myers, one of the speaker great difficulty with the audience, veived his remarks with hoots and and finally an anti-annexation results of the speaker statement of the speaker statemen Robert Stewart, general merchant, Chrysostom, Que., is dead, aged 73, took part in the stirring times of '37-8, was a member of the volunteer comin which th late Sir Hugh Allan was fitting doing duty as a corporal. In the Ontario legislature Premier announced that the rumor current effect that a general election won held in June was incorrect, as the ernment did not contemplate hold general election before another session.

At a meeting of the members of the tario legislature who favor prohibitio other friends of the cause, resolutions adopted calling for a plebiscite on the hibition question, and endorsing Ma bill prohibiting the sale by retail of i cating liquor.

cating liquor.

Four milch cows to represent Ontario the milk test at the World's Fair har been selected. They are thoroughby Shorthorns and are owned by F. Martidate of York; J. S. Davis, of Glenwey Thomas Bannatyne, M.P.P., of Stratfor and H. Wright, of Gueiph.

A bill for the enfranchisement of wom to vote for members of the legislate passed the second reading in the No Scotia House of Assembly by a majority two after a most exciting debate. Phis passed the second reading in the Norscotia House of Assembly by a majority two after a most exciting debate. This the first time such a vote has been carrein any part of the British domain. If Government and the leader of the Oppotion opposed the measure.

Fire broke out Monday morning in store of the Patrons of Industry at Duland in two hours destroyed \$50,000 words. and in two hours destroyed \$50,000 of property, including the Windsor J. Rice's general store, Patrons of try, McPherson and Drake's general the Dutton postoffice, opera house chanics' Institute, Davis' tailor shoff.

chanics' Institute, Davis' tailor shop and chanics' Institute, Davis' tailor shop.

Three special trains left Montreal of Tuesday morning with immigrants from the steamships Vancouver and Canad Bound for the United States. A gang one hundred bricklayers, who could speak a word of English, left for N York. Three carloads of French Canadiare leaving for the United States of They come from the North shore distributed and since the river is open below Quand since the river in boats. and since the river is open below Queb city they reach there in boats. There was a painful scene in the Chur of the Messiah, Toronto. Rev. John G lespie, rector, and Church Warden Park had quarrelled, and when Ports the collection plate at the chancel the rector refused to receive it from him. Parker threw the plate on the floor, and he and his wife left the church, she remarking that she would not remain to worship where there was such an unchristian minister.

A bill to incorporate the Boston and Nova Scotia Railway and Coal Company has been introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature. The new company is composed almost entirely of Boston and Nova Technology. the collection plate at the rector refused to receive

legislature. The new company is composed almost entirely of Boston and New Engand capitalists. The company has acquired the Broad Cove mines in Inverness county. On account of poor shipping facilities very little work was done at these mines, and the new company quietly bought up the propery for a comparatively small figure. The railroad will be extended to the property, and great improvements made at Broad Cove.

Cream for Butter

The relative merits of sweet and sour cream for making butter were tested last year in a series of elaborate experiments at the Iowa Agricultural College. Sweet cream, fresh from the separator, bughly mixed and then accurately in two equal parts by weight; one these parts was churned immediately 52 deg. F., the other was ripened a deg. and then churned at 59 deg. butter-milk was tested for fat, and butter was supported. It the state of butter-milk was tested for fat, and butter was analyzed. In the nine test yield of butter from sour cream was yield of butter from sour cream was 3 per cent. larger than from sweet cream. The sour cream usually churned quicker than the sweet, and the butter contained 2-100 of 1 per cent. more casein. The losses of fat in churning, washing, and working were less with sour than with sweet cream. In nine trials the average difference was nearly 1-2 lb. per 100 lb. of butter made. After being kept five months the sweet cream butter acquired somewhat of the flavor and aroma of ripened cream butter. and was in better condition

Heavy Fire Loss. St. Mary's, O., April 12.-A fire here last night destroyed half a dozen business houses. The loss is \$200,000. Four men were seriously injured by plosion of a barrel of whiskey.

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes phlegm or matter, which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases she is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

> Three Size Bottles, 25c., 50c., \$1.00

PROVINCIAL LE

Debate on the W dence Motion Mr. Cott

The Independents is sitionists-A Fev ous Somers

Mr. Grant Throws I Into Mr. Davie Vote, 22 to

THIRTY-FOUR Thursday

The speaker took o'clock. Prayers by McLeod. On consideration of municipal bill a large n ments were proposed. Mr. Keith moved the

mentment, which was Section 170 of the 1892," is hereby reper thereof the following security. The council many sections of the section of the sect every year, at such tideem expedient, or after the roll by the court of by-law or by-laws for rates on land, real pro nents upon the ass all the nee the municipality, as ment of every such the municipality shall ing the current year debenture, or in funded debt of the debt or obligation: sum or sums of found expedient: P the rate to be levie sive of the rate or

annually for the p during the currenc lebentures, or, of be raised annually the payment of th and any other cha the funded debt of any special sum works of local impro cial rate or sum for or under the corpo water works act. amending or as a same, shall not ex and one-half cents on The following am Mr. Kitchen were a "210a. The board missioners of a tow icipality shall have by authorized, to exa any club, upon oath tion and rules of such insert the

"210b. And no asso in a district municip to be a club within t spirituous are furnished or sold to persons who, bei club, nor unless th (a) Are, after of the club, regularly ship in pursuance

"(b) Pay an ent than ten dollars and of not less than twe Mr. Cotton moved viding that the claus appointment of pol not apply

and Vancouver. It The following amo by Hon. Mr. Beaven "35. Section 118 of 1892," is hereby amo 1892,' is hereby am thereto the following least one-fifteenth in electors who are que the by-law petition interval of not less the defeat of the that it may be again ratepayers, binding manner as the counce approve of, to defray by-law again in the event of it essary assent to b A clause was in uncil or a com the power to admini The report of the amid applause.
Hon. Mr. Vernon

of correspondence be vincial secretary an reference to trails in Hon. Mr. Beaven commissioner of lands the intention of the anything in the shap to the head waters of charter or otherwise, tend to do any furtl so, through what pass make further explora Hon. Mr. Vernon s ernment did not int road or carry on surv this year. Hon. Mr. Davie pr Hon. Mr. Davie pr from His Honor the or enclosing an amer ser river traffic brids

ing that a by-law of ed as a schedule. T passed through comm third time. The game bill was and passed. Dr. Watt moved the voters' bill. Mr. Booth said th been drawn up advise There were a number bill. Hon. Mr. Beaven one district power in another district. necessary amendment not in the direction of the voters' lists names on two or threat Dr. Watt was the for the bill.

The house adjourn FORTY-FIF Frida. speaker took Prayers by

Mr. committee into the claim of Jo English for the rev government for the Cariboo stage robl committee found the hish gave the info he arrest of Rolan Hon. Col. Baker reading of the am ser river bridge bill, a schedule. The amendment wa

Mr. Sword moved address be presented Lieutenant-Governor, urge upon the Domin

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

ATCHES. Canada i

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pebate on the Want of Confidence Motion Moved by Mr. Cotton.

the Independents Become Oppositionists-A Few Dangerous Somersaults.

or. Grant Throws Himself Bodily Into Mr. Davie's Arms-Vote, 22 to 10.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY. Thursday, April 6, 1893. The speaker took the chair at 2 Prayers by Rev. P. McF.

On consideration of the report on the icipal bill a large number of amendats were proposed.

Mr. Keith moved the following amendment, which was adopted: ection 170 of the "Municipal

is hereby repealed, and in lieu the following shall be read: The council may in each and ear, at such time as they may expedient, or after the revision of by the court of revision, pass a by-laws for levying a rate or on land, real property, or improve-upon the assessment roll, to profor all the necessary expense of nunicipality, as well as for the payof every such sum or sums as nunicipality shall be liable for dure current year in respect of any ure, or in connection with the debt of the corporation, or other or obligation; and also such other expedient: Provided always that to be levied in any year, excluthe rate or sums to be raised for the payment of interest the currency of any corporation ures, or of any rate or sum to aised annually as a sinking fund for payment of the debt created by issuance of corporation debentures, any other charges connected with funded debt of the corporation, or special sum or rate which may be and levied or imposed as of local improvement, or as a sperate or sum for any other purpose, under the corporation of "Victoria er works act, 1873," or any statute nding or as a substitution of the e, shall not exceed the sum of one-one-half cents on the dollar."

following amendments moved by Kitchen were adopted: The board of licensing comners of a township or district mulity shall have power, and is herethorized, to examine the officers of club, upon oath, as to the constitu-and rules of such club."

insert the following as section

"210b. And no association of persons a district municipality shall be held club within the meaning of this spirituous or fermented liquors nished or sold at the club house persons who, being residents of the cipality, are not members of the b. nor unless the members-

(a) Are, after the first organization the club, regularly elected to memberin pursuance of rules regularly (b) Pay an entrance fee of not less

in ten dollars and a membership fee not less than twelve dollars per an-Mr. Cotton moved an amendment pro-

iding that the clauses relative to the ppointment of police commissioners ould not apply to New Westminster d Vancouver. It was adopted. nd Vancouver. The following amendment, proposed Hon. Mr. Beaven, was adopted:

'35. Section 118 of the 'Municipal act, 92,' is hereby amended by adding ereto the following words: 'Unless at st one-fifteenth in number of the tors who are qualified to vote on by-law petition the council, at an erval of not less than 60 days after defeat of the by-law, and request at it may be again submitted to the tepayers, binding themselves in such anner as the council may decide and oprove of, to defray the cost of placing e by-law again before the electors, the event of it not receiving the ne-

A clause was inserted giving the uncil or a committee of the council e power to administer an oath. report of the bill was adopted Hon. Mr. Vernon presented a return

correspondence between the late proncial secretary and Capt. Moore in ference to trails in the Yukon. Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the missioner of lands and works: Is it intention of the government to do thing in the shape of road building the head waters of the Yukon under arter or otherwise, and if they in to do any further exploration through what pass do they intend to further exploration this year? Hon. Mr. Vernon stated that the gov-

nment did not intend to construct a old or carry on surveys of the district n. Mr. Davie presented a message om His Honor the Lieutenant-Govern-enclosing an amendment to the Frag that a by-law of the city be add-as a schedule. The amendment was sed through committee and read a

The game bill was read a third time Watt moved the second reading the voters' bill Booth said the present act had en drawn up advisedly. There were a number of objections to

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the effect of the bill would be to give residents of the district power to carry an election another district. There were some cessary amendments to the bill, but in the direction proposed. Many the voters' lists had some voters on two or three times. Watt was the only one to vote

The house adjourned at 5:30.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY. Friday, April 7, 1893. speaker took the chair at 2. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Mc-

Smith presented a report of th t committee appointed to enquire the claim of John Wilson and B. F. ish for the reward offered by the nent for the apprehension stage robber, Roland. boo stage robber, Roland. The interest found that Wilson and Eng-The gave the information that led to arrest of Roland. Baker moved the second of the amendment to the Fraver bridge bill, adding a by-law as The motion was adopted

amendment was inserted in the ss be presented to His Honor the enant-Governor, praying him to upon the Dominion government the

he house went into committee, when

government and the members had pledged themselves to bring down a redistribution bill. The house was assured in the speech from he throne that the bill would be brought down. Again when the estimates were being discussed the members of the executive said the bill would come down. He understood the bill was discussed at a meeting of the members of the government last Thursday, but suddenly a change came about, and between an afternoon, and evening session another meeting of the doomed government was called, the result being given out that same evening, when the premier said there would be no redistribution bill. He did not give any reasons, lecause he could not. The house was justified in passing a vote of want of confidence in the government. He felt it keenly, because he had had high hopes of what the present government was going to do for the country. The government or for the country. The government will probably bring down a redistribution bill just before the next general election, when there will be no opportunity to discuss it. It was known what the census returns were hefore the end of last year, and the government could have known what they were before they promised to bring down the bill, and in either case they should be condemned. The government had an excuse for not bringing down a bill in 1890, as they could have said that a census was to be taken next year and in 1892 a proper bill would be brought down, but they brought in a bill to down, but they brought in a bill to endeavor to change the unfair conditions at the time. The present government did not have such an excuse. The government did not deny that Cowicham, Esquimalt and Victoria districts were over-represented, but if their excuse was good it would be 1895 before a bill could be brought down and this unfairness done away with. The late premier stated in 1890 that it would be unjust to allow matters to remain as were until the next election, but

they were until the next election, but the present government was doing that. The members on his side of the house could understand why the bill was not brought down. It was because the government could not bring down a fair bill without driving themselves out of power, as the opposition and independent members represented more than one-third more votes than the government did. One party should not be considered against the interests of the whole province. The Independents did

whole province. The interpretable of the not ask for an increased representation for the mainland if the figures did not justify it. What they wanted was a fair redistribution. Vancouver did not want more representatives. They just want more representatives. They just wanted to be dealt with fairly.

Hom. Mr. Davie did not think the

last speaker's constituents would thank him for what he had stated. He had said a great deal that he was not jus-tified in saying. The nervousness and timidity was on the part of the late speaker and not on the part of the government. In framing a redistribution bill the population would have to taken into consideration, but things would also have to be considered.
The government was not in possession of sufficient data as to the population of the province to bring down the bill. In considering redistribution the question of sectionalism was to be done away with. So soon as the returns justified the bringing down of a bill that bill would be brought down. The census returns stated that there was a population of 97,612 in the province, with an estimated 1,500 in Cariboo. It further stated ed 1,500 in Cariboo. that there were 36,767 people on the island and 60,845 on the mainland. These figures were looked into more particularly and one of the first things that transpired was that the census bulletims were not complete. A telegram received a few days ago stated that a bulletin just published stated that in 1891 the population of the province was 98,173. Out of the 98,173 people the Indians, of whom there were people the indians, or whom there were 36,767, had to be taken, leaving 62,971 whites and Chinamen. On the mainland there were 31,946 whites and on the island 31,025, and therefore a redistribution bill would have to continue on the same basis as it had for In view of this, last twenty years. In view of this, what became of the boasted population what became of the boasted population of 42,000 in New Westminster district, including Vancouver and New Westminster cities. This, however, included 12,000 Indians. If the population of New Westminster was what was claim the contract of the population of the westminster was what was claim. there were only a few thousand peoble in the other districts of the main-land. What was the government to do in view of this? Either the population of New Westminster was exaggerated

or else the Dominion census was wrong.
But the mover of the resolution had stated that the census was correct.
One mainland paper had stated that the Indians should be considered in framing a redistribution bill. If thosi was done the Indians should be placed on the voters' lists and be given representation in the house. If the government had erred in promising a redistribution bill, why should they persevere in their error and bring it down. A bill at present could not fail to cause dissatisfaction from Cariboo to Cowighan. The member for Vancouver had boasted of member for Vancouver had boasted of his support of the government, but he (Mr. Davie) failed to see where it came in. It was true that Mr. Cutton had trimmed his sails for a short time, but his reason for so doing he (Mr. Davie) did not know. The opposition talked of cutting off the members from the agricultural districts. He would like to know what the people of the cities to know what the people of the cities would do if it was not for the agricultural districts? Other governments very often did not carry out measures that

were foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. The Dominion house this year only carried out four out of six promised measures. No inconvenience will arise by the bill being brought down at the session before the general election. The bill could be brought in early in the session. He would prove that the votes cast at the last election amounted to something like 19,000, of which the government received 10,000, and the Independents and (Laughter.) opposition 9,000. (Laughter.) The government could not with any measure of justice bring down the bill, but they would do it just as soon as the census returns justified them in doing 9.000.

Mr. Horne thought the premier had fully answered the member for Van-couver. He moved an amendment to poning the bill had acted in the

necessity of taking steps to remove Impediments to navigation and the free pediments to navigation and the free flow of the river Lillooet, Maple Ridge, The motion was adopted.

Mr. Cotton moved that the povernment, but the last general elections. A return presented to the House showed that the periment, by neglecting to bring down a redistribution bill, as promised at the opening of this pession, has broken faith with this house and forfested its confidence.

The motore said he had never risen in the house with more reducance. He felt disprehence to the last general elections which the province was an another to a possed to the first theore remained nothing for the distribution bill, as promised at the province. He was an indian double and the laster could include all the felt disprehence to do but to show their disapprobation at the action of the government. The Independent party was formed because the majority of the people of the province thought that the astrone to talk along the province hought that the last end stribution bill did not change the complexion of the down to a question which the Government, but they were with the Government, but they were with the Government, but they were with the Government, but they come for province. And now they come for made when the general election came on it resulted in an unmber of general election came on it resulted in an unmber of general election came on it resulted in an unmber of general election came on it resulted in an unmber of general election came on it resulted in an unmber of general election came on it is the subject of the consistence classing before the constituencies classing before the configuration of the government of the province ward at the tail end of the season has broken the province ward at the tail end of the season has broken the province was a redistribution bild in the house with more reluctance. He felt discredited and disappointed, but he felt that there remained nothing for the independents to do but to show their disapprobation at the action of the government. The Independent party was formed because the majority of the people of the province thought that the last redistribution bill did not give satisfaction. Before that bill was brought down the government stated that there were a great many difficulties in the way, but they brought down a sort of an instalment. In 1891 redistribution was put off, and the same was tae case in 1892. Since the last session a new government had been formed, but the personnel was the same as the late government and the members had pledged themselves to bring down a rehad not been completed but it was March 30th when he stated that a redistribution bill would not be brought down. He could have given the Premier the complete census returns in 1892, returns that the Premier had waited for until they were published a week ago. The outside districts were entitled to more representation than the districts around the cities, and the rural districts were entitled to more repre-sentation in proportion than the cities. But the present proportions were not fair. The 4000 people in the districts around Victoria were able to outvote three to two the whole of the city of Victoria. The Government had suffi-cient data to bring forward a fair measure of reform in the distribution of the constituencies. The telegrams giving the population of the Island at 31,025 and the Mainland at 31,946 were frauds n the sense in which they were used. The census statistician gave him a return showing that there were 200 more Indians on the coast of the Island than the telegram stated there were on the whole Island. The returns of 1881 showed that there were 25,000 Indians and the enumerator stated that they were decreasing. But in the face of this the Premier produced a telegram which stated that there were 35,000 Indians in the province in 1890. If everything was taken into consideration it would be proved that there were only a little over 23,000 Indians in the province. The Government in a bulletin last year contended that the enumerators had missed from twelve to twenty

thousand white people but they had not missed one Indian. On account of the missed one Indian. On account of the they put off the redistribution bill. The Sovernment had proved by trying to show that the census was wrong, that the population of the province was nearly 100,000. If it was a question of settling a few little inaccuracies he would not say that it was necessary to bring down a bill. But the inaccura-

conceded that there was an injustice in the representation of the province, but they did not attempt to do away with that injustice. It is true that they had brought in one bill in 1890, to answer the purpose for the time being, but since the purpose for the time being, but since then they had from year to year been deferring a redistribution bill. It must be inferred that the government would introduce a fair measure, and it would have been better to bring in a bill this session than it will be next year, people of the country would have more time to study and to understand the measure. There was sufficient data

without referring to the Dominion census to form a basis for a measure of redistribution. The government had acted on the census to take advantage of the delays that must necessarily fol-low. The mover of the resolution had expressed regret in acting as he did. He (Mr. Semlin) did not regret the opportunity, as he had often expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the government were governing the province. He could sympathize with the mover of the resolution, for, as a new arrival in the province, he might have been deceived by the promises of the government, but he for some years past had not been deceived by those promises. The Independents had those promises. The Independents had evidently found out the value of the government's promises. The governovernment's promises. The govern-nent seemed to be saturated with the idea that those who opposed them did so for selfish purposes. His eyes had been opened years ago to the duplicity of the government. He could go back that hau When promise after promise that en made but not carried out. had seen that the question of redisribution was mentioned in the speech e had wondered if he had not done the government an injustice, in stating, as he had, that they would not bring down a redistribution measure. But when the premier announced that they had abandoned this idea he was convinced he knew the government thoroughly well. We have all those thoroughly well. who have the right to elect representatives on the provincial voters' list, and this, with whatever other data was necessary, could be obtained without go-ing to the Dominion census. They went

the census to put off the measure. There is very great need of redistribution. There is a very manifest in-justice in regard to all the rural districts of the province. If the govern-ment valued a character for honesty they should have insisted that a bill as

they should have insisted that a bill as promised be brought down. They might have done the same as they did with the Torrens system bill. As honest men the members of the legislature should censure the government. EVENING SESSION. Mr. Speaker called the House to order at 8:15 o'clock and the debate on Mr. Cotton's motion was resumed by Mr. Grant, who twitted hon. mem-

bers who were most deeply interested in this motion for their backwardness in fighting their own particular interests. Referring to the resolution under discussion he was quite willing to admit that the Government had been somewhat derelict in regard to some ques-tions which affected the best interests of the Province. He was quite willing to admit that the Government had been playing fast and loose with this particular question before the House, and he did not know that he could hold the Government free from blame entirely, but a number of things must be taken into consideration in discussing this mo-tion, one of which was the fact that the House was at the tail end of a session. Then again it was a question whether it would be wise in the interests of the province to turn the Government out of their seats; it is a matter of very serious import. If the Indeof very serious import. If the Independents had taken this position two months ago, or even last year he did not know what he would have done in the matter, but looking at the question and the side of the House from which it emanated they had been releving for it emanated, they had been playing fast and loose with not only the Govern-ment but with the Opposition. (Hear,

Independents combined represented more than a majority of the people of the province, and moreover, although he was as much opposed to the Government as anyone else, he was not prepared to see them turned out at the present juncture, as it would nullify the whole of the work of 1893, and nothing could be done till 1894. The question of representation by popula-tion had been dwelt upon, but he would refer to the failure of the problem in the east, and out of the attempt to solve which the system of confederation arose. The Government had a most difficult question to deal with in this matter of redistribution, and it would be found when the Government did bring down a measure of the kind that a considerable number of people would be dissatisfied with it. Mr. Grant repeated that in the event of the Government being defeated, the entire session of 1892 would be lost. Personally he vas a nondescript sort of individual, as at the time of the last general election, although elected as an Oppositionist, he had promised only to support the Government in any good measures they brought down and oppose any he thought were bad. It is a fact that there are quite a number of districts in the portion of the representation. Representation can scarcely be alloted on those lines; there has to be a certain amount of giving and taking all around. He referred to the census taken by the Dominion and how inaccurate it was ound to be, so that that would not be a fair guide to go by. Certainly the Government had not done all that they might or should have done; had they een more speculative the population of the country might have been much greater; the fault with them was that

them turned out he did not see that any-thing would be gained by turning out the Government before the expiration of its natural term; therefore he would vote against the motion.

Mr. Kellie would support the Government which he considered had served the best interests of his section of the country at least in delaying the intro-duction of redistribution, as, from the present rapid development of that country, it would no doubt be entitled to at cies at present were glaring. The Govel least two representatives. Railroads ernment's scheming and dodging was are in course of construction, bringing They dare not come out and have a fair fight in an open field.

Mr. Somble 105 the purpose of keeping in power. with them development and population, and if a bill were passed at the present time. fair fight in an open field.

Mr. Semlin was surprised that the government members did not reply to the speech just closed. It had been conceded that there was an injustive to the speech just closed. It had been which capitalists and investors are looking, would far overshadow any section of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) He didn't think that anyone understood the vast resources of mineral wealth stored away in that country, and which the united key of capital and labor would open out in the next two or three years. He would therefore endorse the action of the Government in withholding the redistribution bill for the present.

Hon. Mr. Beaven referred to the great

anomaly which existed in the representation of the province at present. Here was the senior member for Vancouver bringing in a motion condemning the government for not fulfilling the promise made in the beginning of the session, but on the other hand there was the junior member for Vancouver moving an amendment to the effect that the government, in dealing with the redistribution as it has done, has acted in the best interests of the province. When the vote on this question is taken the city Vancouver will have nothing whatever to say in the matter, because one epresentative will have voted one way and the other in another direction, and the consequence will be the nullifying of the whole representation of Vancouver city. This is about as practical an ildistration of the system of representa-tion adopted in this province as could well be got, and is an object lesson not only to the members of this house but to the country at large to show that a system such as this should not exist any lorger than it was possible to change it. This question of redistribution was pretty well threshed out in the house during the session preceding the general election of 1890, and position then taken by members on the opposition side of the house has been fully justified by the result which has been accomplished since. It was held at that time that by the addition of a few members to the house that was all that was necessary. It was then shown by the opposition side of the house that as far as adding to the members of the house was concerned there was nothing to justify it in reason or in sense, and no argument could be possibly advanced to show that this province should have 33 Instead of 30; no one attempted to show it was necessary; it was merely an act of expediency to wriggle over a difficulty which the government of the day found themselves in. But could any one, looking at the province as a whole, possibly argue from any stand-point of reason that 22 or 20 or even the interests of the people in the lature? Of course not. All

point of reason that 33, or 30, or even 25 members are insufficient to represent questions were gone over at the time, and the hon. gentleman who now represents New Westminster city was one of a delegation which came down to interview the government upon the ques-tion of the representation of New Westminster district and the lower Fraser generally, and after a series of in-terviews the delegation went home tolerably satisfied with the promise of government that as soon as the Dominion census had been taken a meas-down by the government. Hon. Mr. Beaven could not understand, and he pointed out the fact at the time, what practical value to the question of re-distribution would be any information be gained from the result of the Dominion census; he did not un-derstand how it possibly could become a factor im deciding representation. Any one after the smallest consideration would have seen that it was only a makeshift, a put-off, a question of expediency merely to bridge over the general election, and if possible to maintain their position in the house. No person of the slightest reflection ever thought that the pledge would be ful filled, and for himself he was not at all disappointed. As to the Domini census, it was practically useless to this province in an electoral sense, as electoral districts for the legislative assembly and the house of commons differed very materially, and in this con-nection Mr. Beaven contrasted the re-spective districts of Victoria, Vancou-ver and New Westminster for the federal and local houses, so that if the government were going to frame an act

the matter the smallest consideration that the pledge of the government of redistribution was only a subterfuge. Mr Beaven referred to the attorney-general's peculiar method of figuring out a majority by representation for the government, and repeated the statement that the members of the opposition and Independent party represented a very much larger popular vote than the members occupying the treasury benches members occupying the treasury benches and their supporters. Coming down to the opening of the present session, the opening of the present session, a promise was made that redistribution would be brought down, but hon, gentlemen would recollect that he (Mr. Beaven) had prognosticated that the promise would never be fulfilled. What would a redistribution bill mean? It would mean to a gentleman like the attorney-general and the gentleman who represents the district with him, that attorney-general and the gentleman who represents the district with him, that one of these gentlemen's heads would be cut off, and as Mr. Beaven had been watching the political career of the attorney-general for a number of years, it would be a matter of surprise if he carried out such a contract. The hon, member for Vancouver had stated that he held out high hopes of the promise which the government exare quite a number of districts in the province that are under represented, but if representation by population is adopted Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster would be alloted the major Representation. Representation. Representation. Representation. Representation. heartily in favor of redistribution, as he thought that the principle of the minority ruling was wrong; it was wrong that the minority should continue to conduct the affairs of the country, considering large questions and contract ing obligations, it was not popular rep resentation; it is not government by the majority of the people, and the calculations of the attorney-general that the contrary exist will not stand for one winter. The question comes though minute. The question comes, to which of the motions shall the The question comes, though, they were not speculative enough and therefore although he would like to see support, whether it is well to support the proposition which condemns the government for not doing something which he was quite satisfied no one ever thought they would do, or support the other side giving them a large whitewashing in saying they are pro-moting the best interests of the province, which no one thinks they have done. He could not safely endorse the statement of his hon friend (Mr. Grant) that it would be an injury to province to turn the government out at this particular stage, because he thought it would be one of the most fortunate things that could happen to the province. (Hear, hear.) It would increase confidence in the country, it would increase interests of the browning. material interests of the province, and the system which the hon the chief commissioner of lands and works had of disposing of the public lands to speculators would be stopped, and if a great many of the pieces of legislation and schemes which the government had brought down this session went into the waste paper basket, it would also be a benefit to the country.

An hon member—The municipal bill, too? material interests of the province, and

the waste paper basket there would be some good gained. Now, to sup-Now, to support the motion of the junior member for Vancouver would be practically say-ing that the system of representation ing that the system of representation which prevails in this house to-day is the correct one. But he held that had the government earnestly endeavored to carry out the pledge which they had made, they should on the very four society after the governed election. first session after the general election have brought down a redistribution measure, and, if necessary, have gone to the country and had a house which represented the country. (Hear, hear.) Then they would have been entitled to the confidence of the country. (Hear, hear.) But in any event they must have known by the returns that were brought down to the house that they represented only a minority of the people. Why, if they were the statesmen they represented themselves to be they would at once have appealed to the country on a basis of proper representation by redistribution. The redistribution which had been made was but a political makeshift and should have condemned for all time the men who were parties to it. Viewing the question, therefore, as he did, Mr. Beaven would support the motion of the senior member for Vancouver (Mr. Cotton) Of course he did not expect that this motion would earry, for no doubt the attorney-general before making this property had found out who announcement had found out who would support him, and when he saw he had a majority he came down bold as a lion (Laughter). There is no doubt about it that this question of redistribution is one which must engage the attention of whoever forms the govrnment of this province, as the anomalies are so great that a thorough change, such as was inaugurated at the time of confederation, is to be brought about.

Mr. Beaven referred to the time of his government, when a change; in the nature of proper redistribution was made in Kootenay, to which promising country he paid a fitting tribute. ?
The question was then put, and Mr. Cotton's motion was lost by a strict party vote (with the exception of Mr. Grant, who voted with the government), on the following division:

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Hon. Mr. Turner rose to a question of privilege and read another "treasonable" article from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer regarding the proposed secession of the mainland from the island.

Mr. Brown explained that a good deal of this was caused by the fact that the government retains the services nan known as the Vancouver Liar for the government, whose business it was to get up and circulate such stories as

Mr. Grant asked leave to introduce "an act to amend section 4 of the 'li-quor license regulation act, 1891,' " but the bill was killed on the first reading. Mr. Sword moved for copies of all correspondence as to the proclamation bringing into force part I. of the "Canadian Western and Northern Extension and aid act, 1892," including copies of the securities given to the government, as required by section 4 of said act.

Mr. Rogers asked leave to introduce 'an act to amend the 'cattle act,' Read a first time. Mr. Brown moved for copies of all

communications between the honorable ninister of finance and the department o. agriculture of the Dominion with reard to the census.
Mr. Watt asked the hon. the chief Mr. Watt asked the non, the chief commissioner of lands and works: Is it the intention of the government to use any portion of the sum voted for surveys throughout the province to survey those sections of Yale, Kootenay, Tilloget and Lower Caribon districts fully answered the member for Vanthe effect that the government in postthe effect that the government in postporing the bill had acted in the best
mitterests of the province.

Mr. Brown contended that the amend
The Independents were pracgiving representation on the basis of
tically elected to be a stand between
giving representation on the basis of
the from a partiin the Government and Opposition; they
minion census would give would be
in the province.

British Columbia. Of course the pol
British Columbia. Of course the pol-

of such security.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that a bond for \$50,000 had been executed by R. P. Rithet on Sept. 17th, 1892, and a collateral bond for the same amount by Frank Bakeman and others had been filed with the First National Bank of Chicago.
The following bills were read a third

School bill, railway bill, land registry bill, execution bill, Nakusp and Slocan railway bill (No. 31), Mr. Martin, Nelson and Arrow Lake railway company bill, Kaslo electric light and water power bill, conveyances (Smith & Angus) validation bill.

The land surveyors bill was read a

The mineral bill was considered in committee and reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting the Canadian Western railway. He also introduced a bill to amend the consumers' waster works act first and second time. consumers' water works act. On consideration of the reptrt of the Kootenay Central railway bill, Mr. Croft introduced the amendments which were defeated in committee. They were again defeated and Mr. Croft therefore

withdrew the bill.
Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to mend the Sumas Dyking Company's The house adjourned at 12 o'clock until 11 o'clock on Monday.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY. Monday, April 10th, 1893. The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock. The Fraser river bridge bill was read

a third time and passed. The House considered the mineral bill in committee and reported it complete. The report was adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hen. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of the land surveyors act amendment bill. In the original act a civil engineer is not defined and anyone can write C. E. after his name. The resent bill was a sort of interpretation The bill was read a second time and

the House went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, to consider it. It was reported complete, read a third time Hon. Mr. Turner presented the abtract statements of public accounts for

ie half year ending December 31st, Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second eading of the Canada Western railway oill. The promoters' efforts to obtain capital, he said, had not been successful, out he was satisfied that before the time to which it was proposed to extend

the charter expired, arrangements would be made and a satisfactory proposition made to the Government. It would be observed by the letter (one that he read) that the company were endeavoring to make financial arrangements. At the present time the question of giving Mr. Beaven—Yes, and if a great portion of the municipal bill were put into allow the charter to die when there are prospects of arrangements being made. He did not think that there could be did not think that there could be any objection to the proposition change the company's name. Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that the

question should have been brought down earlier in the session so that it could have been thoroughly discussed All were in favor of railway construction, but were not in favor of allowing people to come to the country to help hem in simple speculation. did not succeed in selling their charter they allowed it to die and the country did not get any benefit. The charter to the company was first granted in 1889 and had been renewed several times. Once the charter had actually lapsed but had been revived by the Legislature. Last year the charter was extended until August, 1893, and thereby the charter had been revived, provided that \$50,000 was expended in surveys during the year just about ended: Now the company say they have expended \$23,000 on surveys. He questioned if the company had spent half of \$10,-000, but to give them the benefit would say they had e pended \$10,000. He had never heard anyone place the expenditure at over \$5000. What the country wanted was a railway, but no pretending about building a railway. pretending about building a railway. The matter should have been brought before the House earlier and a commission appointed to enquire into some of the ugly statements made about the proved or disproved. He was in favor of a genuine railway but he did not want to have anything to do with a railway about which there were so many ugly reports. All in the House were too old to allow companies to get char-ters from the House and prevent other companies from building unless they get their own price for their charter. Hon. Mr. Pooley would support anyone who would move for a commission and that was why he wanted the pres-

ent bill to pass.

Mr. Semlin thought the bill a very innocent looking but important one. Why is it necessary to extend the time? He understood that the difficulty was a fin-ancial one. The promoters proposed to overcome this difficulty by getting the Government to guarantee their bonds. was no secret that this was the object of the company and that was what the present bill indirectly proposed to do. A large grant of land had been given company but they said they could not build the road without having their bonds guaranteed. He was in favor of opening up the Cariboo country but the Government should adopt the shorter route for doing this.

Hon. Mr. Vernon held that the question of guaranteeing bonds was not be-fore the House and it was premature to discuss it at the present time. It took long time to make the financial arrangements necessary to build the road. The Government should assist the company as far as was in their power. The eader of the Opposition was too fond of referring to ugly rumors. Such statements should not be made unless they could be verified. The extension of time was just to give the company time to make the necessary arrange

Mr. Forster—The House should consider what the effect of the bill would be. He was elected on the platform of Government ownership of railways and for this reason he would like to see the Canada Western charter fall through. If the Government could afford to give the company a big land grant and then guarantee their bonds, they could build the railway themselves and keep the

sure to cold ight, coming aces, in thin othes, stocktending to ration. The tion of the igs or throat atter, which v expectorais unable to and this is

ottles. 1.00

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

DEFECTIVE QUARANTINE.

The incidents connected with the arrival of the Empress of Japan give renewed emphasis to the fact that so long as the quarantine arrangements are in their present shape there is constant danger of another importation of infectious disease. There are very poor facilities at Albert Head for handling so large a number of "suspects" as the steerage of the Empress has furnished, latter did not to any serious extent deand the public has but little ground for assurance that infection will not be spread abroad by them. The Dominion Government has gone too leisurely about the work of improving the quarantine arrangements, after the lesson which last summer's experience should have conveyed. We must say further that the free and easy handling of the Empress of Japan's mails was far from commendable. The prompt dispatch of the mails is most desirable, but still more importance attaches to the protection of the public health. All the ordinary precautions at least should be taken to ward off the danger of infection.

THE CENSUS MYSTERY.

The discussion on the population of this province has attracted attention at Ottawa, and it seems that Satistician Johnson is ready, with his usual vigor, to come to the defence of the census. A despatch from Ottawa in the Vancouver World reads as follows:

I saw Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, this morning cencerning the census returns for British Columbia. He affirms that the population of the mainland is 61,406, and that of the Island of Vancouver 36,767, making total of 98,173. Of the total populatio 8,910 are Chinese, 5,727 being on the mainland and 3,183 on the island. Deducting the Mongolian population the net result will be: Mainland, 55,679; island, 33,652. With respect to the Indian population census the department made an enumeration, and after careful comparison of these figures, and those supplied by the Indian department makes the annual census taken by the latter as being accurate and accordingly accepted, making the total Indian population last year 35,202. These were the figures telegraphed by Mr. J. Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture, to the provincial government, and are to be found on pages 247-51, part one, Indian department report of last year. dition to these figures, the totals agencies were given, and each and its number named, as follows: West Coast agency, 2,864; Fraser river, 338; Kamloops, 2,401; Okanagan, 878 Cowichan, 2,048; Kwawkewlth, 1,732 Williams Lake, 1,803; Kootenay, 696; Northwest Coast, 4,001; Babine and Up-per Skeena, 2,645. No agents have been appointed in the following named places but the returns are believed to be accurate: Hilestuck, 2,274; Tahelie, 1,000; bands not visited, 8,522.

Johnson is excessively angry the figures prepared and submitted by him to the department of agricultur, being characterized as "fraudulent," and says that the person language dare not do it to his face.

It occurs to us that if Mr. Johnson will examine the figures coolly he will come to the conclusion that many people here have reached, namely, that the census returns and the Indian department returns cannot both be correct. Exclusive of the Chinese, he gives the white and Indian population of the mainland as 55,679 and the island 33,652. According to the Indian department figures there are 29,460 Indians on the mainland and 5,742 on the island. This leaves on the mainland 26,219 whites and on the island 27,910. Now if we take the census figures we find that there are in Vancouver city 13,709 people, and in New Westminster city 6,-678, or a total of 20,387. Deduct from this total the 3,200 Chinese credited to the whole Westminster district and a white population of 17,000 is left. The remainder of the mainland would in that case have a white population of about 9,000, which is an absurdity. Therefore we are reduced to the old conclusion that either the census figures or the Indian department's figures are wrong, and it seems to us that it is the duty of the Dominion government to find where the mistake lies. Until something to the contrary is shown we must incline to the belief that the number of Indians is exaggerated, a fact to which Mr. Brown's argument points

At the general election in 1891 the Liberals carried the county of Vaudreuil for the house of commons, the seat having for many years been held by the Conservatives. H. S. Harwood, the Liberal candidate, then defeated Hugh McMillan, the former Conservative member, by a majority of 98. Mr. Harwood was subsequently unseated, and in the resulting bye-election he was defeated by Mr. McMillan by a majority of 35. Mr. McMillan was in turn unseated, and he declined to enter into a new contest, so the Conservatives selected a Mr. Chevrier as their candidi The election was held yester-da, when Mr. Harwood captured the seat for the Liberals by a majority of 125. This is a notable victory for the Liberals, and taken in connection with the government's unwillingness to open Cardwell it gives a good indication of the trend of popular feeling in the

very strongly.

Lord Thurlow, who was lately appointed lord high commissioner of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and whose name has been mentioned in conneition with the British Parific profect, should have plenty of experience in the capacity of a director. He is said to be upon the boards of no less than 30 concerns, including trust companies, fire and life insurance concerns, and dealing with railfoads, exploration, colonization, mines, engineering, guns, granaries, salt, steel and iron forging, printing, electric lighting, tin mining and precious stones. As an eastern exchange remarks, Lord Thurlow must have both hands and pockets full at the regular rate of a guinea for each directorate meeting.

Says the Toronto Mail: "If the government has fears for Cardwell of what seat can it now be sure? The

constituency has sent a long line Conservative representatives to parlianent, and even did not waver from the party during the days of the Pacific scandal. At the last general election Mr. R. S. White, who is about to resign his seat to become collector of customs at Montreal, was given a majority of 248. Tariff reform must have taken a firm hold of the people elsewhere if it has made Cardwell doubtful."

Examination of the correspondence relative to the Franco-Canadian treaty tends to show that the Government has been more to blame than Tupper for the blunders connected with it. The part from his instructions, and it seems that the "favored-nation" clause is not so formidable an obstacle as Minister Foster represented. The truth is, probably, that the protest of the Canadian wine-growers had much more than Tupper's actions to do with the Government's reluctance to ratify the treaty. The Government will in all likelihood encounter further trouble in connection with the same treaty.

There is good reason to believe that Minister Foster's prosperity does not extend to all the people of Ontario. A Wolfe Island farmer in a letter to the Kingston Whig thus graphically describes the condition of the farmers in his own district: "Last year we were living on faith, this year we are living on hope; and next year, if things do not improve, we shall be living on char-

The Quebec mining association has passed a resolution urging the Government to place mining machinery on the free list. This would be too enlightened a course for the Government to follow, and all the urging will be in vain. The encouragement of the mining industry is a small matter in the eyes of the Ottawa solons in comparison with the "fostering" of some trumpery concerns in Quebec.

FOUGHT IT OUT.

Mission Farmers Resort to Physical Suasion --- Mr. Morrison Non Est. New Westminster, April 8.-The members of the fire brigade are anxious to pull the Victoria brigade team in a tug-

of-war for \$100 a side. They have written to that effect. The first cases of fishermen corking nets this season were up this morning nominal fines were imposed. Mr. W. Moresby appearing asked a bench warrant for any fishermen, in view of the present good year, who should cause infractions, rows, offenders be heavily dealt with, as these The fishery officers yesterday placed 1,300,000 young salmon in Harrison

At a meeting last night the Catholic church in this city decided to organize a branch of the Young Men's Thirty names were enroll nstitute. ed on the application for a charter. Capt. John Irving has arrived to take command of the steamer Irving in place of Capt. Odin, who is ill

Westminster, April 10.—J. Burr, Ladner's Landing, will be tried this afternoon in the district court for obstructing the sheriff in the execution of his duty last week. The sheriff was of his duty last week. down to seize horses which had been sold after a mortgage had been given,

kept him off.

The seniors were beaten by the juniors at Rugby football on Saturday goal and to tries to one try. fights took place on the field. Over 3,600,000 young salmon will be sent out from the hatchery the next few weeks. Mr. John Mr. John McNab

this morning left for Harrison river to

finally decide upon the site for the new hatchery there.

New Westminster, April 11.—The bridge agreement with the railway com-pany was passed by the council last night. The corporation leases the company a number of lots at an annual rental of \$1 per lot for 50 years. taxes will be levied on them and right of way will be given through The combined traffic and railcity. way bridge will be erected across Fraser river within city limits be maintained and operated free of cost pany charge no tolls, but the city may. Two public roadways, each nine wide, and two sidewalks, three feet will be provided for public use on the bridge. The company will make proper approaches to the public traffic ways at the south end and allow am room for approaches at the north.

The east half of Lytton square will be given as a bonus, providing a brick depot is erected with a three elevation on Front street and two on Columbia street. The land and buildings will be exempt from taxation for ten years. Work on the bridge

must be commenced within six months from the passing of the act and be completed not later than April 1st, 1895. The corporation will issue \$250,-000 in debentures at 4 per cent., payable half yearly, which will be given the company as a bonus upon completion and delivery by the company to the corporation of a bond of \$250,000 for the maintenance of the bridge. There was a slight fire in the tele-graph office this morning. A tramway

trolley wire touched with the result that the was burned out. The fire brigade was summoned and the chemical put out the flames. The operators at the table received a shock. New Westminster, April 12.—Almost ally Japs and Chinese are becoming

British subjects in order to obtain fish-Another batch of 300,000 young salnon were taken from the hatchery

day.

There was a big fight at Mission Monday in which several prominent farmers took part. The dispute was about the boundary line of sections. Wren was badly beaten and the principal assailant has left the country. The case will be tried here.
Phil Morrison, who was reported misng, turned up on Saturday only disappear again early on Sunday. He was employed in a lawyer's office. It is understood that enormous sums of money entrusted to him have not been accounted for. Great surprise is expressed by everybody, as Morrison was general favorite. He took a prominent part in all social functions and gave himself out as being an Oxford B. A. He was a good singer and reciter and managed several very successful entertainments during the winter. Morrison arrived here last year, but by his genial and winning manners soo made himself quite at home.

New Westminster, April 13.—The row between farmers at Mission turns out

to be more serious than at first expect-J. R. Wren, who was assaulted, was cut in the face by an axe in the

ferent basis.

guilty to common assault in the district court yesterday. He was fined \$10 and costs. Anthony has fled to the States, Another case will be heard to morrow against Alfred Peen, municipal clerk, for assault on Wren.

The usual custom of celebrating May

this year, owing to hard times.

The Knights of Pythias are drilling hard to capture the \$200 banner to be presented to the best drilled company at the grand lodge meeting here on June 13th.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Allegation Regarding the Hospital Re futed --- Mayor Haslam's Tannery. Nanaimo, April 7.- The fire department turned out last night to a fire at Dobeson's foundry. In less than 20 minutes from the call all danger was

\$5 to drink his health. There was a large attendance at the opera house last evening, principally of the labor class, who were anxious to hear L. F. Post on free trade. The speaker seemed to carry his audience with him they broke forth in loud applause when a new thought had been katlah, explained to them. His eloquence im-

pressed all present. Grand Chancellor J. M. Hughes paid visit to Nanaimo and Myrtle lodges of Knights of Pythias and was afterwards entertained to a grand banquet at the Hotel Wilson.

Mr Alex Henderson, of the Nanaimo Marble Works, has made a valuable discovery on Texada Island. The dis-

covery is an immense body of marble which is said to be superior to imported Italian. It is easy to cut and takes a fine polish, and will be largely used. Samples have been sent to Mr. Rattenoury, Victoria, with the hope that the marble will be used for the new Government buildings.

The Hotel Wilson is shortly to be put up for sale. A receiver, Mr. H. Stan-

ness, including lease of the building, furniture and fixtures, is now offered for sale by public tender. John Kerr was bound over vesterday in his own recognizances in \$100 and two sureties each \$100, to keep the peace for six months. He had been using threatening language to T. N. Coulson, who caused his arrest.

ton, has been appointed, and the busi-

The Nanaimo infantry company met the other evening and formed a cricket club. A managing committee was appointed to make arrangements. An enjoyable dance was given in the Co-operative Hall last night by the Diaond Dancing Club. St. Paul's Institute will give one to-night.

The Nanaimo Juniors go to Victoria o-morrow to play an association foct-ball match with the Victoria Juniors. Nanaimo, April 10.—The miners here ar that a dull spell in the coal trade s about to affect this city. Just now here is an absence of shipping owing to so many vessels being at sea at the same time; many of them are likely to arrive at any moment and until there is an arrival the mines will be idle. The football match between two teams rom two rival boarding houses was layed on the swamp on Saturday and esulted in a win for Marshall's board-

The Y.M.C.A. Alphas defeated the Riversides on Saturday on the grounds of the latter. The Nanaimo Pilotage Board will hold an investigation into the recent grounding of the Romulus in Cowichan Gap, while in charge of Pilot Sabiston, jr.

on Wednesday evening. The Y.M.C.A. concert on Saturday night drew a crowded house. A special meeting of the hospital board takes place to-morrow evening when matters of importance are to be discussed.

Nanaimo, April 11.--There were tenders received at the Free Press office for the erction of the new building for that journal. The tenders came Vancouver and Westminster, but a local contractor, H. McAdie, gain ed the award. The partnership of Heddle and Read grocers, has been dissolved. Mr. Hed

continues the business. Peter Lawrence picked up a good-sized lumber raft off Rocky Point yesterday, which now awaits an owner. The remains of Mrs. E. Carter, who died from heart disease on Sunday, were taken to Vancouver yesterday morning for interment.

The Siwash who broke away from the chain gang last Saturday week has been recaptured. He was betrayed by his father to whom he had gone for protection and shelter. The irons now worn by him will not admit of a second es-

Captain Harding brought up the ship America on speculation, hoping to get a charter here. As there is no vessel at the Nanaimo wharf there is every pos-sibility of the vessel receiving a charter There was only one tender received fo the purchase of the Wilson House; was from Mr. Boucherat of Victoria is not known yet whether it will be

accepted. The junior Rugby team will next issue a challenge to the Victoria juniors. They are going to try and bring back some of the glory lost last Saturday by the Association team.

Nanaimo, April 12.—At the regular meeting of the hospital board last night Secretary D. Smith drew the attention of the board to a public assertion that had been made by Sister Gertrude to the effect that the present hospital was without accommodation for female patients. After a little discussion the secretary was instructed to deny the statement. It may be stated that there are no less than four different wards or rooms for lady patients and all are furnished with every convenience. The patients at present in the hospital claim they are very comfortable, and are treated, as several averred, "tip-top."

Mayor Haslam has offered the plant and buildings of the tannery, which and buildings of the tannery, which he recently purchased for \$5,000, back to the company provided they will pay the sum of \$6,309 for it. The extra sum is made up of a debt owing him of \$1,000 and \$309 for insurance and other expenses. The machinery alone cost \$15,000, not to speak of the property and Mayor Haslam felt he property, and Mayor Haslam felt could not accept such a bargain without making them an offer. Steps will be taken at once to reorganize the con pany and operate the works on a dif-

charge of embezzlement against Berteaux gas been dismissed. Magstrate Planta, after hearing evidence, decided there was nothing to show that Berteaux had been guilty of the offence named. Miner and Mine Laborers' Pro-

tective Association will give their annual ball and concert in the opera house on May 1st. The vexed question of the dispute over \$690, due to Vipond on the contract of Newcastle townsite, has been at last decided by the council and Vipond will receive the money.

The Nanaimo rifle range committee held their second annual meeting last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A ger for president, Mayor Haslam and W. McGregor vice-presidents, A. King secretary, and I. H. Pleace treasurer. The range committee will get the range in readiness and at the text meeting on Friday the day will be named for the first match.

first match.
Nanaimo, April 13.—The government steamer Quadra arrived at Nanaimo this afternoon, all well-ofrom her trip from S. rrow islands and the Cape Scott group. The Indian villages of Kamsquit, at the head of Dean canal; Bella Coola, at the head of North Bentinck arm; Oweekayno, at Rivers Inlet, and other places were visited. At these villages meetings were held with the inhabitants, when the Kitkahtlah Indians, 15 of whom were on board the Quadra, were enabled to show the villagers that they were not in any way lagers that they were not in any way responsible for the unfortunate death of their friends. A satisfactory understanding was arrived at between Indians at each village visited. traces of the lost people were found on the Quadra's visit to Sorrow island and over. Mr. Dobeson showed his approval Long Island, off Cape Scott, and from all that can be gathered on the subject of the firemen's services by giving them by the indefatigable exertions of Supt. Hussey and his staff, the conclusion is justly arrived at that the missing canoe and its occupants have been los

The reports current among the Kitkatlah, Bella Coolas and Oweekayno, whose relatives were lost have evidently been circulated by malicious persons, whose remarks in this direction have stirred up all the trouble in the matter and made the various tribes mentioned believe that the Kitkatlahs had really murdered the missing ones. The Kitkahtlahs were unfortunate enough to be at or near the spot when the canoe was lost and on that slender basis the rumors were founded, and, like all rumors, increased in proportion as they circulated. The Quadra will reach Victoria to-night. The ship has called at Nanaimo on account of the gale from the southeast raging at present in the

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. TH OAR.

PROGRESS IS THE WORD. The James Bay Athletic Association intend placing a complete set of new logs ander the boat house, the old ones having begun to show signs of water-logging. Accommodation for nearly twice the number of boats and canoes housed last year will be made for this summer's business. Rowing may be said to have started in earnest, as the number of those going out daily for practice is rapidly increasing. It is not yet known whether the club will have a paper four-oared shell this year in which to compete with the Burrard Inlet clubs, but there is a strong feeling among the oarsmen that such a craft would enthe oarsmen that such a craft would enable the James Bays to hold the supremacy they have won in provincial rowing circles. Generous aid from patrons of the noble sport outside the club, it is said, could be secured for purchasing a paper shell.

WON BY KING CHARLES. London, April an handicap was won by a handicap was won by a handicap charles, in A. Taylor's four-year-old King Charles, Nindgall second, and Lady Hermit third. King Charles won no distinction in last King Charles won no distinction in last war's races. Windgall took second place in Paval handicap, September handicap eight London, April 12.—The City and Subur an handicap was won by a head to-day by lays later and the Liverpool cup on November 11. Lady Hermit took third position in the Oaks, June 3.

THE GUN. CLUB NOTES. The members of the Union Club had a ractice shoot yesterday afternoon. Some ood scores were made.

Teams of twelve each from the Union and Victoria clubs will shoot a match on the union of the members of the property of th and Victoria clubs will shoot a match on Saturday afternoon. The members of the Union Club will shoot the sixth match for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal after the team match. The medal has to be shot for twelve times, and it has already been woh seven times. Chas. Minor won it four times, Chas. Maclure twice and Fred Maclure once.

LACROSSE. PRACTICE TO COMMENCE. The members of the Victoria Club will commence practicing on Saturday afternoon and thereafter during the season they will practice on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

SPRINTING. TAKING A PROMINENT PART. Walter Powell, eldest son of Mr. W. owell, manager of the bank of British olumbia, San Francisco, both well known Columbia, San Francisco, both well known in Victoria, is taking a prominent part in the field day sports of the Berkeley University and has entered for several of the long distance events of the joint field day to be held by the Stanford and Berkeley Universities. Two years ago he carried off the prizes in the mile and half mile runs at the field day sports of the state high schools. He is a wonderfully strong runner and has fine powers of endurance. There has been considerable rivalry between him and Brown of Stanford, and no doubt there will be a most interesting and stubborn conest between the two at the intercollegiate field day.

THE RING. MITCHELL AS A LECTURER. New York, April 13 .- A sensational story now going the rounds of the English ress to the effect that Charley Mitchell be prize-fighter, intends abandoning the ring and entering the pulpit. Columns have been devoted to this apparently important piece of news, and some of the writers on the other side even mapped out a lecture course for the English conviction. pugilist. According to these stories, A mpany with several well-know evangel is, speaking an hour each evening of the dark side of London." A weekly urnal, commenting upon this, admits that e boxer should be well able to handle subject to a meetally fishion. his subject in a masterly fashion, from his experience. The writer then goes on to warn his readers that this is only a scheme on the part of Mitchell to secure

on the part of Mitchell to secure sufficient money to increase his wager with Corbett to \$25,000.

An American who knows Mitchell's character, said to a passenger on the Majestic, which arrived yesterday:—"These yarns are indeed funny. Mitchell is no hypocrite. Up to the time we sailed from Liverpool, not a single denial of this absurd rumor was printed. When Mitchell reached London he was too much occupied to give any attention to the report. He laughed and asked what the papers would have him do next." This gentleman said Mitchell had little to say concerning his coming fight. Several officers of the White Star steamship upon which the English Star steamship upon which the pugilist crossed the ocean report took excellent care of himself on pugnist crossed the ocean report that he took excellent care of himself on the way over. It was his custom to take a five mile walk on the deck every day and a sea water bath and a rub down. Frequently Mitchell told his friends on board that he hatcand to change the use of placehole water bath and a rub down. Frequently Mitchell told his friends on board that he intended to abandon the use of alcoholic beverages from the time he reached London till the fight

Only Benjamin Harrison. Two good stories of ex-president Harrison come from his recent duck-shooting trip in Illinois. On the first day he felt very stiff in his arms and legs, and complained of it to his companions. The next day his friends equipped him in a new shirt and boots, which fitted him loosely. When he came home that night he laughingly remarked: "I am somewhat like an old fellow I knew in Hardinsburg, Ind. He became firmly convinced that he was about to be stricken with apoplexy, as he suffered nearly all day long with a smothering eeling. He visited a well known phys cian in a neighboring town, who, after examining him, said: 'My friend, all you need is a larger collar.'" The other incident occurred while he was on a railway train coming into Peoria. A The Nanaimo rifle range committee held their second annual meeting last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. A council of eleven members was elected for the ensuing year with Lieut. Prae-

How the Artful Dodgers Duped the Verdant Kansas Farmers,

HAMILTON, ONT., MOULDERS BEATEN,

Australian Bank Compelled to Suspend Through a Panic.

The Italian Bank Irregularities - The Tornado in Michigan—The Havoc of a Prairie Fire-Lord Salisbury to Entertain the Men of Ulster-A School Horror.

Topeka, Kas., April 13.—A. B. Montgomery, president of the Goodland rainmaking company, forwarded papers to Washington yesterday asking for a patent on his system of rain making. The company claims to have discovered Melbourne's secret two years ago when Mel-bourne was making a test at Goodland, Kas. A party of men broke into his room and took the chemicals which he is supposed to have used in making rain, and since that time more than a dozen rainmaking companies have been organized in western Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, claiming to have the se-cret for making rain. Montgomery is contracting with Kansas farmers to make rain for \$1 an acre. Last year these companies made money at the rainmaking business, but they would not allow the farmer to name the time for making rain. This created suspicion that they were duping them. Recently it has leaked out that the rainmakers were governed by the predictions of Prof. Hicks. When a call was made by the people of a county for rain the rain-makers first consulted the predictions of the prophets and then fixed dates accordingly, allowing three days' grace in which to charge the atmosphere with their chemicals, which they sent up into the heavens through a stove-pipe thrust through the roof of

a small board shanty.

THE KANSAS CYCLONE. List of Dead and Injured Up to the Pres-

ent Time. St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—Though two days and nights have pessed since the cyclone tore its way through Missouri from the carth souri from the southwest to northeast, reports of damage and loss of life are still coming in. The towns whichsuf-fered most are comparatively small and nearly all situated in the northwestern part of the state, on a strip lying to the southeast of Kansas City. The summary of casualties show the following result: At Hawkins' Bank, Ma., Wm. Asher, with a baby in his arms, Andred Day, Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Asher, John Day, John Dill and eneunknown three-month's-old child, all dead. The following are injured: David Williams, Dr. H. Brown, Clarence Lycch all seriously: Mrs. Clarence Lycch all seriously: Mrs. Clarence ence Jacob, all seriously; Mrs. Clarence Jacob, fatally; Henry Day, John Cornary and daughter, seriously; Jas. Shumate, Mrs. David Wiliams, R. Jerry, mate, Mrs. David Wiliams, R. Jerry, Mrs. Conaray seriously; Mrs. B. Jerrys, fatally; Ira Lease, Mrs. Ira Lease and her mother, Mrs. John Dill, Dabney, John Wilson, seriously; Mrs. H. N. Brown and child, fatally; Andy Hamby,

Brown and child, fatally; Andy Hamby, wife and six children, seriously.

At Lodington, Mo., Anna Walker, Mrs. John Luke and her brother, Farris Walker, and a negro are dead. Wm. Fountain, Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson and A. Walker, a boy, fatally.

At Stanbury, Mo., Mrs. Walker, dead; John Ward and Johnson Shelton, fatally; unknown woman, dead.
At West Plains, Mo., John Tompkins and a boy named Baalt injured.

At Steelville, Mo., Charlie Adair, At Steelyllie, Mo., Charne Adair, dead; Mr. Grean, dead; At Paige City, Mo., Daisy Stanley, colored, dead; A. H. Kelly and wife may die; Hugh McElroy, fatally injured; Mrs. Wm. Powers, fatally injured; Mrs. William Williams, terribly burnsty with the standard of the sta ed near stove; Mabel Hutchinson, dying. As if this errible roll is not enough the storm left little to the survivors to begin life over again with. Houses, parns, stock, everything was swep fore the storm's fury. At Hawkins' Bank the scene was most horrible. 'About fifty citizens from Salem, including all the doctors, went down as as word reached there of the disaster, and many of them are here still, as they are needed there to curse

the wounded and care for the dead. Wiped Out by a Cyclone. Ypsilanti, Mich., April 13.-A repor

has just reached here that the town of Saline, in Wasthina county, nine miles south of here, was wiped out by a cyclone last night. Saline is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and has a population of 1,400. Beaten at All Points.

Hamilton, Ont., April 12.—The Iron Moulders' Union has decided to give up the struggle against over production and return to work individually on the best terms possible. The moulders have been on strike for 15 months, and although the international withdrew its support two weeks ago the local men decided to hold out and to arrange with the foundrymen his scheme failed to work and the men have now decided to return.

The Roman Bank Scandals. Rome, April 13.—The Tribuna pub-ishes a report that the investigation of the bank scandal has revealed numerous irregularities in the affairs of the Banca Romana. Bills to the amount of one million lire are said to have been discounted without being recorded on the bank books. The data proving that this was done was found, says the Cribuna, in the separate private account of the governor. The Tribuna does not guarantee the truth of its informa-

Groundless Panic. Melbourne, April 13.—Since April 1st more than £200,000 have been with-drawn from the English, Scottish and Australian chartered bank. The official notice of suspension states that the bank was perfectly sound when the "run" began and that the apprehensions of the depositors were quite groundless. The shareholders will be convened in this city shortly to discuss a plan of reconstruction. Meantime all the colonial banks will cash the notes of the suspended bank, and its ninety branches in Australia will be kept open for convenience of their customers.

English Language in Diplomacy. One remarkable feature of the Behring Sea arbitration is that the proc ings are conducted in the English guage but French was thought of arbitration or diplomacy. But of late Great Britain has insisted in a mild sort of way, but insisted, just the same, that English should be the spoken tongue

be in diplomatic practice, as it is in general practice, as it is courtesy to the French government, hever, the report of the commission be printed in French as well English.

PRESENCE OF MIND AT SEA.

An Old Sailorman Recalls Instances Which It Was All-Important. "Speaking of presence of mind at reflected the old Boston mariner, member that many years ago, Capt. William T. Glidden, forn the firm of Glidden & Williams, ominand of a ship bound to leans, she was struck by a squa outh side of Cuba, and the h foremast, close to the eyes of ging, splintered and broke, but The topmast canted and it would have gone over the the broken part had separated. Glidden kept the ship off, brough topmast upright by the backstays en took a spare spar, rove it the catharpins, lashed it around broken head of the foremast and heel, or doublings, of the topmast. around the foremast below the t thus secured the lower mast, the mast and all above them.
"To think this out was the work of second, but hours were required it complete. By presence of min using the material at hand Capt.

rule, are ready reasoners. given rules by which a disaster repaired at sea; all experience and skill of the captai the officers. A captain who is not unmitigated egotist will act upon a suggested by a comm "An illustration of this kind occ in which a link of the slings of the may vard was broken. While securing yard with a tackle, a sailor suggethat a shackle would supply the place the broken link. shackles on board, evidently designed that purpose, which had attracted sailor's notice in clearing out a but which were unknown to her cand mates. In addition to these were shackles for every rigging in the ship, and for th The sailor, in turning th divined their use. On the same while bringing the ship up Mersey during a gale, at Liver cable parted, but another aucho chain saved her from drifting asho low water the parted chain and were recovered, and the broken replaced by a shackle. The ship who fitted the ship out when ne provided for such contingencies,

den saved the expense and delay ting into port. Seamen, as a

she was then some 10 years old means to meet them were unknown her officers. The intelligence of common sailor rendered them availa These and various other means to r accidents had been regarded as so nodd iron. This led the captain to haul the contents of every locker ship, and he found appliances for pumps, stopping leaks, and might be used when required out was a man of thought and ext experience, and had made provision meet accidents that were liable to go "When Capt. Eben Howes comma ed the New York packet Roscius a ma fell overboard while the ship was goin rapidly through the water. Not only were the life buoys cut adrift, but spar planks were put overboard. man was sent aloft to look out while ship was being brought to the wind the lee quarter boat was made ready lowering. A passenger asked Capt. Howes why he had thrown so many things overboard. He was answere because they would be guides to the hoat in sea-way the life buoys as well as the man might escape the notice of those in the boat, but in such an event the other

article would multiply the chances finding the man. Guided by the ticles the boat, after an hour's found the man safely floated

life buoy and in good condition. had seen some of the driftwood, being a good swimmer, made toward and was saved. ship Flying Cloud, saved a man b same means after he had been two l in the water. A man's head is a small object to find in a seaway, hence the prudence of throwing articles overboard as guides to find him.

A Mixture to Prevent Rust.

The accidental discovery at Charlotcenburg, Germany, of a new compo which is said to prevent rust on briron and steel articles is reported by London journal Industries. pound, it is said, consists of a mixtu of essential oils and grease, which, it the form of a thin fluid, may be applied by a brush. The oil evaporating, t grease remaining forms a coating whi protects the metal against atm fluences and sea water. It is clair that there is no acid in the compo that it does not turn rancid, and the t can be readily removed by with cotton waste saturated with tur pentine. The compound, which is known as manocitin, has been made use of in several of the German Government departments.

Colored Children Killed. Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—A colored school house near Robinsonville, Mass. was blown down this morning and 25 children were killed. There were also a nhmber of negroes killed in the tofn.

Turkish Misrule in Armenia

London, April 10.—Advices from Constantinople show that the British consuls at Smyrna, Trebizonde and other places have sent to the British embassy in Constantinople lists containing the names of 1000 Armenians who are imprisoned on various charges in several consular districts. It is reported that Great Britain will propose the holding of a conference by the European powers to consider Turkish rule in Armenia. It is charged that it is a common occurrence for Turks to kidnap Christian girls and dispose of them to the owners of harems. If the relatives and friends of the girls attempted to regain them they were met with the statement them they were met with the statemen that the girls had embraced Mohammed anism, and this as a rule ends it as far as the Armenians are concerned.

Women are not slow to comprehend They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the one remedy for their peculiar ailments. The man was Dr. Pierce. The discovery was his "Favorite Precription"—the boon to delicate women. Why go round "with one foot in the suffering in silence-misunder grave, stood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two-but we doubt it. Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to

The seat of headache is in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.

-His Lordship Bishop Lemmens has placed Institute Hall on View street in charge of Charles A. Lombard. It will be renovated and fixed up generally and let for concerts and entertainments.

The Arbitration C ings at Yester

DECISION ACAIN

British Suppleme Excluded for

nestion of Rights an lations Should be The Mode Adopted dress the Tribunal Arguments.

Paris, April 12.-I Behring Sea co day the president, not to admit the B report for the pres prejudice to the word of mouth. announced that the adjourn the dem states for the reje the British counter Sir Charles Russ Britain, stated that that the American dress the court. fact that Great Br plainant in the James Carter and counsel for the deliver the opening Richard Webster, and Sir Charles Great Britain. H then close on beha The president

should argue the from the questio Mr. Carter then the court. He r the sealing indus Russia had prol female seals. seals were besitow mankind. It American govern It wa termination of the United States Russian regulat the seals and sealers because low any nation ately the gift of ter read the di which followed accused of boa are that Mr. Ca U. S. Agent F view to-day, court of arbitrat present to admit ary report. subst of arbitration in laid before the tr Mr. Foster adds report can rank not pertinent as gument provided for

Happy Athens, April 12. Greece and oth family. the her party, incl and Princesses the members of representatives dral to-day in h of Grecian indepe also generally

Professional Mu Pittsburg, Pa., A eighteen Russian unearthed in this search of sev ately after the anarchists to blo quarters of Paris of both New Yo notified the local ganization of bomb been formed in their purpose was police. The ground Bauep and Nold, the penitentiary amen. Meetings have recently be upon the working what was termed crisis." The meeti and the leaders h

the city at once. MISSOURI'S

Further Details of t Done by Mexico, Mo., A

terrific storm las Military Academy

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lives. One end blown in. There disastrous panie where a large au were blown from porches, fences. At Hannibal, Mo night unroofed and did other demolished and by the explosion of husband and wife and two children At Washingto violent wind stori was wrecked and was done. St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., A storm of wind, ha worst this city has years. The rainfa 6 o'clock, and there of heavy hail acco wind, at times re 50 miles an hour The rainfall inches. Street o completely stopped vice was almost and the telegraph were prostrated. hail storm in the and cab horses we hail falling on the most exciting occ was the unroofing was shattered as an artillery attack was sent down institution was ke all night. There confusion at the corner of Jefferson street, the roof of by the fury of the but few prisoners time, however, an rious results beyo building. The po hospital and the inseverely. No one of these instit

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THE SEALING DISPUTE

The Arbitration Court's Proceedings at Yesterday's Session.

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DECISION AGAINST BOTH SIDES.

British Supplementary Evidence Excluded for the Present.

Question of Rights and Question of Regulations Should be Argued Separately-The Mode, Adopted for Counsel to Address the Tribunal-Mr. Carter's Lame Arguments. >

Paris, April 12.—Upon the opening of the Behring Sea court of arbitration today the president, Baron de Courcelles, announced that the court had decided not to admit the British supplementary report for the present. The president decision was without udice to the right of counsel to roduce the report in pleadings by rd of mouth. The president further ord of mouth. adjourn the demand of the United ates for the rejection of portions of British counter · case. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, stated that it had been agreed that the American counsel should first the court, notwithstanding the that Great Britain was the com-ainant in the proceedings. Messrs. Coudert, for the United States, would the opening address, and 'Sir denver the opening address, and Sir Richard Webster, Christopher Robinson and Sir Charles Russell would follow for Great Britain. Hon. E. J. Phelps would then close on behalf of the United

The president suggested that counsel hould argue the question of rights apart question of regulations. Mr. Carter then proceeded to address e court. He reviewed the history of e sealing industry, and mentioned that assia had prohibited the slaughter of male seals. He contended that the ls were bestowed by Providence to all ankind. It was the duty of the merican government to prevent the exmination of the seals, and therefore United States had re-enacted the issian regulations for the protection of and had arrested Canadian lers because it was impossible to alw any mation to destroy indiscrimin-ely the gift of Providence. Mr. Carread the diplomatic communications ich followed the seizures of vessels which Tokowed the seizures of vessels accused of poaching. The indications are that Mr. Carter will speak all day.

U. S. Agent Foster said, in an interview to-day, that the decision of the court of arbitration, refusing for the present to admit the British supplements. ary report, substantially sustains the American interpretation of the treaty arbitration in the contention that additional evidence cannot properly be laid before the tribunal. The decision, Mr. Foster adds, determines that the report can rank as argument, but is not pertinent as evidence or printed argument provided for in the treaty.

Happy Hellas.

Athens, April 12.—The king and queen of Greece and other members of the royal family, the Princess of Wales and her party, including the Duke of York and Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the members of the Greek cabinet and attended the "Te Deum" in the cathedral to-day in honor of the aniversary of Grecian independence. The day is also generally celebrated throughout

Professional Murderers Organize. Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—A group of eighteen Russian anarchists have been unearthed in this city by the police, after a search of several weeks. Immediately after the attempt of the French anarchists to blow up the police head-quarters of Paris the police authorities of both New York and Chicago have notified the local police that an organization of bomb throwers had recentbeen formed in Pittsburg, and that heir purpose was to make war on the police. The group was organized by Bauep and Nold, who were recently in the penitentiary as a complices of Bergmen. Meetings have been held nightly n a hall on Fifth avenue, and circulars ave recently been distributed calling upon the workingmen to prepare for what was termed "the approaching crisis." The meetings have been stopped and the leaders have promised to leave the city at once.

MISSOURI'S BIG TORNADO.

Further Details of the Extensive Damage Done by the Storm.

Mexico, Mo., April 12.—During the terrific storm last night the Missouri Military Academy was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Several of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. One end of the building was blown in. There came near being a disastrous panic at the opera house, where a large audience assembled, but cool heads prevailed. Several houses vere blown from their foundations, and porches, fences, etc., were demolished. At Hannibal, Mo., the severe wind last night unroofed houses, uprooted trees and did other damage. A tenement house occupied by a negro family was demolished and the ruins set on fire by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The sband and wife were badly burned and two children were severely injur-ed. At Washington, Mo., there was a violent wind storm, St. Peter's church was wrecked and much other damage

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.-Last night's storm of wind, hail and rain was the worst this city has experienced in many years. The rainfall began shortly after o'clock, and there were slight intervals f heavy hail accompanied by blasts of wind, at times reaching a velocity of 50 miles an hour, continuing till 2 a. m. The rainfall was two and a half inches. Street car traffic was almost completely stopped. The telephone service was almost entirely demoralized, and the telegraph wires in all directions were prostrated. During the heavy hail storm in the evening many carriage and cab horses were maddened by the hail falling on them. Probably most exciting occurrence of the night was the unroofing of the workhouse. It was shattered as thoroughly as if by an artillery attack. A squad of police was sent down post haste and the stitution was kept under close watch night. There was another scene of confusion at the district station, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Dayton by the fury of the wind. There were but few prisoners in the station at the time, however, and there was no se-

ones results beyond damage to the consideration of the constraint of the property of the property. No one was killed at any the of these institutions, but there were everal narrow escapes. The damage the constraint of the constr everal narrow escapes. one to property along the river front as very heavy. Lumber and merchalise, valued at thousands of dollars, were blown into the river and carried

Several large steamers several small craft were torn from their moorings and also carried down stream. All the available tugs were utilized, and after several hours of hard work they ceeded in rescuing the drifting boats.

BELGIAN STRIKERS.

Lively Scenes Between Military and Miners in Brussels.

Brussels, April 12.—The strike move ment is spreading. The metal workers, printers, lithographers and wood-workers have struck in several suburban factories, and these factories have been closed. In the provinces, and especially in the districts of Verviers and Louvain, strikes are increasing among the working people. Liege has, so far, been unaffected. Three hundred striking miners perpetrated much damage at Quaregnon, in the province of Sainaut, to-day. The strikers made an attack upon the sheds about the mouth of the pits and smashed every window in them. There were many men working in the pits who had refused to join the strikers, and the mob's efforts were directed towards them, as much as rected towards them, as much as against the owners of the pits. All sorts of rubbish, old beards, stones and dirt were thrown into the shaft, the intention of the strikers being to imprison the men in the mines. The pit officials were helpless to contend against the mob and assistance was asked from the gens d'armes. Before the officers arrived at the pit, considerable damage had been done and the mob was on the point of attacking another pit when the officers arrived. The latter at once ordered the rioters to disperse and upon their refusing to do so, attacked them with the flat sides of their swords.

The strikers finally dispersed, fearing that if they resisted the gens d'armes dirt were thrown into the shaft, the in-

that if they resisted the gens d'armes would resort to the keen edge of their weapons. Further trouble from the strikers is apprehended and a strict watch is kept on all their actions. Great activity is shown among the labor leaders. All their efforts are now directed to bringing about an enormous demonstration against the deputies for refus-ing to adopt the bill to establish universal suffrage. This refusal is a sever blow to the aspirations of the socialis tic leaders of the workingmen, who hoped that once universal suffrage was granted to be elected to the chamber by labor votes. The bill was rejected by the chamber despite the fact that the Government supported the proposa made by Deputy de Smet that the suffrage should be regulated according to the amount of rent paid by the men of

voting age.

Immediately after the assembling of the Deputies to-day an excited crowd gathered around the Palais de la Na-The incessant accession of a tion. small group soon swelled the group until it pushed out into the park and up and down the Rue Royale. The parliamentary buildings had already been surrounded by unmounted police, and as the crowd became more demonstrative a squadron of mounted police was called out and had ready to charge. out and had ready to charge. At 4 o'clock the workingmen nearest the parliament buildings raised a shout for universal suffrage and made a rush to break the police lines. The police were driven back and the men tried to push up the steps. The mounted reserves charged with dawn swords. The mob met them with repeated showers of stones, but eventually were forced back and partly dispersed. In the conflict several men were struck with stones on several men were struck with stones on the head and the rioters cut and tramp-led upon. Repeated disturbances fol-lowed in the Rue Louvain between the Palais de Nation and the Boulevard de Regent. As soon as they were disper-sed by the police the rioters tried to re-assemble and fight back with stones the attacking forces. In the district around the parliamentary buildings a number the parliamentary buildings a number of men were arrested. Less serious disturbances in other parts of the city were also followed by arrests. The Deputies adjourned the debate on the revision of the constitution until after the completion by the special committee of the examination into the plans of suffrage reform that have been submit-

The Pontypridd Explosion.

ted.

London, April 12.—The fire in the mine at Pontypridd was extinguished to-day. The gas fumes are still so ob-noxious as to drive out the explorers searching for the dead and the rescue of the living. A further search will be necessary to ascertain the full extent of the calamity. Up to 2 o'clock this morning 53 corpses have been taken from the Pontypridd pit, and the searching parties have found no signs that any of the missing miners were still ment when the bodies were brought to the surface, as the crowd that been around the pit's mouth all disappeared at nightfall, believing day further search for the bodies would be impossible before morning. The search ing party are of opinion that other bodies will be found under the debris lying everywhere in the mine. The bodie of eleven men were found huddled be The bodies hind a door in the mine, as if they had sought shelter there from a hurricaue of sparks sweeping by. Other bodies were found in the ruined stairways, where the victims were caught when trying to escape. A doctor who has examined the bodies reports that all of them died from suffocation. There were

no external injuries.

The Parisian Dynamiteurs. Paris, April 12.—The trial of the Anarchists, Francois Bricou and Mary de Lange, for having caused the explosion at the Cafe Very nearly a year ago, was continued to-day in the assize court of the Seine. Drouhet, who stole the dynamite at Soisy sur Etoiles, de-clared that he never had seen Francois. The widow of M. Very, who received mortal injuries in the explosion, testi-fied as to the condition of the cafe just before the explosion. L'Herot. waiter whom the Anarchists were pecially anxious to kill, was the next witness. He has been guarded by gens d'armes on his way to court, as an attempt upon his life was feared from the friends of Francois, and he was exceedingly nervous while on the stand. His testimony tended to prove that Meunier rather than Francois had planned and executed the dynamite plot. Madame Molard, janitress of the house where Francois lived, in the Rue Rambuleau, said that a man resembling the portrait of Meunier had called frequently on Francois. She had overheard Fran-cois threatening Very and L'Herot. The clothes which Meunier had worn were

ed yesterday by his fellow-employees with watches for himself and wife and bracelets for his daughters.

Capture His Canines.

Death-of the Assistant Secretary of the Works Department After an Operation.

Japan Assumes an Attitude of Aggression in the Islands of the Pacific.

Ottawa, April 11.-A petition will be ortawa, April 11.—A petition will be presented to the government in a few days asking the clemency of the crown in the case of a roldi. To-day the government had two brass dogs taken from Arnoldi's residence on Victoria street and placed in the customs office here, account of their being smuggled on account of their being smuggled goods. After evidence had been given before the parliamentary committe Arnoldi went and paid \$35 duty on the goods, and the money was accepted as a deposit. It is still in the hands of the government officers, who refuse to say why the dogs were seized. Mr. Macpherson, assistant secretary of the public works department, who had his arm amputated on Saturday on ac-count of a diseased bone, died this morn-

The controller of customs has decided that coal oil and tobacco may be proper-ly classed as ship's stores and entered free of duty ex warehouse. A customs ruling classes watch crowns and watch glasses as dutiable at

the rate of 25 per cent. as being parts of watches Henry Kinloch, of the interior department, formerly private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mowat, Laflamme and Sandfield Macdonald, died last night.

The Cholera Campaign Hamburg, April 11.—The senate has sent eight physicians to Cuxhayen with instructions to adopt emergetic measures against inward bound vessels infected with cholera.

Japan Seizes Spanish Property. Madrid, April 11.—Much excitement has been caused here by a dispatch to the effect that Japan has seized the Pelew Islands in the North Pacific, 450 miles off the Phillipine Islands, at the western extremity of the Caroline Archipelago, claimed to belong to Spain. The islands were claimed by the Spaniards by right of discovery. The governor of by right of discovery. The governor of the Phillipine Islands has sent a cable dispatch, asking for reinforcements, whether with the object of attacking the Japanese or not, is not stated. Pelew Islands have about 10,000 inhabitants, and are very fertile. The alleged action of the Japanese is regarded as a sign that that country intends to encroach on

The Hull Strikers.

Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

London, April 11.—Joseph Wilson, president of the sailors' and firemen's union, is taking an active part in behalf of the strikers at Hull. He has gone to Cardiff to enlist the dock laborers and sailors' and firemen's unions in their behalf. He has great influence with the men and there is every evidence that the shipping trade of Cardiff is about to become involved in the strugle with the sailors' and firemen's union. The latter have demanded an increase in wages to go into effect to-day, and threaten to block the sailing of every vessel unless their demands are complied with.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Memory of the Father of Democracy Kept Green.

New York, April 13.—Democrats throughout the United States, by receptions, banquets and public gatherings, celebrate today the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. According to advices received by the National Association of Democratic Clubs, the observance of the day will be more general on the part of local clubs in all sections of the country than in any previous year. Some time ago the association issued an address recommending that the exercises of the day take the form of a kind of jubilee of victorious Democracy. The idea caught like wild-fire. The spirit of the address is contained in the following:—

"The time is peculiarly appropriate for a general renewal of our devotion to the principles of Jefferson. For the first time since the civil war the Democratic party has returned to power in all political branches of the general government. We have professed the purity, simplicity and frugality of Jefferson and his Democratic associates. Let us, the Democratic people, see as best we may that these professions are redeemed by our public servants. The Republican party, by its excesses, invited the most sweeping condemnation ever visited upon any party in America. It has been displaced and the Democratic party restored, because the people at large desire the pure, just, and constitutional government which Jefferson and his disciples gave them, and which we have promised them."

Washington, D.C., April 13.—The Univer-Washington, D.C., April 13.—The Univer

washington, D.-., April 18.—The order sity Club will celebrate Jefferson's birthday to-night with a grand banquet under the auspices of the Alumni of the University of Virginia. The speakers will include Dr. Randolph, director of the Board of Visitors; Dr. Barringer, of the University faculty and ex-Congressman Converse of Visitors; Dr. Barringer, of the University faculty, and ex-Congressman Converse of Ohio, secretary of the Nicaragua Canal Company, who will speak on that subject. Ann Arbor, Mich., April 13.—The University of Michigan Democratic Club is keeping open house this afternoon in celebration of Jefferson's birthday. At the banquet to-night Vice-President Stevenson; Congressman Wilson of West Virginia; Mc-Millan, of Tennessee, and Warren of New York, together with Whig G. Ewing of Chicago, will be among the principal speakers. W. L. Bordeaux, president of the club, will preside, and Edwin F. Bull of Grand Rapids officiate as toast-master.

THE KING OF CHEATS.

J. Spencer Balfour, Whose "Operations" Exceeds \$10,000,000.

London, April 13.—In the course of a case now in progress of trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, the fact has accidentally leaked out that two of the best detectives of Scotland Yard, and who are well acquainted in the United States, have been in that country for over a month on the track of J. Spencer Balfour, the ex-member of Parliament who, as managing director of the Liberator Permanent Building Society, conspired with several others of its officers to foist upon it forged notes to a total of nearly \$200,000, thus bringing about its collapse. Two of his associates cois threatening Very and L'Herot. The clothes which Meunier had worn were produced and Madame Molard identified them as having been worn by Francois and subsequently by Meunier, to whom he lent them. "This is mere servants' gossip," exclaimed Francois. "If I had applied to them they would have been swearing I was the most honest man in the world." This exclamation caused much laughter, which increased during the indignant denials of the janitress that she allowed her judgment to be influenced by tips. The trial was then adjourned.

Toronto, April 11.—Mr. G. H. Eaton, master carbuilder of the C. P. R. here, who has been promoted to the company's shops at Hochelega, was piecented yesterday by his fellow-employees with restrictions. The foliation of the N.P.R. is over from water Oaks of the N.P.R. is over from the Oaks of the

BRASS DUGS CONFISCATED.

M. H. Cowan and Mrs. Cowan returned from the Sound fast evening.
O. C. Hastings and wife returned from Port Townsend last evening.
Carl Lowenberg, German consul, has left for Europe. During his absence Mr. J. A.
T. Caton will act as consul.
A. St. G. Hammersley is down from Vancouver.

The Hull Strike.

London, April 12.—What little change there is to-day in the strike situation at Hull is in favor of the masters. The Shipping Federation, which is an organization of shipowners, claims that it controls more than twice the number of non-union dock laborers necessary for the handling of cargoes. The strikers have made no further attempt to create disorders. They are evidently planning a winning game and hope that a general strike will be ordered by the Dock Laborers' Union. Already dozens of the unionists have returned to work and to-day several more applied for and were given tickets by the Shipping Federation entitling them to enter and work upon the wharves. The Hull Strike.

Spanish Mill Disaster. Madrid, April 12.—There was an explosion in the Sala Caladia Company's mills in Mataro this morning. The roof of the building was blown off and struck the ground more than a hundred yards from the foundations. The walls were rent and most of the flooring collapsed. All the men employed by the company were at work when the explosion oc-curred. Most of them went down in the wreck. The fire which broke out immediately after the explosion was extinguished and the work of rescue was begun at once. The dead bodies of nine workmen and the manager have been removed from the ruins. Fifty men are trying to recover the rest of the bodies. The number of the dead is not yet known.

KOOTENAY NUGGETS.

Rapid Disappearance of the Snow---Enormous River Traffic Expected.

The Nelson brought 67 passengers to Kaslo on her first trip; 40 on her second. Harold Selous is once more at home. He says that the West Kootenay contingent in Victoria did their best to counteract the severe cold of the last winter.

R. W. Rathbone, New Denver, reports work shut down on the Mountain Boomer for want of grub. He considers the prospects of Four-Mile camp to be excellent for the coming summer. In his opinion snow-shoes are very nearly over for the year, the rapid thaw in January having brought down a great deal of the snow.

The extensions of the Mountain Chief have been sold for good figures. Regarding one of these there was a jumping case at the last County Court which was dismissed in a very summary manner by Judge Walkem. The defendant is now richer by something between \$5000 and \$10,000.

J. C. Rykert says that the Kootenay Rec amation works have the machinery for a floating dredge, and will do work this summer on a big scale. The largest consignment of freight which ever passed through the custom house was on board the Nelson on her first trip.

The outlook for Goat River and Duck creek mining districts is good this year. N. S. Dodds and partner have a property on Duck Creek called the Lizard which presents one of the finest showings in the country. Mr. Rykert may be obliged shortly to abandon the West for the more civilized East.

Captain Fitzstubes returned on Thursday The Nelson brought 67 passengers to

civilized East. Captain Fitzstubbs returned on Thursday

shortly to abandon the West for the more civilized East.

Captain Fitzstubbs returned on Thursday evening from a visit to the boundary line, where he has had again to interfere between the Indians and the Reclamation Company. Captain Fitzstubbs informed them that the work must go on, that they would be compensated for any damage done to their property, and that if they did any damage themselves to the company's works they would certainly be punished. This formed the basis of an agreement which the Indians swore on the crucifix they would observe. The present trouble arose from the action of an old Indian who saw a way of obtaining compensation by erecting a house on the line of the ditching operations. Captain Fitzstubbs maintained his stand on the agreement to which the tribe had bound themselves, and resisted all attempts to introduce side issues. He refused to allow the house builder's claims for compensation. At this the speculator grew hostile and impertinent, but both he and the chief steadfastly refused to cross the boundary line and argue their case on British soil. They had a suspicion of what was really the case, that Captain Fitzstubbs had handcuffs in his pocket, and would have brought them to Nelson had they not shown themselves amenable to the conditions of their previous agreement.

The steamer Nelson returned from Bonner's Ferry on Monday evening, bringing with her 67 passengers, most of them for Kaslo, and the largest amount of freight which ever passed through the customs at the boundary line. The rapid disappearance of the ice was a surprise to everyone. Captain Troup, who had opportunities of knowing what the ice up and carried it off in a single day.

The new boat at Bonner's Ferry is making good progress, as are the repairs on

a single day. The new boat at Bonner's Ferry is mak-

a single day.

The new boat at Bonner's Ferry is making good progress, as are the repairs on the Spokane; when these are completed the Spokane will have considerably more saloon accommodation than before. It is expected that there will be normous traffic over the Bonner's Ferry route this year, and active competition between the owners of the new boat and the C. and K.

The steamers Nelson and Spokane will shortly be fitted with 6000 candle power electric search lights. The plants have been ordered from Wisconsin, where they make a specialty of manufacturing search lights for use on the Mississippi river steamers. Those ordered for the C. and K. Steam Navigation Company will be the exact counterpart of the ones in use there. The machinery is on its way in by Bonner's Ferry, over the Great Northern, and it is expected that the boat will be fitted up by the 10th of this month.

Vienna, April 10.—Great excitement has been caused by an attempt to assassinate Cardinal Vaszary, primate of Hungary. The cardinal was walking with his secretary when a well-dressed young man rushed upon him and made a desperate attempt to stab him with a knife. The cardinal stepped to one side, evading the blows of the assassin, while the secretary received two severe stabs at the hands of the desperado. The would-be murderer was arrested, but refused to give any information as to his motive or identity. Cardinal Vaszary was unhurt. There seems to be no doubt that the attempt to murder the cardinal was prompted by the intense struggle now going on in Hungary in relation to civil marriage and the baptism of children of mixed marriages in which the cardinal is looked upon as the leader of the ecclesiastical party. In the present instance the assallant appears to be a fanatic. Attempted Assassination

The Dangers of Royalty.

The Dangers of Royalty.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving yesterday afternoon, an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage, brandishing a revolver, and before the police could pursue him, fired a shot, which passed several feet above the King's head. The young man was arrested and imprisoned. The attempt of the police to keep the matter as quiet as possible, resulted, says the dispatch, in the circulation of a report that the young man merely ran with his cane raised toward the carriage. e young man merely ran with his cane sed toward the carriage.

Behring Sea Dispute. Behring Sea Dispute

London, April 10.—A blue book containing the American counter case in the Behring Sea dispute has been issued. The false transaction in the American evidence is described under the heading "Imposition practised upon the United States." The statement concludes thus:—"In partly staying their action the United States will at the same time introduce such criticisms upon or rebutting evidence to the British case as may seem called for."

Columbus' Caravel at Cuba. Havana, April 10.—The caravel Santa Maria arrived this afternoon. More than 20,000 persons were on the wharf and beach cheering her as she entered the harbor in tow of the warship Jorge Juan, which brought her from Cape May, S.E.

Walter Oaks of the N.P.R. is over from Tacoma.

Mrs. E. A. Jenns of New Westminster is The wood merchants have cornered all the wood in western Ontario, and the price in Hamilton has been advanced fifty cents.

THE IRISH BU L.

sion was resumed on the motion for the second reading of the Irish home rule bill. The first speaker was Her-bert W. Paul, Liberal M. P. for South Edinburgh. Mr. Paul did not fill the benehes, and it was not until Hon. Joseph Chamberlain rose that the members hurried in the house and assumed an espect of interest and attention.

Mr. Chamberlain said the bill proposed to establish a brand new constitution for Ireland. The prime minister asked them, continued Mr. Chamberlain, when the controversy would be settled definite conclusion? Next, the honwhen the controversy would be settled if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, could the bill settle the controversy? Was not Mr. Gladstone in too great a hurry? Was he competent to deal with the Irish difficulty? A new era had opened for Ireland with the disestablishment of the Irish church, and then the agrarian question had been partially settled. Time ught to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of these measures; but the Prime Minister said that Ireland was still discontented and that no progress towards conciliation had been made. If such was the case, then the prediction of the Prime Minister regard-ing measures he had already promoted for Ireland had proved fallacious and threw discredit on his predictions in rethrew discredit on his predictions in regard to the present measure giving Ireland a separate legislature. Probably, added Mr. Chamberlain, the people of England would accept the bill if they knew that it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) But he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority and treated the most influential and prosperous section of the Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that portion of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland alone but England equally had reason to dread the result of the measure. The whole of the property classes, continued Mr. Chamberlain, whatever their religion, were op-posed to the bill. Had the Prime Minster, he asked, ever known any state to succeed when the government was opposed to a majority of the classes owning property? Even the Nationalists accepting the measure did not admit that was a finality. He challenged the rish leaders to say whether they acepted the principles in the bill affirming the veto of the crown on the advice of a British Ministry and preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with exernal trade.

financial clauses rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with Imperial policy cepted as final? There was absolute-nothing final about the bill. As soon the Irish Parliament should be formed they would require to be patched up again. Did anybody consider the so-called safe-guards in the bill worth anything if the majority was determined to disregard them. True, the British Pariament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise. (Conservative cheers.) The only safeguard the government had, continued Mr. Chamberlain, was the good feeling of the Irish leaders and people, and, if the government had the courage of their convictions, they they ought to sweep away the so-called safe-guards in the bill, but probably Mr. Hadstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was of plunder, and marching through rapine to the disemberment of the Empire. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer ounced them as preaching the doctrines within their narrow means, yet healthy The present and cheerful. of treason and murder. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had said that if the police should be placed in the hands of an elective body, the landlords might whistle for their rents, and be glad if they escaped with a whole skin. The present Secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen throughout his life than consent to confide the lives and liberties of a lawabiding population to a Parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. He would not say that Parliament. He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against her, out it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's op-ponent, thus really exposing the English to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now proforeign war. Mr. Gladstone now pro-fessed boundless faith in the Irish peoole; but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and the life of the nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of men and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass and they escaped disaster

Were these taken as final, or were the

fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding ad-Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish peo-ple, he said, hailed the bill as a pledge vantages. that their aspirations would be satisfied if they would accept it as a message of Rule bill, nevertheless they accepted it generally as an honest settlement of the question. As far as the Irish party could duestion. As fair and the rest of the foresee, it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried the Prime Minister would win the undying gratitude of millions of men. (Prolonged

and disgrace, the government would still

William Redmond, leader of the Par-nellites, said that the bill had been dis-cussed sufficiently by the House. Noth-ing was to be gained by a prolonged de-bate. He ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from the Catholics.
Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for
Scotland, who followed Mr. Redmond, made an elaborate defence of the bill. After a speech by Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, who prophesied that the bill would be rejected, an adjournment was taken.

THE SEAL ARBITRATION

A Brief Discussion on the Treaty in the British House of Commons.

In the imperial house of commons, In the imperial house of commons, upon the vote for diplomatic services, Mr. T. G. Bowles occupied the best part of an hour explaining why he wished to reduce the vote of £4,000 on account of the Behring Sea arbitration. Sir Edward Grey (under secretary of foreign affairs) dealing at first with the suggested coercion of the colonies, pointed out that Canada was represented on the arbitration board and sented on the arbitration board and bore part of the expense, and he thought it was a reflection on the loyalty of the colony when the hon. member pre-supposed that if in the result the verdict should not be in accordance with her ented on the arbitration board

Joseph Chamberlain Fas Sundry Objections to Offer.

London, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the house of commons to-day when the second discussion was resumed on the motion for cess to the knowledge which they would presently have as to the habits of the animals. The joint commissioners sent out had investigated this question carefully on the spot; they had presented reports, which would be laid before the court of arbitration; and the government was willing to publish those reports as soon as consent was obdefinite conclusion? Next, member suggested surrender, but this the government were not prepard to do. The hon, member also said the government should go to war, but this stép, also, they were not prepared to undertake. Even if it were wished to dismiss arbitration and adopt some other alternative it would be too late to raise such a discussion as this, considering how far arbitration had gone. But there was no party in that house who wished to interfere with arbitration. (Hear, hear.) Even to enter into a discussion of the arbitration would leave themselves open to a suspicion that they were dissatisfied with the arbitrators, or that they were not prepar-ed to abide by the decision, or that they had discovered some point of weak-ness in their case. He did not believe that the house of commons is!t any want of confidence in the arbitrators, or that they had any idea of giving to the United States the impression that they did not intend to be bound by the decision. (Hear, hear.) On these grounds he asked the committee not to enter into a discussion, but to allow the vote to pass, and so sanction an arrangment entered into by the late

and carried on by the present govern-ment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. W. Lowther, ex-under secretary for foreign affairs, only rose to concur in the suggestion as to the undesirability of continuing the discussion. They and absolute confidence in the justice of their position, and they had equa confidence that the arbitrators would their best to administer justice and settle for all time the unhappy differences that had arisen between them-selves and the United States. (Hear,

The amendment was by leave with

drawn.

HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN.

The Peabody and Other Efforts to Im-

prove Them. The question of providing homes for the workingmen of Philadelphia has been largely solved by her building as-sociations. The result is that this this city has the largest number of hous's owned by workingmen in any of the great industrial centres of this country or abroad. There still remains. too poorly paid or too improvident to own their homes or even to rent a house for their families. To meet their eases and to raise the "slums" from their wretched condition the Beneficent Building association and a few good men and women have been working to supplant hovels and crowded tenements by de-cent homes. Recently it has been proposed to build a large apartment house on the plan adopted in Brooklyn, in which workmen can rent apartments at moderate rates and get decent homes unsanitary hovels in the miserable manoeuvering to give the government of Ireland. These were the men about ed to live to be near their work. This whom he formerly said that they preach- plan has naturally astracted attention were to the efforts made in other find the best solution of the difficult question of how to provide decent, comfortable homes for the poorest

> The largest thd most important as well as the most successful operation
> of this kind is that of the Peabody do nation fund, endowed by the late George Peabody, for London. Begun during his lifetime, in 1865, it has gone steadily on in its beneficent work, and from Mr. Peabody's own munificent endowment of \$2,500,000, with one generous gift of over \$50,000 from an anonymous friend and the increase of the capital, due to its careful management, the fund at the close of 1891 represented an expenditure of over \$6,000,000, with which the Peabody trust has provided for the poor of London 11,273 rooms, besides bathrooms, laundries and wash houses, ocupied by 20,269 persons, living in 5,-070 separated dwellings—75 of four rooms, 1,788 of three rooms, 2,402 of two roms and 805 of one room, at an average rent for each room of less than 27 cents per week, for each dwelling not much over \$1 per week. Eighteen sections of London have thus been provided with homes and the annual reports show the employment of the tenants—their average weekly earnings were less than \$6—and the increased birth rate and the decreased death rate of these well-

the decreased death rate of these well-apointed homes.

This splendid benefaction is managed by six trustees, one the United States minister, the other friends and sons of friends and relatives of Mr. Peabody—a son-in-law of the late J. S. Morgan succeeded that gentleman, who was Mr. Peabody's successor in this banking house. As evidence of the good management is the fact that the expenses of caring for this great fund in 1891 were less than \$7,000, while the income was \$320,000, of which \$150,000 if they would accept it as a message was added to the capital, thus learning peace. The predictions that they would misuse it to foment discord and would misuse it to foment discord and would grow with the needs of the great would grow with the needs of the grow would grow with the grow would grow with the grow would grow with t come was \$320,000, of which \$150,000 by those mistaking the present methods of the Irish nation. He could not say that the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the Home would grow with the needs of the great city of London. The work thus set on foot by Mr. Peabody has been carried on in other parts of London and in most of the great English and Scotch cities often largely by municipal grants, for it is found that such investments prove to be of the highest value in ele-vating the condition of the working population and in diminishing the death rate, sickness, crime and pauperism. In this country similar work has been "carried on in different cities—in New York by Messrs. Cutting, Vanderbilt and their associates in one neighbor-hood; by Mr. Felix Adler and his friends in another and in Brooklyn by Mr. White in one part of the city and by Mr. Platt in another, with very good re-

sults.

In Boston the Boston Co-operative Building Company has recently issued its twenty-second annual report, giving the details of its fifty houses in that city and sixteen in the neighborhood, and its newest operation, a hollow square of four blocks of houses, twenty-four in all, making twenty-six houses, with 960 rooms, in which there live 255 families and 799 persons, at weekly rents varying from 68 cents to \$1.16. All this was done with a capital of \$219,000, and loans of \$113,000, against which the assets amount to nearly \$394,000 for 1892 a dividend of 6 per cent was paid and nearly \$5,000 carried to the surplus. In city and sixteen in the neighborhood, nearly \$5,000 carried to the surplus. In this, as in London, the best results have been obtained from buildings that gave the occupants the nearest approach bossible to independent homes

The Meekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Many competent judges have already concluded that the United States has little prospect of making good i's Behring Sea pretensions before the arbitration board at Paris. Of course arbitrations are proverbially uncertain, and all forecasts of this particular booy's judgment may be falsified by the event, but it is hardly possible to believe that the arbitrators will allow Uncle Sem's of it. But his vote will decide the quespretension to exclusive powers in Behring Sea or his claim to exclusive proprietary rights in connection with the seal herd. As a review of the question and an index of eastern opin on. the following article in the Montreal Ga-

zette may be quoted: "Without attempting to anticipate a judgment, which must shortly, in the course of events, be rendered and made public, we may allow ours lyes the liberty of saying that the case for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration, so far as it has been outlined in our despatches, is glaringly weak and must be disappointing to all who laid any stress on the claim of the republic. There is not even the pretence of an argument in support of the rights alleged to have been transferred by Russia to the United States in 1887 beyond sia to the United States in 1887 beyond what the newspapers have repeated ad nauseam. As for the denial of England's protest against Russia's claim it is too late in the day for such negation. Any citizen of the United States who chooses to consult Robert Greenhow's "History of Oregon and California and the other Territories of the Northwest Coast of America" (Boston, Little & Brown, 1845), a work prepared during Brown, 1845), a work prepared during the controversy on the "Oregon ques-tion" will find the whole problem of the ons of England, Spain, Russia and the United States to the waters of the Pacific ocean, as well as the North Pacific coast, thoroughly and elaborately examined. We have already given a synopsis of Mr. Greenhow's clear account of the discussion that ensued when in 1822 the Chevalier de Polatica presented the claims of the Czar's government, and it may suffice to recall the summing-up of Mr. J. Q. Adams that "the citizens of the United States would remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no effect would be given to a

prohibition manifestly incompatible with their rights." What we would now call attention to is an incident of the arbitration which, as long ago as the middle of last November, put an entirely new aspect on the United States' side of the controversy and compelled the department of state to acknowledge that a mass of information which had been furnished by a so-called expert, and on which rewas at first placed in the formulation of the American argument, tura-ed out to be deliberately false. Who-ever has followed the history of Alaska and its development, since the transfer of that vast boreal region to the United States, must have frequently met with the name of Ivan Petroff as an authority for data concerning both the Russian company and its auccessor and the course of the fur seal hunt in recent years. Not without hunt in recent years. Not without reason was Petroff looked upon as an expert on the subject of Alaska, for he is said to have lived there, under his native country's administration, and later under that of the Washington au-thorities, for a period of some forty years. When the San Francisco company was organized he was in great all points in which the new corporation was concerned, and his pen was in urgent demand with publishers of statistical, geographical and historical works, whenever Alaska was in question. But those who have read the writings of Monsieur "Lanin" cannot have forgotten his back-handed compliments to Russian veracity and will not be surprised that M. Petroff rewarded the confidence re-posed in him by wholesale falsification. The discovery was made while the United States case was being prepared. Petroff had, on acount of his repute as on matters Alaskan, been summoned to the capital to help in exdocuments relating to sealing and to furnish data on the subject. One of the special attorneys engaged by the government came upon an error in these and further enquiry led to the revelation of false statements that were pronounced by legal opinion to have been deliberately made with invent to

Petroff was sent about his business and the officials, astounded at the dis-closure of a pitfall, the later exposure of which would have had serious and awkward consequences, hastened to lay the whole matter before Sir Julian Pauncefote. Mr. Secretary Poster confessed that it was mortifying to to make such an avowal, as l'etroff's information had been made the basis certain arguments in the United States case. It was, indeed, attempted subsequently to reduce the importance of the false data on the bearing of astray in our ideas of "parliamentary the case, but the fact that Petroff was language" if it is allowable for an honthe mainstay of the government in get-ting up its plea, and that the discovery of his untrustworthiness causel consternation, in the state department, makes any later attempt to believe its significance of small avail. The sommary of he American case that has been published in the papers fully bears out this conclusion. No weaker plea has been put forward in recent one of the parties in an international dispute.'

It is to be supposed that Petroff was also the author of mistranslations of Russian documents which have been referred to as forming part of the United States' case. This has not been specifically stated, but it is a plain inference from his close connection with | charitable have concluded that the Minthe work of the American agents. There is one strange feature of Petroff's case, namely, that no explanation of his conduct has yet appeared. What inducement had he to falsification, and by whom was it offered? Or, had he no inducement at all, except the indulgence of a love of crookedness for its own sake? It is somewhat curious

point in the course of the discussion. Some of our contemporaries across the line have been quoting as significant an article that appeared in a recent number of an American-Norwegian paper. The writer of this article assumes that the arbitrators will be guided by sentiment and not by logic in coming to a decision, and he thence infers that the two British arbitrators and the Italian will fawor the Canadian side, while the two Americans and the Frenchman will be ranged on the side of the United States. The decision in that case will be left to the Norwegian arbitrator, of whom the writer thus speaks:

that nothing has been said on this

'If he were a representative of the democracy of Norway Judge Gram would probably stretch some doctrines of international law, if necessary, in

order to give the victory to Uncle Sam, for the people of Norway are republican at heart, and admire the great republic of the west. But Judge Gram represents the views of the business men in the large cities, who sustain close commercial relations with England, and who are anything but admirers of a republican form of government. Judge Gram, moreover, was for several years president of the international court at Alexandria, Egypt, a position which brought him into frequent contact with the English government. If he is in doubt as to the legal aspect of the case it is difficult to guess which side will get the benefit

If the question were to be decided by sentiment or feelings of friendliness this Norwgian writer's conclusions would no doubt be correct, but there is no good reason to believe that this will be the case. Until there is some evidence to the contrary we must assume that the arbitrators will be guided by the law and the equity of the case and not by prejudice. For our own part, we see no reason for supposing that the French and Italian representatives on the board will, as a matter of course, be ranged on opposite sides of the question. There is, nevertheless, a certain amount of comfort in this Norwegian writer's conclusion that if the decision does happen to be left in the hands of Judge Gram it will likely be given in

CANADIANS IN THE STATES.

The latest census bulletin, No. 357, issued at the Washington census bureau, gives details in regard to the Canadians who have become residents of the U. ed States. The total number of him tives of this country who have crossed the border is about one million, or just one-fifth of the present population of Canada. This does not include the descendants of Canada, born in the States, as they are classed in the census as natives of that country. The natives of Canada constitute a tenth part of the total foreign-born population of the States, and the foreign population is put down at 15 per cent of the whole people. Another fact in regard to the Canadian element is noted, namely, that it is not scattered widely, but is conceutrated in certain districts and cities, chiefly in the north and In all the southern states northwest. there are only 13,000 natives of the Dominion, but in the far west the numbers are comparatively small. But in the New England States, in Michigan, in New York and in Dakota they are an They number important element. more than 200,000 in Massachusetts. 180,000 in Michigan, and 93,000 in New York. In Maine of a foreign-born total of 78,000 not less than 52,000 are Canadians. In New Hampshire of 73,000 foreign born, 46,000 are Canadians. In Vermont, out of 44,000 foreign born, 25,000 are Canadians. Turning to the cities it is found that Lowell, Mass., has 15,742 Canadians, and Manchester, N. S., 12,391 Canadians. Detroit has 18,000 Canadian-born inhabitants to 7.500 Irish-born. Duluth has 3.700 Canadians to 1.600 Germans and 760 Irish. Seattle has 2,700 Canadians, Tacoma has 2,000. Denver has 2,700. St. Paul has 4.800 and Minneapolis 7.700 Manifestly if all the natives of Canada and all their descendants who now help to swell the population of the United States were domiciled in their own country they would make a vast difference in its rate of development. But they are gone from us and are not at all likely to return. The worst of it is that too many others are still following their example, as reports show aimost daily. There is a slight backward flow to our side of the boundary, but it is scarcely noticeable alongside the exodus in the other direction. It is surely time for the N. P. to be up and doing.

There were two remarkable features of yesterday's debate in the Legislative Assembly. In the first place, there was a striking amount of heat displayed by nembers of the Government over the statement that "ugly rumors" had been floating around in connection with the Canada Western project. In the second place, the warmth of the Ministers' feelings led them to the use of decidedly strong language. We are very far astray in our ideas of "parliamentary orable member to call another a "contemptible cur" and "coward" and tell him that he is engaged in "dirty" work. Still, Mr. Speaker seemed to consider these expressions as quite legitimate, since he failed to rebuke those who employed them. No such terms could be thrown across the floor of the House of Commons, but then there may be different standards for "parliamentary language." And why should Premier Davie have flown into such a grand rage at the mere mention of "ugly rumors?" Is it impossible that such rumors can float around without burting him? People who are not at all un isterial wrath was too easily aroused on that occasion, and that members of the Government would have done better to have shown themselves less sensitive

Mr. Grant explained in the House that a headline in the Times, which stated that he had fallen bodily into the arms of Mr. Davie, was inaccurate. The Times is rather pleased to know that Mr. Grant thought it worth his while to deny the soft impeachment. It is an evidence that he felt ashamed of the association. But, better than a blank denial, would be a consistent course in the House. A representative elected by opposition votes and on a distinct opposition platform, cannot vote confidence in the Government without sacrificing his reputation as a politician. There are, however, more members of the House than Mr. Grant who forget that they are only delegates entrusted with the responsible duty of placing on record the views of their constituents.

More Survivors Arrive San Francisco, April 11.—The steamer Coronado arrived this morning was 18 survivors of the ship King James. Coronado arrived this morning with

Further Particulars of the Great Welsh Mining Disaster.

PROBABLY HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

The Debate on the Home Rule Bill Still Going On in London.

ttempted Assassination of a Cardinal---The Future Pope to be Induced to Enter Politics --- Terrible Sufferings From Famine in Russia--- A General Strike Ordered in Belgium.

London, April 11.-Later advices from Pontyridd do not lighten the calamity. and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners. The pits were worked in sections, one being above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section 70 men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip, led by a miner who knew the roads. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through the fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and all were terribly exhausted. They brought no news as to those who were left behind, but, on the contrary, expressed the opinion that all those in the mine had perished.

At 6 o'clock this evening it is still impossible to obtain more details of the accident in the Pontyridd coal mine. The first alarm was given at 2:30 this afternoon. The sparks from an engine in a four-foot seam are supposed to have ignited a pile of cotton waste. The flames spread to the woodwork and finally ignited the inflammable gas in the seam. Flames and smoke gave to the 200 men at work in the seam the first warning of approaching danger. All ran towards the landing; many being overtaken by the fire and smoke, fell and perished. A few of the men who were in the seam at the time of the explosion reached the larding. At the entrance to the shaft a rescuing party was formed by the pit surveyor. The party got as far as the landing at the seam where the fire started, but was driven back almost immediately by the dense smoke issuing from the seam. The surveyor took the men to the surface and after a half hour's rest they went down again forced their way ten yards into the workings. They found four dead bodies which they brought to the surface with them. Attempts to go further into the workings were in vain, as the woodwork was burning and large masses of the ruins were falling in constantly from the roof. One of the rescue party who

ventured too far was killed. The men who saved themselves imme liately after the fire broke out were too much confused and frightened to give the positions of the workmen. They cannot give any clear account of the distri-bution of the miners, and the work of escue must therefore proceed under all the difficulties of uncertainty. Not only were the miners' families at the pits but also the miners who were saved and the men of the other shifts. There are numerous volunteers to undertake the work of rescuing so soon as it becomes possible. At present the flames and smoke would render any such undertakpossible. ings in vain, if not fatal to the party making the descent. Moreover, all those below must have suffocated or burned to death. Hand grenades and barrels of water and pipes attached to the fire en-gines on the surface are being used to extinguish the flames in the mine. In two sections of the mine the fire has been put out. The extinction of flames has been followed in each case. however, by the accumulation of gas, and it is feared that explosions may fol low shortly. Another attempt to enter the seam in which the fire started has proved futile. The rescuing party saw six other dead bodies. They were vented by the smoke and heat from reaching them. Where the fire had been extinguished they were also unable to make any progress, as they could not remain in the foul atmosphere. The number of men still in the mines cannot b ascertained, although it is known to be above 50. There is a trifling hope that There is a trifling hope that some of them found refuge at such a distance from the burning sections that they are still alive. midnight the fire was again burn-

ing in all sections of the mine near the shaft. The service pipe which was used o pour water into the mine had burst difficulties in the way of quenching the fire have increased greatly, and the escue of the men below is regarded as hopeless.

Sugar Shark Spreckels. Francisco, April 11.—Claus Spreckles is going down on the steamer Australia, which is to sail to-morrow for Honolulu. One of his sons and two daughters, with Mrs. Spreckles, will accompany him. They will go direct to their home at Honolulu, and intend to emain there for two or three months. Spreckles said this afternoon that his visit had nothing to do with Hawai

A CARDINAL'S ESCAPE.

Discharged Cellarer Attempted

to Even Matters Up a Little. Vienna, April 11.—Conflicting reports have been circulated regarding the tempt yesterday to assassinate Car-dinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary. The first report of the affair had it that the attempted murder was the work of who was opposed to the Cardnal because of the stand the latter took in regard to the questions at issue be-tween church and state. This report proves to have been erroneous. best informed sources it is learned that the attack was made Cardinal in his palace in Pesth, and that his assailant was named Cholics, who had been employed in the palace as a cellar man, but who had been It appears he was desirous of being reinstated in his position and. to gain his end, prepared an application, which he presented to the Cardinal in his office in the palace. The Cardinal read the application; then, being ignorments of the case, informed ant of the Cholics that he must consult with the

household officials before he gave a de cided answer to the request. Cholics had evidently counted upon the Cardinal deciding the matter off hand, and when His Emmence indicated that he would have to look into the case Cholics became insanely enraged. He Cholics became insanely enraged. He drew a carving knife which he had concealed about his person and made a desperate lunge at the Cardinal, who had been standing at his desk, but who had arisen during the conversation. Quick as the would be assassin was in his movements the Cardinal was quick-er, and evaded the blow aimed at him springing around the corner of the Cardinal's secretary, was sitting at the desk, and the moment he realized that an attack had been made upon His Eminence he sprang to his feet and rushed toward the infuriated ex-cellar-

man and the Cardinal, just as Cholics started toward the Cardinal to again attempt to stab him. Cholics was absolutely blind with rage. Dr. Kehl, attempt to stab him. Choics was absolutely blind with rage. Dr. Kohl, intent upon saving the life of the Cardinal, heroically grasped and held Cholics fast. In the struggle the broadbladed knife struck him, inflicting five severe wounds on the shoulder. The noise of the struggle was heard by the Vargabada, who was in the anteroom awaiting an audience with the Cardinal. awaiting an audience with the Cardinal. He called for help and was responded to by a number of the palace servants. Together they rushed into the room where Dr. Kohl, despite his wounds, was still holding Cholics, and preventing him from reaching the Cardinal. The would be assessing the Cardinal. would be assassin was grasped by the servants. He struggled desperately, but was quickly overpowered, kicking and biting and saying that he wanted to kill the Cardinal. He was taken out of the palace and delivered to the parameters. of the palace and delivered to the police. Even after he was locked up he acted in a violent manner and declared that he still desired to take the Cardin-

The whole trouble, it appears, was ndirectly the Cardinal's generosity. He is immensely popular with the poor people; his beneficence and lavish charities involved him in many troubles, which, added to the fact that his predecessor had impoverished the see to enable him had impoverished the see to enable film to send a large contribution to Rome, compelled Cardinal Vaszary to instruct the steward of his household to reduce the number of palace employees. Cholics was one of those discharged, and his loss of employment embittered him towards the Cardinal.

The Pope in Politics.

London, April 11.—A despatch from Rome states that the Italian govern-ment intend, upon the occasion of the holding of the next papal conclave, to issue a brochure entitled "Il papa deve essere Italiano," declaring that the next pope ought to overthrow the democratic policy established by the present pope and be reconciled with the quiringle (The work it is inal. The work, it is said, will also declare that Pope Leo's successor should favor the alliance between Germany. Austria and Italy. The despatches add that in official circles it is greatly feared that Pope Leo's successor will be a foreigner. The Liberals at the be a foreigner. The Liberals at the Vatican laugh at the idea of the proposed brochure having any effect. ecclesiastical authorities believe that the democratic policy of the Pope has ob-tained such a firm footbold upon the minds of the people that it will come traditional and other popes

A PACT OF PEACE.

Michael Davitt Thus Refers to the Great Home Rule Bill.

London, April 11.-The first speaker in the House of Commons to-day on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill, was Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, who earnestly opposed the bill. He was followed by Michael Davitt, M. P. for North Meath, who made a forcible speech in favor of the measure. Mr. Davitt said that the bill would be accepted by thirthat the bill would be accepted as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen million teen million teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen million teen million teen million teen millions of the Irish race as a pact teen million teen of peace to be honorably observed. He had changed his opinion since 1886 and now strongly supported the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. The bill was a compromise and not the result of a revolution, and therefore the friends of peace in and and England took it as containing all the conditions of lasting union. The Irish, Mr. Davitt continued, did not wish Home Rule to cost the British Parlia-a single penny, and they would not shirk their fair share of Imperial expenditure. In regard to the landlord and propertied classes, surely the Nationalists, who were desirous of making Ireland prosperous under self-government, could be trusted not to perpetrate injustice upon any class whose ruin would involve the

leasures affecting the land. Many Liberal members of Parliament have signed a paper requesting Mr. Gladstone on Friday to put the closure the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill. Sixty Radical members of the House of Commons met this evening and resolved to abstain from participating in the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill after to-morrow.

any class whose ruin would involve the ruin of the country. Mr. Davitt added

tionalists would very carefully deal with

but he was certain that the Na-

that he had little love for Irish

Terrible Suffering in Russia. Moscow, April 11.—The famine in the European part of the government of Perm is worse than ever before. People are dying by hundreds in the smaller villages. The people have ceased trying to bury all the bodies. Relatives of the dead are very often too weak to provide burial for the dead, and so leave the bodies lying on the roofs of the houses. Despite the severity of the aw against secret societies and hibition of the collection of funds, save through officials, private associations are forming to secure food and clothing for the sufferers. The associations, although quite inadequate, give the only relief which the peasants can obtain. The state committee has been dissolved, and the provincial authorities have taken steps to reorganize. It is estimated that 252,000,000 pounds of grain are required to alleviate the distress and keep the peasants in food until the next harvest.

General Strike Ordered.

Brussels, April 11.-In consequence of the rejection of universal suffrage by the chamber of deputies, the general ouncil of the labor party will at once order a general strike. A thousand Socialists paraded the streets this evening, shouting for universal suffrage. civil guard was called up to disperse After a slight skirmish, the parade was dispersed. All the coal miners in the Bornage district and the Frameries and Dour pits have quit work.

New Panama Steamers. San Francisco, Apri l 11.—The Ke-weena, the first of the North American Navigation Company's steamers on the Panama contract, sailed this evening. She has an unusually large cargo on board. Part of the cargo for New York onsists of 2100 bbls. of wine, 367 bales wool, 300 tons of borax, 200 bundles f leather and a number of consignments of canned fruits. There are also flour for Central and South America, goods for England and Germany, skins for France, wine for San Salvador and Guatemala, and lumber, shingles and shakes for almost all Central American ports.

The Burning of a Steamer.

Providence, R. I., April 11. steamer Tockweigh of the Wickford line, between Wickford and Newport, burned to the water's edge Wickford this morning. Loss, \$100, 000. Insurance half.

After Eighteen Years Abroad. San Francisco, April 11. -Mrs. John W. Mackey returned to Sun Francisco this morning from London after an absence of eighteen years. She is accompanied by her two sons, John W. and Clarence. Mrs. Mackey says the langth of her stay in San Francisco. length of her stay in San Francisco will depend on Mr. Mackay's held She hopes to induce him to take a trip abroad with her as soon as be has en-

VERY MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Man Murderously Assaulted and His House Set on Fire and Burned.

Harris, the Wife Murderer, Pleads for the Clemency of the Governor.

The Race for the Position of Collector of Customs at Port Townsend.

Millville, N. J., April 11.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock the house of Thomas Bassett, near South Vineland, and when they arrived at the scene they found Bassett lying on the ground near the burning building with his skull crushed. Bassett was one of the wirnesses in the case of J. Trinor, found dead under suspicious circumstances on Saturday. The case is very mysteri-ous. That a murderous assault was made upon Bassett when the house was set on fire there is no doubt. The physicians found a bullet hole in his head. At 8 this morning Bassett became conscious and made a short statement. He said that at 4 o'clock this morning he found himself lying on the floor of his bedroom, which was filled with smoke. The house was only one story, and he crawled with difficulty to the window and got out. This was all he was able to say, and again became unconscious. Bassett's trunk was found lying near the burned house, broken up and rifled of valuable papers. The house burned to the ground, and in the rnins to-day jack-knife covered with b.ood found, which was turned over to the coroner. Members of the Italian famwho formerly lived with Trinor, who was found dead on Saturday, it is reported visited Bassett yesterday. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Murderer Harris' Case.

Albany, N. Y., April 11. The hearing which was to have taken place before Gov. Flower this afternoon, on the application of Carlyle W. Harris, for executive clemency, has been practi-cally abandoned. Mr. Howe, Harris' counsel, did not, until a few hours ago, nform the governor that on acco of engagements in court to-day in New York city he could not be here this afternoon at 2:30, the hour set for the hearing. Several days ago Mr. Howe asked that the hearing be postponed, but the governor declined to grant the equest on account of the pressure of legislative business.

Pleading Clemency for Harris. Albany, N. Y., April 11.—William F. Howe of New York, counsel for the murderer Harris, was given a private audience by Governor Flower this morning. At its conclusion Howe said the Governor listened intently while he gave a brief review of the case and the points on which he thought clemency should be granted Harris. Howe argued that the testimony of Miss Potts was unreliable and that sufficient evidence had been produced to show that Mrs. Harris was an opium eater. He Mrs. Harris was an opium eater. also callen the Governor's attention to the petition filed yesterday, which he said contained 45,000 signatures; also to the complete analysis of the remains made by John N. Hunt, ex-president of the New York city board of education, and an eminent chemist. After Howe left Governor Flower said he would carefully consider the case as presented by Howe to-day, but could not tell how soon he would be able to reach a decision.

Dark Deed Discovered. Lawrence, S. D., April 11.-W. T.

Jennings, pastor of the African I'resbyterian church and ex-principal of the negro graded school here, was arrested, charged with the murder it his illegitimate child. His wife, Marsella enings, a young negress named Clara Bullock, and her father, Elihu Bullock, vere also arrested charged with Jennings, a young negress named Clara Bullock, a pupil in Jennings' school, disapppeared recently, and it was supposed at she had given birth to a child at Jennings' house. As a consequence of these reports Jennings was obliged to esign as principal of the public school house was searched and the Bullock girl found there. She admitted birth of the child and said she She admitted given it to her father. Yesterday the house was searched again and the bones of the child found in the fireplace.

Arrival of the Russians.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 11.—The Russian cruiser Rinda arrived in Hampton roads at 8 o'clock this morning and anchored at the south side of the line of American vessels, and just west of the general admiral. The stars and stripes were hoisted and a salute of 21 guns fired. The flag of Rear Admiral Gherari was then given a salute, was returned by the Philadelphia. which 10 o'clock Capt. Besobrassoff and staff

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Interesting Articles Found at the Opening of One in Ohio. Toledo, Ohio, April 10.-Wide inter-

est is manifested in the demolition of the famous mound in Walnut Grove, near Martin's Ferry, this state. The work of removal has been in progress two weeks and at least two more will required. Human skeletons, bones, skulls, implements, spear and arrow heads, cupstones, granite hammers, worked stones, etc., have been found; some of the relics are entirely different from any recorded in history. Under one skull were 32 darts, all fine speciis believed hidden treasure will jee found. The major part of the stones found are different to any found in the Ohio valley. They are of different down to a very small specimen. Several skin scrapers were found and a number of monstrous spear points. The elk antlers found measure 71-2 feet across and 63-4 inches in diameter at the base. Some of the human bones are in a good state of preservation, while others crumbled into removed. Over two skeletons found was a thin layer of fine red clay, looking as if it had been burned and carefully cemented over.

The mound was 29 feet high and 117

feet in diameter; few mounds are larger. Nine-tenths of the mound is made ger. Nine-tenths of the mound as of yellow clay, the remainder is of dark earth and stones. The clay is entirely earth and stones. The clay is entirely different from the clay in the neighborhood. From the top to the bottom are at least 30 layers of earth. The articles of personal use must have been exposed to an intense heat. Only clay or stone could resist it. If it were not or stone could resist it. If it were not for this something might be discovered of the habits and customs of the people of the habits and customs or the people and the advance they made in the arts. They certainly had developed a civilization of a vigorous and original kind. The dead and buried culture of the an-

cient people to whose merceted such monuments erected such monuments is especially noteworthy in that it differs from all other extinct civilization. The people must have been numerous. Their work stands distinctively original from any foreign influences. This mound is supposed to be 2000 years old. The people Their work

Indian Fighters Ordered Forward. Chicago, Ill., April 11.—Company A, 130th infantry, in command of Capt. Jno. Guthrie, has been ordered from Fort Reno, O. T., to the scene of the trouble in the Indian territory by Gen. Miles. The orders given to Capt. Guthrie are simply to preserve beace rie are simply to preserve peace protect life.

AN APALLING MINE DISASTER.

Three Hundred Welsh Miners Entombed By a Gas Explosion.

Twenty Persons Reported Killed and a Large Number Seriously Injured.

London, April 11 .- A frightful mining secident occurred to-day at Pontypridd Wales. A spark from the engine ignit ed the gas in a coal pit near Pontypride and caused the gas to explode. A large number of miners were at work at t time and the explosion caused terrible havoc. The exact number of lives los is not known, however, but it is reported that twenty persons were killed many others more or less seriously many pridd show the result of the explosion to be more appalling than at first sup-Three hundred miners are posed. tombed in the mine. The engine house is in flames and there is the greatest fear that hundreds may have per-Rescuers who went down driven back without being able up more than five of the dead, and the fate of the other miners is in doubt The most agonizing scenes are witness and throngs of men, women and child-ren, relatives of those below, are erowd-ed about the mouth of the coal pit.

A Spiritualistic Fakir.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.-Jules Wallace, a medium from Denver, Gerlared at a seance last night that Carlyle Harris is innocent. The medium started across the hall and hissed: "Helen ris is innocent. Potts, she wants to speak to some one in this audience." A good many people had heard of the murdered girlwife, and when some one said, 'I Wallace announced, "She says, Wallace announced, husband is not guilty. "I took the merphine. He knew nothing about it. is true that we did not live happily gether, but he is innocent. for me." At the conclusion startling revelation Wallace fell to the door, striking his head first upon boards of the flooring. When he boards of the flooring. covered he tore the clothing from his oody in a frenzy. He was carried his dressing room in an exhausted state. The affair created a sensation.

The Paper Industry.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 11.—The Niagara Falls Paper Co. has decided Niagara Falls Paper Co. has decided to add a complete sulphate fibre plant to its big pulp and paper mill. The capacity of the plant will be twenty tons of chemical pulp a day, and its cost because of the plant will be the cost be supported by the cost of the pulp a day. tween \$175,000 and \$200,000. give employment to 75 or 109 men, aside from those in the pulp and paper mills. It will require six or seven brick buildings to provide for the machinery and pulp by chemical means. Take buildings will be erected on the company's grounds lying between their present boiler house and the Niagara river and will cover one and a half acres. mill, it is calculated, will use cords of wood a year and will be one of the largest individual pulp mills in the country. This mill will require the addition of separate steam plants, besides the immense turbines such as are

being prepared for the other mills. Made Every Arrangement Newbury, N. Y., April 11.—The body of James Barry, who came to Newbury from Canada in February, was found in the woods three miles south of city yesterday afternoon. There was a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lay by his side. Before taking his life Barry had rigged up a cross a foot and a half long, which he stuck in the ground alongside of where his body was found. found. He had also put a headstone of brown field stone within a foot of where his head lay. Barry started from here last Thursday to see about enlisting in the regular army at West-hern. He had been in the British

army before coming here.

Baltimore, Md., April 11.-Senor Maeo Presse, acting consul of Spain at has received nine from the Spanish government for the members of the life-saving crew h: Hog Island, Va. Accompanying each medal is a diploma which tells the stry of the heroism of the life-saving crew, when the Spanish steamer San A'bano was wrecked on Feb. 17th, 1892. Twenty-five persons were saved and one life lost. The diplomas are printed in Spanish.

Charged With Embezzlement, San Francisco, April 11.—John W. Plood, cashier of the Donohue-Kelly bank, who was dismissed a few days ago, and who was arrested

charge of embezzlement, last night bonds in \$20,000 and was released this morning. Escape of Lepers. San Francisco, April 11.-Three inof the pest house afflicted with have made their escape during mates of the pest

discovered. The lepers are two white men and one Chinaman.

the past 24 hours, and up to the present

their whereabouts have not been

Whaling Ship Lost. New Bedford, Mass., April 11 .- A letter was received in this city to-day from the steward of the whaling schooner Leon Swift, which reports her one of the Cape Verde islands. her loss on information is vague, but it is persons were lost. The Swift stiled from here last November. She was owned by P. H. Nye and C. L. Kerby. of this city, and valued at \$17,000.

Philadelphia, April -- By the collision of a cable car with a horse car at Franklin street and Columbia avenue to-day seven persons were severely injured.

Practical Philanthropy.

San Francisco, April 11.-An effort is to be made by a number of prominent members of local Episcopal churches to continue the payment of \$3000 a year which the late Bishop Kip received to his widow. The old lady has passed her 80th year.

WANTED-Pushing Canvasser of good ad weekly; Permanen position. BROW CO., Nurserymen. Portland, Cregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

vas proposed to giv ed to guarantee t the province w that outrageous exe give the company.

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r. Watt supported

ount of Cariboo dis that the whole I would be a benefit rantee the compa t means the ros ment ownership The route was the pr he one that the Cana have taken. The lead to the constru The ro tinental railway, for members should sup The House adjountil 2:30. AFTERNOON

Mr. Martin presen counts committee's Hon. Mr. Davie in lating to bills of sal allow bills of sale other places besides Mr. Grant rose to In the Times were glaring headling vincial legislature. lines was "Mr. Gra bodily into Mr. Davi not think that there remarks to justify headlines. Mr. Brown contin the Canada Western

considered that if he

to extend the cor would be binding h guaranteeing the There had been about the railway were a few words bill that gave the build what bran built, and if find a terminus or one of the h be a success at Victoria. tension of time the company. pany's bonds country through to build the broken pieces ment. A lot have to come out who are toiling of the province. the bonds meant terest and that province. In th the country was money and the position to pay the of a railway looked on the and not a straight position. If the the bud there will with next session pany's bonds Hon. Col. Baker

Independents were

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Mr. Booth could

present vote for a company's bonds, b before the House. Dr. Milne would reading of the bill been very lenient panies. The Can panies. The Cana had been first gran was true they
He considered th be sufficient to we are told that the House to critisism that had The co House. broken faith with asked for addition road, running to other places. Northern railway House knowing th ern railway charte Government resus Western charter. interested in the men of means and build the road. B that the Canada done some work tend their charte they would build Hon. Mr. Davie tion made by the mot as favorable as Western company. Mr. Rogers supposing of the bill.
Mr. Sword—Many country desires we by extending the One of the points was the exemption Mr. Grant though misfortune that the ments could not construction of th well known that f this was one of the in going ahead with company did not cl. spent \$23,000 on s that amount had bee and incidental expen prised that the compressed that the company that the company the company the company that the company the company that t

efforts they had purangements for the Other portion been assiste he was road. and was hon, gentlemen object to assist the Canada Look at the manner adian Pacific Railwa and what has been Neither the province would be what they for the Canadian ad no doubt that e able to do some year, if the charter uilding of the boo Railway would it would not bring to touch with the e to the scheme policy of members parts of the province a much better char and Cariboo Railway anada Western w P.R. would reach or he business. Mr. Kitchen would for a guarantee to voted for the bill not He thought there wa

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it was proposed to give a company twenty million acres of land and it was suggested to guarantee the bonds. By so loing the province would be paying for onstruction of the railway. Then there onstruction from texts he people Their work

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that outrageous exemption from taxa-n of the land which it was proposed give the company. He hoped to see give the company. He hoped to see charter fall through.

Or. Watt supported the bill both on count of Cariboo district and the bencount of Cariboo district and the bencount of the construction of the railway. Would be a benefit to the province to would be a benefit to the province to arantee the company's bonds if by at means the road would be built.

Was somewhat in favor of the Government ownership of railways, but it ward. mpany A, of Capt. from y by Gen. apt. Guthment ownership of railways, but it ild not be advisable in the Dominion. ute was the proper one and it was that the Canadian Pacific should then. The road would ultimately SASTER. nd to the construction of another con-ental railway, for which reason the embers should support the bill. The House adjourned at 1 o'clock Miners Ex-

> AFTERNOON SESSION. Monday, April 10. Mr. Martin presented the public ac-

ounts committee's report. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill reating to bills of sale. The bill is to allow bills of sale to be registered at her places besides Victoria. Mr. Grant rose to a question of privi-

In the Times of April 8th there glaring headlines about the proicial legislature. One of these head was "Mr. Grant throws himself hodily into Mr. Davie's arms." He did not think that there was anything in his marks to justify the words in the

Mr. Brown continued the debate on he Canada Western railway bill. He nsidered that if he voted for the bill extend the company's charter, he ould be binding himself to vote for uaranteeing the company's bonds. 'here had been something unusual out the railway from the start. There re a few words in the land subsidy that gave the company the power to ld what branch lines they wished. did not think the railway would ever uilt, and if it was it would have to a terminus either at Port Simpson of the harbors on the west coast Vancouver Island. It never could a success if the terminus was made He would oppose the exsion of time of the privileges held by company.
The passing of the bill guarantee of the com-'s bonds would be asked for. The itry through which it was proposed build the railway, contained only been pieces of land fit for development. A lot of trails and roads would to be built and the funds would to come out of the pockets of those are toiling to develop other parts The guaranteeing of he province. The guaranteeing of bonds meant the paying of the in-st and that was too big for the ovince. In the face of the fact that country was living on borrowed ey and the districts were crying out larger expenditures, here was a proition to pay the interest on the bonds railway company. (No! no!) He ded on the scheme as a boom scheme not a straightforward railway protion. If the bill is not nipped in bud there will be a big tree to deal next session in the shape of arruments for the guaranteeing the com-

any's bonds. Hon. Col. Baker contended that the dependents were trying to make sen-ole men believe that they were going to vote for something that is not in the bill. The argument was a very silly one. All the bill provided for was the extension of the company's charter. The juestion of a guarantee was altogether outside of the bill before the House. Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the He would not at company's charter. He would not at present vote for a bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now

before the House.

Dr. Milne would vote for the second reading of the bill. The House had been very lenient with railway companies. The Canada Western charter had been first granted in 1889, and it was true they had done some work. as true they had done some work. was true they had done some work.

He considered that the land grant should be sufficient to build the railway but we are told that they are going to ask the House to guarantee their bonds. a sense deserved the company in isism that had been expressed in the House. The company had in a way roken faith with the House, having broken faith with a branches of the road, running to Port Simpson and other places. Last year the Canada Northern railway company came to the House knowing that the Canada Western railway charter had lapsed, but the Government resuscitated the Canada Western charter. The men who were nterested in the Canada Northern were men of means and they were ready to build the road. But in view of the fact that the Canada Western company had done some work the House should exend their charter with the hope that

they would build the road.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the proposiion made by the Canada Northern was ot as favorable as that of the Canada estern company. Mr. Rogers supported the second read-

mg of the bill. Mr. Sword—Many think that what the country desires would not be obtained extending the company's charter. One of the points against the extension was the exemption of taxation clause. Mr. Grant thought that it was a great misfortune that the necessary arrangements could not be made for the construction of the railway. It was well known that financial troubles had flashed all over the world and no doubt this was one of the causes of the delay in going ahead with the scheme. The company did not claim that they had spent \$23,000 on surveys. They said that amount had been spent for surveys and incidental expenses. prised that the company had not expended more than that considering the efforts they had put forth to make arrangements for the construction of the Other portions of the province been assisted by railways he was surprised that hon, gentlemen objected to a proposition assist the Canada Western Railway. Look at the manner in which the Can-

adian Pacific Railway had been assisted nd what has been the result of this. Weither the province nor the Dominion fould be what they are if it was not or the Canadian Pacific Railway. He no doubt that the company would able to do some work before next if the charter was was extended building of the Ashcroft and Cari-Railway would do a lot of good but bring Vancouver Island in touch with the east as the Canada estern would. Much of the opposition the scheme was a narrow minded policy of members interested in other parts of the province. There would be much better chance of the Ashcroft ad Cariboo Railway being built if the anada Western was built, as the C.

Mr. Kitchen would feel bound to vote r a guarantee to the company if he oted for the bill now before the House. thought there was a much easier ay to reach the Cariboo country than the Consumers (Nelson) waterworks bill.

The act which it was proposed to amend

R. would reach out to get a share of

was the almost impossible task of spanwas the almost impossible task of spanning Seymour Narrows. It was not reasonable to make the Canada Western Railway come to Victoria, but he would oppose the bill on that point, as he contended that the company should be allowed to go where they wish. He thought the scheme was a wild cat one.

Mr. Keith said a great many railway charters had been granted in the province, but very few railroads had been ince, but very few railroads had been built. It was a question to him whether this was to be a repetition of previous railway schemes. He could well understand that it was difficult to obtain the capital to build the road and, therefore,

had a certain amount of sympathy for the company. Last year he had vot-ed against the extension of time because they had not done anything but this year they had done some work. He would not object much to extending the charter for another year. One of his objections to the charter was the clause exempting the land from taxation. He that thought when considering the question whether the railway would enter into competition with the C.P.R., or would the charter be purchased by the C.P.R. He would sooner see the government build the road, but he did not think they would. He would, therefore, say extend the company's charter as it would place the country in no worse con-

dition than it now is in.

Mr. Cotton thought it would be as well to enter a formal protest against the bill before the House. Th few thousand dollars said to have been expended on surveys, he heard, had been spent on townsite booms. The government dare not go to the country on the proposition to guarantee the company's bonds. The leader of the Opposition had referred to some ugly rumors. Those rumors had been flying around for some

months past. Several members—What are those rumors? State what they are.
Mr. Cotton did not think that he was bound to state what those rumors were. They were connected with the names of some prominent men in the province. Hon. Col. Baker rose to a point of order. He thought when a member of the House made a statement or quoted

from a paper he was bound to state what the rumors were. Mr. Cotton, continuing, quoted some figures from the prospectus of the British Pacific Railway.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the member was bound to lay the paper be-

fore the House.

Mr. Coton—I am not going to explode the House. Don't get excited.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Cotton did not have to lay the paper before the House, but he read a paragraph from May regarding members getting excited. Mr. Cotton hoped that the members of the government would benefit by the reading of May. He read a numbed of paragraphs from the prospectus of the company. It was quite evident that there was something wrong, but where the wrong was he could not say. He had seen a letter some time ago written by a New York gentleman. The gentleman wanted to know if "the premier was as active as a premier as he was as a floater of companies. If he was he was a hustler." The statements made by the company's solicitors about the guarantee showed that if the government guaranteed the company's bonds the country would be involved in the sum of \$240,000 a year. He would certainly vote against the

bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The last speaker mentioned some rumors that he said were flying around about gentlemen holding high political positions. He asked the member to mention the names Mr. Cotton would not mention

names. Hon. Mr. Davie contended that . as Mr. Cotton would not answer the queshe had uttered what were not facts and what could not be proved. They were the remarks of a contemptible man, a man who had been rubbed on

raw spot. Hon, Mr. Beaven was surprised that Mr. Speaker had allowed the Attorney-General to go as far as he had. If he wished to refer to what Mr. Cotton had said he should have taken down his words. Parliamentary law said that words. the words had to be taken down and

nothing intervene.

Hon. Mr. Vernon was surprised at the action of the leader of the Opposition in trying to shield the hon, member from Vancouver on such a flimsy excuse. The charges of the member for Vancouver were cowardly and contemptible. He had waited until all the other members had spoken and then had made the

charges. Hon. Mr. Davie-Two leaders, the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents, had made vague statements about the ugly rumors. It was true that the leader of the Opposition had been more manly and had spoken earlier in the debate, but both had placed themselves in unenviable potential. sitions. The leader of the Independents, Mr. Cotton, had made statements about to get up and say what the runters were. He had acted the contemprible If they were not descending to base insinuations they would have called for an inquiry. Mr. Cotton had mentioned something about ugly rumors being circulated about men holding high political positions, but he was not manenough to name the men or say what he rumors were. He would like to the rumors were. He would like to know why Mr. Cotton left Denver and came to this country after he was such an old man. What was he when he was a young man? Men should not make insinuations but come out flatfooted and say what they have to and if necessary call for a committee of en-

quiry.
Mr. Brown thought that anyone who had his ears open could have heard the rumors that have been flying about. The leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents had simply referred to these rumors. They had not said that the rumors were true, thereby making themselves responsible for them. The members of the Government were endeavoring to force Mr. Cotton to make himself responsible for the rumors. The members of the Government had called the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents cowards, curs, etc., simply because they referred

to these rumors.

Hon. Col. Baker—We do not want to make Mr. Cotton responsible for the rumors; we want them to give the naems of those to whom they referred. was just an endeavor to prejudice the minds of those on the outside of the The tactics were mean and House.

The bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, An-derson, Nason, Fletcher, Milne, Beaven, Grant, Mackenzie, Horne, Punch, Watt and Keith.
Noes—Messrs. Semlin, Sword, Kitchen, Brown, Cotton and Forster.

EVENING SESSION. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to id certain railways. It proposed to give the Government power to guarantee the bonds of Nicola valley railway, the Nakusp railway and the Chilliwack railway. The Canada Western railway bill was

considered in committee and reported

was a private one and could not be that the Attorney-General had attemptamended by a public bill.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the bill was in order. It was read a second time and reported complete. On consideraand reported complete. On considera-tion of the report Mr. Kitchen introduced an amendment to reduce the bon-

us to 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the amendment was out of order. Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order, the report was a lopted, and the bill was read a third time and pass

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Sumas dyking and drainage bill. The bill provided for the extension of the powers of a private bill by the means of a public bill.

The bill was read a second time, considered in computers and a third time. sidered in committee, read a third time and passed.

Mount Tolmie railway bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for the thirl ceading of the municipal bill a number of verbal amendments were moved and adopted. Hon, Mr. Davie moved that the order for the third reading of the bill be discharged and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out clauses 41 and 48. This brought about a long discussion as to whether a committee of the House could undo what the

whole House had done.

The motion to recommit the bill was adopted and the House went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, to consider the bill. Clause 48 was struck out and clause 41 restricted to Nanaimo. The bill was reported complete, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12:05.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Mr. Beaven to move the following resolution:—That, in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, binding the contractor to pay all workmen employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, on or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade for the number hours work for each, as recognized the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, should receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY. Tuesday, April 11, 1893. The Speaker took the chair at 11

On consideration of the report of the on consideration of the report of the mineral bill, moved as a new section the following: No mineral claim shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the application because the section of the section of the report of the section of the report of the section of the section of the section of the section of the report of the section of the sect cant, or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts, that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded." This he explained would prevent any wildcat schemes. Men went out and staked out claims in the snow thereby taking up lands on which there were no min-

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think the mendment was a good one. Hon. Col. Baker said miners from all ver the province had requested that the lause should be inserted and the ming committee had passed the clause. The amendment was adopted and furher consideration of the report was de-Mr. McKenzie moved on the consid-

enation of the report on the Canada Western railway bill, the following amendment:—To insert in line 6, section 3, after the word "favor," the following the section of the lowing words:—"Provided, however, that section 11 of the 'Railway Aid Act, 1890, shall apply to the enterprise here-by authorized, section 15 of the said act, or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Hon. Mr. Davie thought it would not be wise to interfere with the company in the way proposed, although he him-self was in accord with the amendment and no doubt when the Government made arrangements with the company such a clause would be inserted in the agreement. The clause proposed to deal with the taxation of the land to be granted to the company.

Mr. Forster thought the insertion of the amendment would have a good effect as any company of business men would feel suspicious of a Government that

inserted the clause in the bill exempting the land from taxation. amendment was defeated. Mr. Keith moved the following new section:—"4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in 52 Vict., chap. 20, intuled 'An Act to authorize the gran ing of a certain land subsidy for and in of the Canadian Western Central railway,' the Railway Aid Act, 1890, or the "Canadian Western and Nor rn Extension and Aid Act, 1892; lands to be conveyed to the Canadian Western Central railway company or the Canadian Northern railway company shall be open for ten years from the passing of this act to actual settlers for agricultural purposes at the rate of from one to three dollars per acre, according to classification, to the extent of 160 acres to each such actual settler, and the said lands shall not be exempt from taxation for a longer period than ten years after the completion of the railways to be constructed by the said

The mover contended that if the land was valuable enough to hold it was val-uable enough to pay taxes on. Hon. Mr. Davie would vote against the clause for the same reason that he voted against Mr. McKenzie's amendment. The clause would be a good one to insert in any contract between the company and the Government but it was not a good one to insert in the bill.

Mr. Keith said the promoters of the railway had said that they were will-

ing to have the clause inserted. Mr. Brown thought that the House had had enough of the Government talk about being in favor of a clause but thinking that it was not the proper time to introduce it. The Government were afraid to oppose the principle and they had a way of getting out of it. Hon. Mr. Beaven did not know why government should object to insertng the clause in the bill if they were n favor of it. He himself was in favor of the principle of the clause, but he objected to the price of \$3 an acre. It was Mr. Hunter tried to make a real estate deal. He offered to sell the leader of the Opposition 50,000 acres of land

t 50 cents an acre. Hon. Mr. Beaven-I want those words taken down.

Mr. Hunter thought it was time that the Canada Western bill had been dis-Hon. Mr. Davie-I have nothing more to do with it than you have.

The amendment was lost on a division of 14 to 11 and the bill was read a third

time and passed. The bills of sale bill was read a second time, committed, read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor re-commending that the municipal bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out section 48. An amendment in this direction was defeated in the House yesterday. The amendment refers to hotel

The message was referred to a committee who reported it to the House. Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that the Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that the proceedings were out of order. The House had already decided not to strike out section 48. It was the third time of the such as decided a benefit to the work.

Stock Act. An Act to amend the "How workingmen the Government rose up in arms against it. The motion if acted upon would be a benefit to the work.

An Act to amend the "How workingmen the Government rose up in arms against it. The motion if acted upon would be a benefit to the work.

ed to strike out the clause.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the Lieut. Governor had the power to transmit any bill he pleased and recommend any amendment. The amendment was allowed to remain in the bill by accident. A House that had confidence in the Attorney-General should adopt his views on constitutional questions. The clause would have the effect of closing every hotel bar in the province.

Mr. Speaker did not think that the

leader of the Opposition's point of order was well taken. The committee's report was adopted and the amendment was inserted in the bill, and the bill was read a third time and passed Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence between the government and the Canada Western and Can-The Kaslo-Slocan railway bill and the

ada Northern Railway.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the railway aid bill, the object of which was to facilitate the construction of the Nicola Valley, Nakusp & Slocan railway. The Dominion government had granted the Nicola Valley railway a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the first half of the road; the Nakusp & Slocan would also receive a Dominion subsidy and it was hoped that minion subsidy and it was hoped that the Chilliwhack railway would receive similar treatment. The bill proposed to guarantee the bonds of the railway companies provided the Dominion gave a subsidy and the roads would be operated by the C. P. R. The government would have security in the Dominion subsidies, and the guarantees would not be made until the roads were completed.

completed.
Hon. Mr. Beaven thought the house should have more information. If the Dominion controlled the provincial roads the Dominion should pay for them. The bill was read a second time, considered in committee, reported complete, read a third time and passed. On the further consideration of the mineral bill Hon. Mr. Davie moved an mineral bill Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment providing that there shall be levied and collected from the owner or ocupier of every mineral claim of which a crown grant has Issued, an annual tax of one dollar for every acre and fractional part of an acre of land conveyed by the grant, payable on the thirty-first day of December in each year. Such tax shall form a charge upon the claim. In the event of the tax not being paid to the assessor or collector he may cause the claim upon collector he may cause the claim upon which the tax is charged to be offered for sale by public auction

Mr Kellie thought the tax would be a

big one to impose on what might be a lot of useless land What the mining committee wanted was a clause to tax the placer claims of Cariboo which had been tied up for years.

Messrs. Nason, Rogers and Watt opposed the amendment.

The amendment was amended to pro-

ride for a tax of 25 cents an acre in place of \$1 on mineral and placer claims and it was adopted. The bill was read and it was adopted. The bill was read a third time and pessed.

Mr. Grant's liquor license regulation amendment bill was read a first time on a division of 12 to 11.

Mr. Grant moved that on account of the presence of the presence.

of the urgency of the case the mover be allowed to move the second reading Numerous points of order were of the bill. prought up as to whether this could be

The urgency motion was defeated. The house rose at 6 o'clock. EVENING SESSION.

The house went into committee, Mr. anitary condition of municipalities bill.

A number of members asked that the ses of the bill be taken as read. Mr. Martin demanded that the clauses read, which the committee refused

Mr. Martin then moved that the committee rise. This motion was voted down and Mr. Martin left the house in The bill, he said, was an undisgust. The bill, he said, was an unworkable one.

On motion of Mr. Grant, later in the vening, the committee rose, thereby Mr. Kitchen moved the second read

ing of the drainage and dyking bill. It was simply a consolidation of old acts few amendments. Mr. Hunter-The bill is very much like the hon. gentleman who has it in charge. It looks more innocent than it is. The bill would encroach on prirights Mr. Speaker ruled the bill out of

The cattle bill was read a second ime, committed, read a third time and Milne moved that an order of the House be granted for a return showing the reply of Mr. J. P. McLeod to the findings of the council of public instruction, and to a demand for a retraction of charges, and also a copy of the cridence furnished to the council

the evidence furnished to the council by the school trustees of Victoria. The motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that, in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, binding the contractor. ic works, binding the contractor pay all workmen employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, on or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade for the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, should receive

full wages at least once a week, and in cash.

Mr. Hunter said the motion would just protect the tradesmen who earn big wages, not the hard working laborers. Hon. Mr. Beaven—Read the resolu-

Mr. Hunter moved to add to the reso "the wages of all laborers and lution "the wages of all laborers and unskilled workmen shall not be less than 20 cents per hour.

Mr. Martin would like to know why something was not done to protect the cattle raisers who worked just as hard as the stone cutter, bricklayer or car-

penter. Mr. Keith said the statements made by the Government were nothing but a lot of rambling nonsense. The Attorney-General claimed to be a friend of the workingmen. What had he or his Government ever done for the working-men. The workingmen would ever remember what the Government had done for them. The Government had voted down all the legislation that would benthe workingmen. The Attorney efit General talked about agitators and agitations. If there were no grievances to redress there would be no agitators or agitations. Then he proposed protection for the poor lawyer. If the three lawyers in the House were critically observed it would be found that they did not need protection but it might be well to protect the members of the House from them. He (Mr. Keith) of course knew lots of honest lawyers. Hon. Mr. Davie-Where will you find

Mr. Keith—I wouldn't go to that side of the House for them. I never heard that the Attorney-General had a reputation for honesty. Everything was done to protect the professional unions, such as doctors and lawyers. but when

ingmen. He had no doubt that the Government opposed it simply because it was introduced by the leader of the Opposition.

Dr. Milne spoke in favor of the motion which he said only called for an expression of opinion. The motion was n favor of the taxpayers and the work-

ingmen.
Mr. Booth also moved an amendment to the motion making the motion read as follows:
That, in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts

let by the Government for the construc-tion of public works, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen and others engaged upon the work, should receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Hunter's addition was also

adopted.

-Before moving the adjournment of the house, Hon. Mr. Davie said he wished that he could say with any de-gree of confidence that all would meet again. Judging from the past, one could not help looking to the future with questions and misgivings. He could not help thinking how many would meet at the next session of the house. He hoped that it would not be considered out of place for him to express his appreciation of some of the members of the house. Although he disagreed in of the house. Although he disagreed in many things with the leader of the opposition, he had to acknowledge his persistency and many good qualities. He thought the time for expressing good will was while those you refer to are alive and not leave it until after death. It takes all kinds of nearly to death. It takes all kinds of people to make a world. "Our little world is composed of the leader of the opposition, the leader of the Independents and myself, three men with characters as distinct as could be found. We all have our failings and our virtues, and the public will take us on our merits. The house will be prorogued at 3 o'clock on Wednesday." (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Beaven hoped that all would

meet at the next session. Although he differed with members of the house on public questions he never carried any personal feeling to the outside. (Ap-Mr. Cotton acknowledged Hon. Mr. Davie's remarks, and the business por-tion of the third session of the sixth

parliament was brought to a close. Mr. Martin presented a report from the select committee on public accounts as follows:

Legislative Assembly,
April 10th, 1893.
Mr. Speaker: Your committee appointed to examine and report upon the public accounts beg leave to report as fol-

That in accordance with a suggestion of the public accounts committee in their report of 1890, a complete audit was made in March, 1891, of the books of the lands and works department from the 1st of January, 1882, to 1st January, 1891, embodying a period of nine years. The auditor submitted an exhaustive report, showing that the work had been thoroughly done. During the period referred to, some \$837,000 passed through the hands of the surveyor-general, Mr. Gore, and from the multiplicity of entries under the various sources of revenue coming through the lands revenue coming through the lands and works department to be accounted for to the treasury, your committee can-not but commend the department; as the result of the closest scrutiny of auditor has shown that, during whole period of nine years, there are only six errors of omission on account of land sales, amounting to \$176.60, and after correcting some clerical errors, ranging from one cent to two dollars, the actual difference short accounted for \$157.90, which sum was at paid into the treasury. Your commit tee would state that, considering the va rious duties of the surveyor-general, who was then unaided by a bookkeeper, it is not a matter of surprise that a few errors and omissions should have occurred. That the subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, amounting to \$163,200, has been receiv-

d from the Dominion Government. That the amount of bonds issu the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway company, under the "Shuswap railway guarantee act, 1890," is £256,800—equivalent, at \$4.86 2-3, to \$1,249,763—and that the interest paid thereon by the government to date is \$50,098. That a return from the Canadian Pa cific railway, under section 9 of the agreement of lease between that company and the Shuswap and Okanagan

Railway company, for the five months ending the 30th November, 1892, shows that 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Shuswap and-Okanagan railway mounted to \$7,080.92, which sum was aid into the treasury.

Your committee are of opinion that the conditions of the "Shuswap railway guarantee act" will eventually prove of greater advantage to the province than the original proposition of granting a subsidy of \$200,000 by the province.

That the amount of bonds issued un-"Victoria and Sidney railway

ct," is \$300,000. That in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the "Nelson and Fort Shepherd railway subsidy act, 1892," a eposit of \$25,000 in bonds has been nade-equivalent to cash of that amount

at their par value.

That in compliance with section 2 of the "Kaslo and Slocan railway subsidy act, 1893," a bond for \$25,000 was subsidy. nitted on the 28th February last. The names on the bond are reported as satsfactory, but the bond has not yet been finally accepted.

G. B. MARTIN, Chairman.

PROROGATION. The third session of the sixth parliament was brought to a close this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the House was prorogued by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. C Battery, under command of Major Peters and accompanied by the band, were drawn up in front of the legislative hall and lent dignity to the scene The Speaker took the chair santly be fore 3 o'clock. After prayers by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod the Lieut.-Governor entered the House. He was accompanied by Col. Holmes and the officers of C Battery and the captain and officers of H. M. S. Garnet. Mrs. Dewdney occupied a seat of honor on the floor of the House. There were a large number of ladies and geutlemen There were a His Honor being seated in the chair.

His Honor being seated in the chair.

Mr. Fell, the clerk of the House, read the titles to the following bills:

An Act to amend the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act."

An Act to Confirm the Title to certain An Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics and also of Councils of Conciliation and Mineral Claims. of Arbitration, for the settlement of industrial disputes.

An Act respecting Arbitration. An Act to provide for the establishment and Maintenance of a Provincial

Home for the Aged and Infirm.

An Act to around the "Income Around Inform." An Act to amend the "Insane Asy-An Act respecting the Public Health
An Act to amend the "Public School
Act, 1891," and the "Public School Act
Amendment Act, 1892,"
An Act to amend "The Breeding
Stock Act"

Stock Act."
An Act to amend the "Homestead Act." An Act respecting Agisters of Cattle

An Act to amend the "Married Wo-men's Property Act."
An Act to secure uniform conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance.
An Act respecting Settled Estates.
An Act to amend the "Medical Act."
An Act to amend the acts relating to the British Columbia Southern Rail-

An Act to incorporate the Red Mounain Railway.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Inorporation Act, 1886," and amendments thereto.

An Act to incorporate the Lardeau and Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.

An Act to Create the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster and his successors in office a Corporation sole.

An Act to incorporate the Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Company.
An Act to amend the "Municipal Act, An Act for the preservation of the

Public Roads.

An Act to incorporate the Anglican
Synod of the diocese of New Westmin-

An Act to incorporate Whetham Col-An Act to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Vancouver, British Columbia.

An Act to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Victoria, British

An Act to incorporate the Mount Tol-mie Park and Cordova Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Official Map of the City of Victoria and subdivisions of lands within the boundaries of said city. An Act to amend the "Burrard Inle and Fraser Valley Railway Company Act, 1891." An Act to incorporate the Pacific Telephone and Cable Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kaslo and

Slocan Tramway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Columbian Methodist College. An Act to incorporate the Kootenay, Lake Shore and Lardo Railway Company.

and West Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Nelson Electric Light Company's Incorporation Act, 1892 An Act to remove doubts concerning the validity of certain conveyances of land. An Act to further amend the "Rail-

way Act."
An Act to further amend the "County Courts Act."
An Act to incorporate the Nelson and Arrow Lake Railway Company.

An Act to provide for the erection of new buildings for the accommodation f the Provincial Legislature and pubdepartments. An Act to amend the "Supreme Court

An Act to authorize a certain grant in aid of the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser River at New West-An Act to improve the Kaslo Electric Light, Power and Waterworks Com-An Act to amend the "Interpretation

An Act to amend the "Land Registry Acts" and amending Acts. An Act to further amend the "Companies' Acts. An Act to amend the "Notaries' Appointment Act.' An Act to further make provision for a land subsidy for and in aid of the British Columbia Southern Railway. An Act to amend the "Benevolent Societies Act, 1891." An Act to amend the "Legal Professions Act" and amending Acts.

An Act to amend the "Cattle Ranges An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1892." An Act to amend the "Horticultural Board Act, 1892." An Act to amend the Official Adminstrators' Act."

An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act." An Act to amend the "Mineral Act, An Act to amend the "Land Act."
An Act to amend the "Cattle Act."
An Act to amend the "Provincial Surveyors' Amendment Act,

1892. An Act to make further provision respecting the Canada Western Central Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Consumers"

(Nelson) Waterworks Act, 1892."
An Act to amend the "Sumas Dyking and Drainage Act, 1892."
An Act in aid of certain railways. An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale His Honor was pleased, in Her Ma-

jesty's name, to give assent to these The Lieut.-Governor delivered the following closing speech: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Leg-

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the islative Assembly:

In relieving you from further legislative duties at the present time I desire to express my appreciation of the care and attention which you have bestowed upon the several matters of multic importance which have come bepublic importance which have come be-fore you for consideration, the scope and nature of which are partially indicated n the number of bills to which, in Her Majesty's name, I have just assented.

The provision which you have made for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and also of councils of a provision with the control of the council of the council of the control of the council of th conciliation and of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes, should end largely to promote the welfare of tend largely to promote the welfare of both employers and employed in this province, by affording a means not only of restoring confidence between such classes, but by preventing the disturbance of the same by disseminating a knowledge of their mutual needs. The importance of the measure which you have passed dealing with the public health can scarcely be over-estimated. you have passed dealing with the public health can scarcely be over-estimated, and I trust that, through the administration of that act, the province may enjoy immunity from the ravages of contagious or infectious disease.

The provision which you have made for the creation of pays buildings for

for the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the various branches of the public service will materially facilitate the conduct of public business, whilst the aid you have grant-ed towards the speedy construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster will give an impetus to trade and agriculture n that important part of the province I feel sure that the settlement and progress of the country will be also greatly advanced by the wise assistance having for their objects the construction of railways to conect the less settled tracts with centres of population. Thanking you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, and assuring you that the several sums will be economically expended in the public interest, I now take leave of you with the earnest hope that your labors may greatly conduce to the public good, and that I may meet you at a

future session, when the same zeal and ability may be as unselfishly exerted for the benefit of this province.

The Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary, then said: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that the legislative asembly be prorogued until it shall please his honor to summon same for dispatch of business, and this

provincial legislative assembly is here-

by prorogued accordingly.

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Died This Morning. Charles Wilkes, an old man who was admitted to the Old Folkes' Home a week ago, died this morning. He was a laborer and his chief occupation was well digging.

The Walla Walla Arrives. The steamer Walla Walla, Captain Thomas Wallace, arrived from San Francisco at 4 o'clock this morning with 116 passengers and 130 tons of freight for Victoria. After dicharging her Victoria freight she proceeded to the

Contract Let. A dispatch says the contract for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway was let yesterday to Peter Larsen, the Great Northern contractor, whose tender for the whole work was \$800,000. Work is to be commenced simultaneously at both and a gral at the contractor. is to be commenced simultaneat both ends and is to be completed by October 1st.

The Americana. A four-masted schooner, supposed to e the American, Capt. Deany, which has a general cargo from Liverpool for Turner, Beeton and Company, of this city, was reported in the straits last evening. She did not arrive to-day. The American left Liverpool 160 days ago.

Mr. Frank McQuillan has arranged ith the proprietors of the Victoria with the proprietors of the victoral Chemical Works to supply them with pyrites of iron which is used in the manufacture of different acids. Mr. McQuillan will obtain the pyrites from his mine on Barclay Sound the Barclay townsite. for the mine on Saturday and will take with him about a dozen Japs to work the mine. About 50 tons will be used monthly.

A Murderous Japanese. The steamship Mogul which arrived here yesterday brought in a Japanese passenger in irons. At sea he got into a fight with another Jap and smished a bottle over his head. Not contented with that he stabbed his victim in the back several times with the broken glass. The captain very promptly put him in irons. On arriving here Capt. Golding called on the provincial police, but as the captain was in doubt as to the willingless of the man who was assaulted to testify against his assailant nothing was done. The Mogul finished discharging and left for Tacoma this afternoon.

Spokane to Kootenay. Mr. E. E. Blackwood has received information regarding the service between spokane and Kootenay points. The Spokane Falls and Northern trains leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., making direct through connection with the boat at Northport. After May 1st there will be a daily ser-After May 1st there will be a daily service. If passengers tell the Northern Pacific conductors to wire to Spokane, trains will be held for 15 minutes to make connections. The Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company's steam. ers leave Bonner's Ferry on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Passengers leave Spokane on the preceding even-ings at 6 p.m., via the Great Northern, and remain at Bonner's Ferry over night. The passenger rate from Spo-

A Lively Chase. Officer Bob Walker had a lively run through Chinatown this morning. Indian was are sed last evening with a couple of the soft whiskey. He told the policy at a Chinaman had supplied him we at the "fire-water" and offered to take an officer down and point the Chinaman out. Officer Walker went down Chinatown accompanied by The Chinaman they were looking for saw them before they were within a hundred yards of him. He started down one of the many alleys off Cormorant street closely followed by the Indian, the officer following up in The Chinaman led his sners through a number of alleys but caught minus slippers and other articles of wearing apparel. will be given a hearing in the police

Peace River Wheat.

court to-morow.

A small sample of wheat grown in the northern Peace river country was attention from the me Monday after "call" and attracted considerable attetnion from the members of the exchange. The grain grades No. 1 hard, is very large and plump, of a good color, and is as good for milling as anything grown in this province. sample is from the exhibit which is being sent to the World's Fair, and was grown by Rev. J. Gough Brick, of Shaftesbhry Mission, which is situated at the confluence of Smoky and Peace rivers. The seed was sown on May 2nd, and the grain was harvested on Aug. 29th. The yield was 34 bushels per acre, and the weight, government test, 64 pounds per bushel. Shaftesbury Mission is just 200 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta.—Commercial.

Killed Their Father.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 11.—Thomas Morgan and his three sisters, Jennie, Rebeca and Caroline, entered the westpenitentiary this morning. They to serve long sentences for the mur-Waynesburg, Green county, last Audeaf to their entreaties and frequent quarrels occurred, finally resulting in a terrible tragedy. The father was driv-

his sister Caroline in the breast, from the effects of which she is now barely recovered. The sentences imposed by th court are: Thomas, 12 years; Re-becca, 10 years; Caroline, 10 years and Jenie three years.

Not Be Treated as Suspects.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Not Be Treated as Suspents.

All the Chinese passengers on the SS. Empress of Japan were landed at the quarantine station this merning. There are five cases of small-pox among the Chinamen and one jutient has died. The steamer will be released this evening and those rabin passengers who wish to land here will be allowed to do so.

Dr. Duncan, the acting city nealth officer, was asked if the civic uthorities intended to interfere with the passenintended to interfere with the passengers upon their arrival in the city. He said that the cabin passengers could hardly be classed as suspects and would not therefore be interfered with. If any steerage passengers, however, landed they would be taken to the quarantine station. He did not think there was any danger in allowing the cabin passengers to land, and besides it would be a serious matter to interfere with passengers to land, and besides it would be a serious matter to interfere with through passengers. The sanitary officer and a police constable will be present when the steamer lands to see that neither any of the crew or the steerage passengers come ashore.

It is probable that most of the passengers will proceed to Vancouver and continue their journey east.

STOCK CHANGES HANDS.

Reported That an E. & N. Railway Official is Buying Stock in the V. & S.

MR. DUNSMUIR KNOWS NOTHING OF IT.

President Dunlevy Says the Stock Has Been Sold But He Cannot Say Willo Purchased It-Does the E. & N. Railway Company Want to Control the V. &. S?

Several blocks of stock in the Victoria and Sydney railway have recently changed hands. This is conceded by the company, but who the purchaser is seems to be a secret. Rumor said that the Dunsmuirs had secured or were try-ing to secure the control of the road, but this was partly denied. Mr. P. Dunlevy, president of the company, was asked for particulars. It was true, he said, that some stock had changed hands but he could not say who

e purchaser was. "What change will it make in the company's programme?"
"No change that I know of," answered Mr. Dunlevey. "As soon as the weather is fine enough work will be continued and rushed to completion. More capital had been introduced into the company by the purchase."

Mr. James Dunsmuir said that he knew nothing about the purchase and

therefore could not give any informa-tion. Someone connected with him, however, had something to do with it."

It is understood that the stock has been purchased by a gentleman who holds an important position for the E. & N. railway and that the intention is to secure a controlling interest in the road, if that has not been done already. The road would then be built and operated in connection with the E. & N. The route of the Sydney would be slightly changed so as to connect with the E. & N. railway would be only one line from the Arm to Victoria.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Alderman Harry Munn Proposes That it be Improved. Ald. Harry Munn has posted the folowing notice of motion for considera

tion at the council meeting next Wednesday night: Whereas the unsatisfactory nature o the water supply of the city renders it necessary that the council should take steps to extend and improve the same And whereas sub-section a of section 10 of the "Esquimalt Water Works Extension Act, 1892," makes it obligatory upon the water works company, after 15 months' notice from the council, to supply and deliver within the limits of the city of Victoria, such quantity of pure water as will satisfy the needs of the corporation, payment being made therefore at the rate of 6 cents

er thousand gallons; Therefore be it resolved that a comnittee be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of notifying the Esquimalt Water Works Company to furnish the city with a supply of pure water in the quantity and for such period as will enable the corporation to make such improvements at the source of the present system as may be deemed necessary and to make any other recommendations to the council.

How Man is Vanishing,

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records, has found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 5 feet 9 inches; that in 1790 it was 5 feet six inches; in 1820 it was 5 feet 6 inches is 5 feet 33-4 inches. It is easy to deduce, from these figures a rate of regu-ular and gradual decline in human stature, and then applying this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the By this calculation it is Waynesburg, Green county, last age of 16 feet 9 inches. Gonath was gust. John Morgan was a prosperous age of 16 feet 9 inches. Gonath was farmer worth about \$40,000. The four guite a degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to the later time the beginning of our children, ranging from 15 to 28 years of age, lived with the father and were also popular in the neighborhood. John Morgan installed a strange woman as housekeeper who was objectionable to the children. The old gentleman was The old gentleman was astonishing result of this scientific study f to their entreaties and frequent reels occurred, finally resulting in a tible tragedy. The father was drivefrom his house to an outbuilding shot by his son Thomas. During fight Thomas unintentionally shot

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The Only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Contains neither Ammonia, Alum, nor any other adulterant,

Does finer and more economical work than any other, owing to its marvelous purity and greater strength. It is cheaper at 500 a pound than the ordinary kinds at 20c.

The Best is always the Cheapest

HELD A LONG SESSION.

The Council Tables the Fire Wardens' Plan For Mcre Fire Houses.

SEWERAGE MATTER AGAIN DISCUSSED Cabin Passengers of the Empress Will Contractor McBean Asks the City for a

Settlement---A Difference of Opinion as to When the Period of Maintainence Expires---A Let of Accounts Passed---City Buys Two Lots.

There were no absentees from last night's meeting of the council and much ousiness was disposed of in the three hours which the body sat. Ald. Bragg presented a letter from Joseph Gallagher complaining that he

Ald. Bragg wanted the sanitary engineer fired. He did not see what he did for the \$250 a month.

Ald. Henderson was satisfied the \$75 man was earning his money. There was plenty of work for him to do. He favored adding the supervision of the construction of branches to the sewers. He wanted to know if the city engineer or wanted to know if the city engineer or city treasury got the fee charged for

Ald. Baker explained that it went to the man who superintended the connections and said it was wrong. The city should name a man to look after the connections and the money should go to the city treasury. How did the city know that the man who superintended the work was competent?

Ald. Styles thought the expenditure of \$325 every month with no new sewers construction going on was too high.

Ald. Miller moved that the whole mat-ter to be referred to sewerage committee to report to the council as to the advisability of keeping the accounts mentioned in the report of the committee, and as to the necessity for continuing the employment of the sanitary en-gineer. He hoped that he had consistsupported Mr. Mohun in ently that he might have time to complete his work. Now, however, he believed that the work was done. Ald. Bragg seconded him.

Ald. Belyea moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Henderson, that the port be adopted and the amount be appropriated. had sent a communication in to the council several weeks ago from which he had heard nothing. The matter will e looked into. Mayor Beaven presented a recomme

dation in favor of purchasing subdivi sion 53 and 54 in section 25 for a city hospital site at a cost of \$9025. Ald. McKillican presented a resolution, seconded by Ald. Belyea, favoring such action. It was adopted without any dis-

The finance committee presented a report favoring the payment of accounts amounting to \$1939.09. It took the usual course. A recommendation of a similar nature for \$1343.73 took the same course. The action of the committee in paving accounts amounting to \$209.25 was concurred in. The commit tee presented still another report recom mending the appropriation of \$325. This included the pay of the sanitary en-gineer and the laborer in the street department who clears out the dust pans and flushes the sewers. The latter's salary was placed at \$75. Ald. Bragg and Baker wanted to know why the sanitary engineer went to Vancouver so of-ten, and both protested against paying the laborer \$75. They said he was not busy every month. The Mayor said the was simply an estimate for April. Ald. Belyea said he understood laborer was engaged to work at \$3 Last month he only earned \$10 | St. Louis and common points: This month the sewers had to be flushed and it was desired to have the

money on hand. Ald. Munn said the money had to be paid all right enough, but he felt a little dubious about continuing to pay the heavy salary of \$250 a month to the anitary engineer. The amendment carried by the follow-

ing vote. Ayes—McKillican, Belyea, Henderson, McTayish and Munn Noes Baker, Bragg, Miller and Styles. The street committee presented an exnded report. It favored making the Andrew street petitioners improve their street under the local improvement system, but recommended that the city put in the bridge on the street needed. The eport was amended to bring it all der the local improvement system. The report favored the purchase of gravel from A. C. Howe at 25c per cubic yard. matter received favorable action, as did the recommendation to fix a drain

near the Victoria Lawn Tennis ground, applied for by W. Ridgeway Wilson.
Ald. McKillican's motion that tenders be called for coal and wood for corporation purposes was passed.

Ald. Belyea announced that the plans or the new police cells were ready and that tenders be called for.

Ald. McKillican's resolution to offer

a reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest of thieves who were vorking the city. After a long discussion the motion was lost. Someone said something about referring the to the police committee. Ald. Belvea nformed the council that a nal government had seen fit to legislate the committee out of existence. mayor, police magistrate and chief instice was constituted the police commis-

the contracts with H. Mansell and R. Roberts for police supplies. The police committee presented a port favoring the calling for tenders for the new police cells, the same to be in by Wednesday next at 12, noon. It was adopted.

The following letter from Ceontractr

McBean was read; "I beg to call your attention to the fact that on the 31st day of August last your honorable body passed a resolution terminating my contract with the city for the construction of sewers, in accordance with clauses 37, 38 and 48, notice of which action of the council I duly re ceived. As it is now over seven months since that time I would request that you will be good enough to make arrangements for a final settlement at once, as have other business that requires my mmediate attention. You will observe that the term of maintenance expired over a month ago.' Ald. Henderson thought the sewerage

commission by-law should be passed so the council would have some one to confer with Mr. McBean. Ald. Styles wanted to know if Mr. McBean was going to repair the break in the View street sewer between Blanchard and Quadra streets. Ald. Baker said he was in doubt as to when the term of maintenance expired. He thought if it was on March 10th that it was high time for the council to

Ald. Bragg said he agreed with sanitary engineer in saying that the term of maintenance expired April 26th. He took the time from the date on which the contractor got his final certificate.

The matter was referred to the sewerage committee to deal with the question and report to the council.

A protest was received from residents of Stanley avenue against the proposed improvement of the street under the local improvement act. The residents

The Victoria Junior cricket club presented a petition asking for space for a crease in Beacon Hill park. The park committee will consider it.

The Jensen claim cropped up again. Yates, Jey and Russell, attorneys for Mrs. Jensen, wrote complaining of the manner in which their letters were treated by the council. The letter was referred to the city barrister.

The fire wardens submitted a scheme

Schoener Carlotta G. Cox Rescues Twelve

referred to the city barrister.

The fire wardens submitted a scheme for giving the city better fire protection in the outlying districts of Victoria West, James Bay and Spring Ridge. It provided for new houses in each of the districts except in James Bay, where the old houses could be rebuilt, water the old houses could be rebuilt, water hydrants and new apparatus. The pre-liminary outlay would be \$20,000 and the cost of maintainance would be \$10,000 a year. It was suggested that a bylaw be submitted to the people. On the matter of hydrants it was suggested that five new hydrants be placed in the Vic-toria West district and 15 in other por-tions of the outlying districts. The retions of the outlying districts. The port was tabled after a long talk. The board adjourned at 11:10 o'clock.

N. & F. S. RAILWAY.

The Road to Reach Nelson in October-Engineers on Snowshoes.

Mr. Tabor and party arrived at Nelson, says the Miner, of the 8th inst., on Tuesday night to go to work cross-sectioning on the line of the Nelson & Fort Shoppard railway. At Beaver creek, at the other end of the line, enineers have been in the field for some ime past, working on snow shoes and circumstances of great difficulty. Mr. Tabor expects that as there is a great deal of work to do on the flat he will be able to keep his men busy, and yet not go any faster up the grade than

the snow disappears.

The party are in their old camp at Nelson city, commonly called Bogus town, and are occupying the old cabin built by Henry Anderson, Nelson's first recorder, which was at one time the seat of government in West Kootenay. A conversation between a prominent Nelson citizen and D. C. Corbin, which took place in Spokane this week, is Interesting: "You people up there," said Mr. Corbin, "do not seem to believe that we intend to build that road this summer; but if it is any object for you to know, you may take it from me that the road will be into Nelson by Octo-

The bridge over the Pend d'Oreille at Wanita is progressing rapidly. Tuesday's boat brought the superintendent of construction from San Francisco,

FREIGHT TO NELSON

The Tariff Reduced by the Great Northern to Kootenay.

The new tariff of through rates from Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minnea-polis, West Superior and Duluth to this city and the other lake points. Ainsworth, Kaslo, Pilot Bay and Balfour, issued by the Great Northern Railway, shows considerable reductions classes of goods varying from 55 cents to 35 cents per hundred pounds. It is evident that the Great Northern Railway means to make a bid for the trade of this country with Montreal and Toronto and other eastern points. It is understood that the C.P.R. will issue a tariff to meet the new rates of the Great Northern. The new rates are quoted below.

Between Nelson, Ainsworth, Hendryx, Pilot Bay, Kaslo or Balfour, B. C., and St. Paul, Como, Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, West The News of Eastern Canada in Superior, or Duluth:

5th A B C D E 1 70 1 72 1 53 1 25 1 15 1 00 Chicago, Milwaukee and common points:

PRESBYTERIAN PUGNACITY.

Church Difficulties in Nelson Happily Removed. Nelson would not be credited by the

outside world with having attained to that stage of civilization that produces church squabbles, but it would seem rom an article in the religious paper published in the dis-trict—that the ambitious little city is abreast of Victoria in episodes of this The Miner says: For the past two weeks the Presby-erian church and its internal difficulties and disagreements have received a great deal of attention both from church going people and those who never see

The most common report course, farther from the truth than the It was to the effect that Rev. r. H. Rogers had grown tired of preaching and determined to apply himself another calling. The whole cause of he trouble was due, however, to a misunderstanding between the pastor and one of the elders of the church. From what can be gleaned it would seem that Rev. T. H. Rogers has not followed out the customs of the rigid forefathers of the church, and elders, rather severely thereon, gave the pastor the impression that there was a goodly sized kick coming, and as he was

manner self-appointed in this locality, he decided that he would slide out. A short time ago some new converts were made to the church. They were adults and the pastor decided it would not be necessary to have them quizzed by the elders before partaking of the sacrament, so he dispensed with the iseless form, and the converts observed the rites of the sacrament without uizzing. This gave birth to the first

rick.
The second was made when the past-The second was made when the past-tor informed his hearers, in the course of his sermon, that they should not fol-low the impulses of their hearts, but rather be guided by their consciences. This was set down as hypocrisy and dereloped another kick.

Room for another was found in a re-cent baptism, in which the youngster was sprinkled in the home of the parents instead of the church, and this was not considered good Presbytenianism.

These little pleasantries decided pastor in his plan to step down and out, and he announced his purpose on Sunday last. Since then, however, the el-der has explained everything away and affairs in the church at the corner have settled down to the customary routine and Rev. T. H. Rogers will continue the pastorate.

Railways in Japan.

Industries of London says: 'The railways in Japan are at present all of the narrow gauge kind. For some time it has been under consideration to convert all the main lines to a breader gauge system, and the rallway council has recently entrusted the investigation of the matter—the cost of carrying cut the proposal, and the advantages or disadvantages of the change-to a committee composed of Viscount Tani, Mr. S. Matsumoto (assistant commissioner of the railway Bureau), Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. D. Ito and Mr. H. Watanabe."

Japanese From a Wrecked Junk-It Was An Act of Heroism-Capt. Cox Returns This Month.

The steamship Mogul brought news from Yokahama relative to sealing matters. The Carlotta Cox reached port the first of all. She was followed the same day by the Viva and May Belie. The Vera, Agnes McDonald and Pene-lope ran in a few days later. The Vera made the best time, going over in 45 days, and the Penelope is most likely entitled to second place. The Agues McDonald, of which excellent time was mcDonaid, of which except the was expected, was fourth in the race across. The voyages of all were uneventful except that of the Carlotta G. Cox. On the 12th of March, about 500 miles southeast from Mela Head, a dismisted junk was sighted. Men were seen on the carlotte which level breaking the carlotte which le the craft, which lay broadside to a heavy sea, and despite the fact that a gale was blowing three of the schooner's boats were towered and brought off all of the crew, 12 in number. One had been injured by the fall of the mast, and all were reduced to the last extremity for want of food and water. It appears that they had been caught in a gale while on a voyage north l'okio, and, losing their rudder and being compelled to cut away their mast, were blown through between the islands lying off the coast and 300 miles outside them. But for the appearance of the schooner their doom, humanly speaking, was sealed, for the following day such weather was experienced as the disabled craft could not possibly have lived through. It is expected that the heroism of Capt. Byers and his crew will be recognized by the government of Japan.
When the Mogul left, the schooners
Libbie, Mermaid, Annie C. Moore, Maud
S., Sadie Turpel and Mary Ellen had
not arrived. They were looked for at
any hour. All the vessels that had ar-

departed again. E. B. Marvin & Co. received a letter from Capt. J. G. Cox announcing that he would leave for home on April 15.
That will be Saturday. He will therefore be here about April 30th. He fore be here about April 30th. He gave no news in his letter, reserving it his return.

The Japanese government will protect the Kurile islands with two men-of-war. Other points on their coast will also be guarded. They will simply protect the guarded. They will simply protect the seals on the shore, preventing the sealers from landing.
Mr. Wm. Muncie received letters from

the captains of the schooners Viva and May Belle. Upon the arrival of the schooners at Yokohama the authorities, learning that they had Japanese crews board, used their best endeavors to induce the Japs to leave the schooners. They told them that the schooners would be seized by the Russians and the schooners would run terrible risks of being wrecked. The captains, however, had little trouble in securing white men to take the places vacated by the Japs. After re-filling their water tanks and obtaining fresh provisions the schooners left for the sealing grounds.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

been served with a writ by Mrs S. B. McKay, instituting another action for slander or libel, the damage being assessed at \$2000. The Allan Steamship Company has sold the Nova Scotian for \$25,000. She will be broken up. Lately she had been losing

\$30,000 a year. A great wind storm swept over Castleton recently. Parts of buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, chimneys blown down and H. P. Gould's magnificent block had the walls completely wrecked. Wm. Anderson, an old and proof Petrolea, ex-president of the

Enniskillen Reform Association, and also of the West Lambton Agricultural Associa-tion, is dead. He leaves a wife, two daughters and two sons.

daughters and two sons.

The New Brunswick legislature, by a vote of 25 to 12, carried a resolution recommending that one of the judges of the supreme court or of the county courts be commissioned to proceed to Bathurst and generally to enquire into all matters of complaint in the school case. This report shall be through the board of education laid before the legislature at its next session. The Opposition refused to support the resolution on the ground that it meant another year of agitation and difficulty, and was only intended to manufacture political capital for the Government.

The annual report of the Ontario minis-

political capital for the Government.

The annual report of the Ontario minister of education shows that the total school population of the province in 1891 was 615,781, a decrease of 2000 for the year. There are 20,000 more boys than girls. The average attendance of rural pupils is 48 per cent. of the registered attendance, while in the towns it was 61 and in cities 57. The number of teachers was 8336. The highest salaries paid were \$1500. There are now 5786 school houses in the province. Log school houses are fast disappearing, there being only 619, against 1466 in 1850. The cost of education per pupil is \$8.24, against \$5.82 in 1879. Ontario has 280 separate schools, with 36,168 pupil is \$8.24, against \$5.82 in 1879. Ontario has 280 separate schools, with 36,168 pupils and 639 teachers. The number of separate schools has advanced from 175 to to 289 in 15 years. The expenditure has increased \$163,881, and the number of eachers has increased 305 during the same

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

saves the Life of a Woman Who Was Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Ann Julian, aged 65, and her sister, Mrs. Moses Miller, aged 68, who is also a widow, are well-to-do and have lived in White Plains for years, says the New York World. For many years they have lived together in the they have lived together in the Moses Miller homestead on Central avenue. Saturday they went to bed early, as has long been their custom. Before retiring one of the sisters closed all the dampers in the dilapidated old cylindrical stove that served to heat the bedroom that they jointly occupied. The iron top of the stove was worn out long ago and the sisters had replaced it with a tin plate much indented about the edges. This permitted the free escape of coal gas. They put fresh coal on the fire and went to bed. Sunday morning a neighbor found them both cape (partly asphyxiated. Both women remained unconscious all day Sunday in spite of the efforts of Dr. Magness and his assistants, but Sunday night Mrs. Miller regained consciousness and was pronounced out of danger. Julian was not so fortunate, however. The position in which she had lain had caused congestion, and she had not been o near the window as Mrs. Miller, where there was, of course, some eir-culation of air. Dr. Magness worked over Mrs. Julian many hours Sunday night, trying every usual restorative without the slightest effect. Her age and not strong constitution were against her chances of recovery, and Monday morning, when she had not shown any signs of returning vitality, the doctor kinds determined to try the transfusion of blood as a last resort. He was driving through the main street after his first visit to the house, wondering who in white Plains would submit to the sp-eration to save the widow's life. The

tor's eyes chanced to fall upon Jo Murphy, a short, stocky hostler, wweighe 195 pounds, standing in front the postoffice and feeling, as he expresed it, "as fit as a fiddle" and "fit run for his life." The doctor told his the nature of the elegation the nature of the operation he want to perform, and suggested that Murr was just the fine, well set-up, stoo man for the job. He also mention \$5. At first Mr. Murphy was inclin to demur, but at last gained s fidence, and with only a slight trepidation climbed into the buggy. At 9 o'clock the operat

performed, and Mr. Murphy's cou had by no means gone the way Bob Acres', although he was nervo A double glass vessel was provi the inner receptacle of which pacity of 10 ounces of blo outer receptacle was filled with heated to blood heat, and the was placed over a spirit lankeep it at the same temperature. remainder of the instrument consists of two one-eighth inch ruh tubes, in one of which, the on is to convey the blood from the to the patient, there was a bulb. At one end of the needle tached. It was similar to the nemployed for ordinary hypoderm jections, but of larger calibre. one without the bulb was attach the vessel and its needles inser the basilica vein in Mr. Murphy' arm. A tourniquet was tig about his arm above the point at the needle was inserted to prevent to the remainder of Mr. Murphy's and slowly the vessel began to The rubber tube with the force was then attached to the wessel needle inserted in the basilica Mrs. Julian's left arm, about tourniquet was applied below the sertion to make the patient's sertion to make make way for Mr. Murphy's.
ounces of Mr. Murphy's blood drawn off into the vessel, stirred bundle of quills and then pumped the arm of Mrs. Julian. It wa over in a few minutes, though it see hours to Mr. Murphy. He heaved sigh of relief when it was over, took \$5 and went to his day's work hour after the infusion Mrs. Julian gan to regain consciousness and so she recognized the doctor and oth about her. At night the doctor s she would recover without doubt. Julian was a thoroughbred America but when she recovers she will satisfaction of feeling that the blood the Murphys flows in her veins.

Hospitality in Arkansas

Travelling in the mountains of South east Arkansas a few years ago guide got lost. Night overtook us stopped at the house of a typi Arkansan to remain all night. made every excuse in the world, but being a sparsely settled neighborhed he consented to keep us.

The family consisted of a father and mother and twelve children. were six daughters—all fine,

good-looking girls, averaging about 130 pounds each. There were two room in the house, which was built of in the house, which was builty round logs. In fact there were to separate houses, with about six for space between them, so that we had go outdoors from one to get into other. One room was used as a sle ing apartment, the other as a kitch Our fare consisted of corn bread son ghum molasses and coffee with no suga or cream. My knife was broken in and the fork had but one prong drank my coffee from a tea cup, guide from an oyster can, and the hind lord from the lid of a little tin bu ket. In the sleeping apartment there were but three beds, and sixteen of us These beds were const use them. ed of upright pieces nailed to the with a piece of scantling exte from one to the other, and small poles laid from the scantling to the chinking of the cabin, upon which a straw tick was laid. The beds were very nar row, so that it was difficult for two to sleep comfortably. The beds were filled and the residue were scattered promiscuously over the floor. went out while the strangers prepa The old man slept ed to retire. our bed, with a revolver under pillow and a Winchester Somnambulism was not indulged in night by the visitors. The room, measurement, was 12x14. agine sixteen people sleeping in a The owls outside and

snoring inside were enough to drive nervous man crazy. But soon we were all asleep and troubles of the day forgotten. I no enjoyed a night's rest better. No it was the happiest I ever saw.

An April Fool Joke.

Mitchell can lay claim to the champion April fool joke this year. Early n the week copy for an advertisement was received at both the news offices from a Prof. Rance. The were sent from Stratford. instructions were that the editors to give the ad. as much prominent possible and make it as large could be, at the same time keeping the cost. Accordingly it was anno in both the local papers that Rance, the great champion mid-air and slack-rope walker," would a on the Market square on Saturde Prof. Rance, it was said, "would car man on his back on a slack w rope, while he cooks and eats an eg and on a tight wire "would trundle lady on a wheelbarrow and other wonderful feats." Suc as that is not seen in Mitchell day, and as a result an immense erowd gathered to witness the performance. The visitors wandered about the town all day and it was not until the midd of the afternoon that it occurred some one that Saturday was April fo day. The news was soon whispere around and then the crowd disperse The local editors are said to be ver wrathy at being dragged into the a fair, and have preserved copies of ad. so as to prove that they acted

cerned. A Underground Stream.

good faith so far as they were con

A dispatch from Augusta, Ill., says that four miles northwest of that place, a few days ago, William Allen bored a well on his farm, going to a depth of 77 feet. At that depth suddenly the entire bottom fell out, carrying all but about five feet of the walls with it. At the bottom of the deep walls with it. At the bottom of the deep hole thus formed could be seen a swift rushing stream. All efforts to fill up this hole have proved futile, the rushing cur-rent carrying away everything throw into it.

Have You Asthma? After trying every other remedy in vain, thousands have been cured by using Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. Trial ing Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. Trial packages free of druggists or by mail. Address Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn. Mention this paper.

-Persons interested in horticalture and heresons interested in horticalture and kindred vocations are beginning to feel anxious at the extraordinary backwardness of the season. Such miserable weather in April has not been experienced in Victoria for a good many years.

Waiter Oakes of Tacoma, J. Hughes, R. Robinson, and J. H. Harris of Vancouver are all at the Dallas Hotel. VOL. 8-NO. 39. WHOLE NUMBER, 428

BEAUTIFUL

"Flower of Again in

EARTHQUAKE D

Great Loss of Life Report

Agitator Tillet Gets O ican Citizens Comp The Great Eclips Sutherland's Will-Mr. Blake's Speech

Athens, April 17.-

one of was visited by a quake this morn loss of life and pand March last vast amount of turbances and were lost. pears to have city of Zante, a was destroyed. impassable, stone, timber houses thrown Thus far the by falling walls the debris and dead are in the persons injured the work of sear the injured can The gre habitants have the city, where of their homes a A large nui Zante to shelter have been again some women and refuge. The city lesolation, and ever recover from tunes that have nast three months an enormous and outside aid wi

ed to prevent sick London, April ease came up in urday. In 1889 the bitter opos will as favorable der for access counsel asked for that she had bur

her to make answe Tillett Set London, April 17. well-known labor le having incited str tol in September a jury sitting decided, however was guilty of us cause a riot, the spoken on the were not intend rider to the verdi guilty, therefore

duty to discharge Panama, April lon, which arrived very little news When points. When t pola, Policarpo B the revolutionis port of the captucabled on the day preceded its cap ever, and skirmis occurred. While ing pressed all service as sold Colon report that aragua ils serious prected. Dictator been watching t sire to revolt

> citizens to join i Observe Madrid, April 1 was clearly to-day.

since the last plo

reinforcing

Benedictine Rome, April 17. Leo Haid, of Nor to represent States at the lav of the Internation of St. Anselm 600 abbots from world, who have during the past w the depot and ga brethren a hearty participate next sider plans for and influence of To-morrow special audience announced that I nication to the ord of which, however

Presents for I Vienna, April 17. senting all the co emeralds, which Ferdinand's bride The album will co pope has sent a Princess Marie intended bride of

Gonzalos City of Mexico, An of General Manuel dent of Mexico, of port that he is or