

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 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, abandoned any intention he may have entertained of contesting the district. Mr. Haslam has not as yet taken the election fully into his confidence in regard to his political opinions, having contented himself with announcing that he appears as a "Liberal-Conservative."

A recent Ottawa despatch reports the arrival here 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 Wilmetson.

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. Braden's list, makes two members of a parliament numbering 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 hundred 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 re-attraction 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 carried 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 a few illustrations of the position in this important matter, at which the government has arrived? The government, it must be remembered, has not as yet taken pains to get at the truth.

In the census of 1881 Indians are separately enumerated, and their number is 25,601. In the census of the superintendent general of Indian affairs for the same year the total of Indians in the province is put at 55,000, and, roughly, 10,000 more than the census enumerators found.

Now, the Indian department total is made up in this way: Indians enumerated by the local agents, 23,400; estimated number of Indians in remote localities to which no census enumerators 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 figures given by the enumerators, we have on the mainland a population, exclusive of Indians, of 31,946. Deduct 20,225, the population of the reserves, and we have the mainland population 11,720. Municipal and other figures show that at least 10,000 of these are in Western Canada, leaving a population of 1,720. This wonderful result: Population, white and Chinese, of Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, Cassiar and the two Kootenays, 1,720. Registered provincial voters in the same district in 1890, 2,008!

Following the premier's figures, the colonist showed the total population of the island would be 3,820 more than the voting population of the mainland. The registered vote, a year before 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. A similar calculation on the census of 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. All the babies must have been imported from the others, namely, the census is inaccurate. But that leads you to a conclusion just as ridiculous as any of the others, namely, that the enumerators who were so extremely accurate taking the Indians that they counted every man, woman and babe in the country, were so grossly careless in taking the whites that they missed some 12,000 of them.

The simple facts, easily demonstrated by a common-sense examination of returns, 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 public

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

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

THE RING.

LILLIPUTIAN SCRAPPLERS. 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 has recently broken the record, jumping 3,226 times without making a skip.

IN THEIR TRUE COLORS. Montreal, April 10.—James Corbett and William Brad, his manager, who have been playing "gentleman Jack" came near being caught 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 11-cent rate for the cabmen to take them to the hotel. The result was that the cabman became partially drunk, and when he drove back to the hotel he was drunk. The cabman followed them into the hotel, but he was not allowed to enter. He was then thrown out of the hotel, and he was seen by the police. He was then taken to the police station, and he was held for a few days.

CANOING.

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 a fine time was had by all. The club is now in the hands of the members, and they are all working hard to get the club in the best of order.

SOME GOOD SHOOTING.

The Union Gun Club's seventh shoot for the H. P. Co's medal took place at Macaulay's on Saturday afternoon. For the second time J. C. Macleure won the medal. The results were as follows: J. C. Macleure, 1111-1110-1110-1111-1111-24. Total, 6644.

ATHLETIC.

THE J.B.A.A. The managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will meet to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season: Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on June 17; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on July 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on August 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on September 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on October 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on November 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on December 1.

LACROSSE.

SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON. The Victoria Lacrosse Association met in convention to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season: Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on June 17; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on July 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on August 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on September 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on October 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on November 1; Victoria v. Westminister, at Victoria, on December 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Victoria Junior Association team defeated the team from Saturday, three to nothing. Wilson, Taylor, and Taylor were the scorers. The team is now in the hands of the members, and they are all working hard to get the team in the best of order.

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 being trained well. From present prospects there will be some interesting events during the coming meeting.

Payment 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.

INTO NEW OFFICES.

All the goods at present in J. P. Davies & Co's auction rooms are to be sold by the firm, as it is about to move to offices in the Board of Trade building. Messrs. Turner, Bewley & Company have leased the old building.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture, intense itching, and a burning sensation. The piles are often blooded and ulcerate, becoming very sore, and causing much pain. In some cases, they bleed, and in some cases, they are accompanied by hemorrhoids. The best remedy is to use a good ointment, and to keep the piles clean and dry.

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.

In 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 government 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 that the government makes us except as it deprives us of opportunities for growth. It may degrade for a time, but it does not 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 the world would be a net gain when the saving of salaries was balanced against the losses from thefts.

In countries 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 the total wealth. Obviously the compulsion of government can 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 a certain result of their failure to do so.

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 inherent in a community of men as it is in a community of ants. In the lowest savages it is to a great extent latent, and in civilized communities it 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 the force of the law, and the presence of a dozen safety life and property than half a dozen jails, each with its gallows in the yard.—St. Louis Republic.

Japan in Need of Re-Japaning. It seems that the Japanese are growing weary of barbarians and their barons. For 250 years no European has seen an English sailor and a tiny Dutch colony on an island desecrated their shores. Then came Commodore Perry's unloading models of railways and the notice of the various branches, 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 re-japaned. The barons were not so good, as it were, the 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.—Fall Mall Gazette.

A "GORGES" AGE.

Shown by the Ottawa River and the Great Inland Sea.

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

The new facts discovered are extremely interesting in themselves, and doubly so in view 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 is only seven feet above Lake Huron, into the Mattawan River, a 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 above Lake Huron, and the Ottawa River in this pass is a 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 Ontario. Sea shells are found in the valley of Lake Ontario, and 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, on the coast of Maine, it amounted to only 200 feet, while at New York there is supposed to have been scarcely any change of level. The result of such a difference in the subsidence of the land upon the basin of the Great Lakes would be to depress the northern border sufficiently to allow the water to flow off through the Ottawa outlet rather than over Niagara. As Lake Nipissing is 250 miles north of the valley of Lake Champlain, it is necessary to turn the water in that direction would amount to only about six inches to the mile, a change of level which would be almost imperceptible in a sandstone, but in as 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 rough extending across from one watershed to another, 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 the outlet. The delta-terrace is about 100 feet high, 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 sand and gravel, and is about ten feet in diameter, with some even up to thirty feet. So great was the force of the current down the Mattawan it pushed a bar of this coarse material entirely across the outlet, and it was 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 which shows the tendency of modern historians to study, 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 honorable degree. He prepares a dissertation upon history, but finds, to his astonishment, that his efforts are not only inadequate, but are absolutely unaccepted by the professors, and that specialists from studies at Germany, who throw away Macaulay and all secondary authorities and who demand original research. On the same theme, a writer in another magazine advises the student to study the history of the world, and to read the lesson of patriotism, how better inculcated a love of country, than by educating our children in the histories of their own country. We reach our childhood of the glorious deeds of the Great Thermopylae, of Napoleon at Austerlitz, of Ney at Waterloo, of Sheridan at Winchester. Why not teach them, we wonder, the history of their own country? How are they to be taught the details of that April day in 1775?

It is this study of details, this specialism, which is demanded in every branch of modern life. Thoroughness gained both by preparatory study and by experience marks the needed man or woman in any branch of professional or business life. 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, teacher, 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 born 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, unless you have a most accurate 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 this—that 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 Harver's Young People.

ONTARIO'S PARI

The New Legis in To

A VIVID PE Description of the of the Legislati of the Depart Quarters-The Lib series.

HE Pro good her ings in ings in nobles structure in of the most compl of legislative and upon the contri more appropriate or not have been select the partially wood grandeur to the pile University avococ- coigns of vantage makes up a colossal hundred years' province of Ontario. greatly added in appz and in the sandstone, reddish pronounced central gles of moderate b retreating interme- minate in projecti the east and the wing to the west, successful public b

can continent, and most interesting Canadian Dominion schools, while the construction parts Germanic. The Pr to the south, the best pavilion app authority by the e izing of the legis pendencies, an exp erto overlooked in ing of this charac ion measures 120 feet high, boldly with series of r clustered columns and quiet floor enriched with car and surfaces. The pyramidal roof turrets at each of the central wide by 24 feet arched windows, a chamber from the windows stretched a—carved surface deep, in low relief sculpture, so dis conform to the f introduced therein of the provin allegorical treati hances the refine architectural sc properly expressive which has a note.

On either side pavilion are the at wings and ce on this princip 438 feet. Each and proportion to preserving the metry between varying in the general massing dictate the purposes of the The East The east and west feet in extent, by ranges of g arches in a fac large circular, b The north fac is treated with by the east and which are very northern termin ily accented en- g's. Only after the east, the series of py pleasing skyline from the wood is grateful to it

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ONTARIO'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

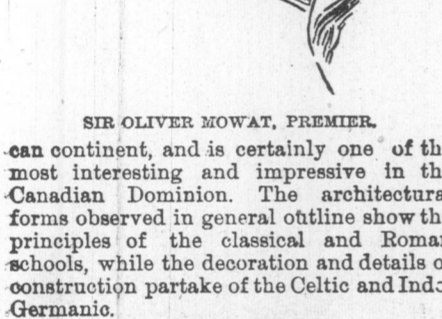
The New Legislative Buildings in Toronto.

A VIVID PEN PICTURE.

Description of the Plan—The Decorations of the Legislative Chamber—Arrangements of the Departments—The Speaker's Quarters—The Library and Other Accessories.

The Province of Ontario has good reasons for being proud of her new Legislative Buildings 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.

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.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, PREMIER.

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

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

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 first floor 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 multibular steel boilers, and machinery for the manipulation of the vast and intricate heating, ventilating and electric lighting system, which applies the whole building.

There are also five spacious vaults for the storages of the deeds and documents of the various departments and storage rooms for the Queen's printer and the postmaster.

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 its erection.

Only three deaths resulted from accidents to workmen while the buildings were in course of construction.

The building is equipped with thirteen large fireproof vaults, fitted with iron frames and in filling cases, thus ensuring almost absolute safety from fire.

The buildings cover four acres—the extreme ground measurements being 461 ft. 2 in. by 125 ft. 6 in.

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CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

James H. Shearer, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$20,000.

Neil McCabill'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 cure.

Dr. McGuire, who has been a resident of Guelph for a quarter of a century and had an extensive practice, has gone insane.

Three Petrolia stores, occupied by Morrison, harness maker; Kismud, cigars, and Jenkins and Sons, clothing, were burned.

Misadvent McArthur, of Middlemiss, was burned to death through his clothes taking fire from papers which had been ignited by throwing an unextinguished match among them.

L'Etendard newspaper, of Montreal, is in financial difficulties, and has offered its creditors ten cents on the dollar.

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.

One of the wildest snowstorms of the season took place at Kingston on Saturday. It was 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.

See name of subscriber to receive the grand Piano now exhibited at our office, in Ladies' Companion for March.

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.

At the inquest relating to the deaths of Mrs. John Kennedy and her brother-in-law Alexander Kennedy, which occurred 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 each case had resulted from the accidental poisoning administered by some person or persons unknown.

The Quebec street railway company has unseated a big hoodlum 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 few pursued the tickets he could get at a cheap rate and resold them.

The Ontario Miller says: Every mill and elevator in the province is filled with wheat. The millers are not buying Ontario car wheat at 38c and 61c. Reports from the southern provinces have been dismaying. A few wheat is badly damaged by frost, following rains, and that the crop will 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 29,747 were born in Ontario; foreign born 50,861, classified as follows: England and Wales 22,801, Ireland 13,252, Scotland 6,347, United States 5,068. No other nationality reached 1,000.

John H. R. Molson's gift of \$30,000 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 Montreal, who has already given almost \$1,000,000 to the university.

The oldest form of the name of Britain is Ortelanis, from which comes the adjective Ortelanic, which in Irish is 'Cruithne'. This is the name which the Irish gave to the Pict, once masters of Great Britain.

The condition of the atmosphere during the fall of the meteor was most peculiar. There were gaseous odors all around, and over the surface of the ocean, as if it were ablaze. The heavens, too, appeared to be on fire.

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Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring a circular logo with a fisherman and text: 'St. Jacobs Oil. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES RHEUMATISM, Backache, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost-Bites, NEURALGIA.'

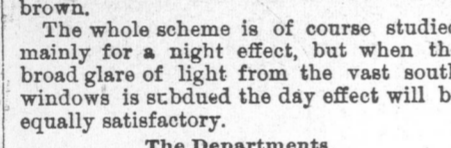
Advertisement for I. X. L. Compound, featuring text: 'I. X. L. COMPOUND. To Fruit Growers and Gardeners. Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using I. X. L. COMPOUND, The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C. We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.'

Advertisement for Ladies' Companion magazine, featuring a puzzle illustration and text: 'A Premium Puzzle. LADIES' COMPANION. THIS HANDSOME LADY 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 1893 we propose 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 office, in Ladies' Companion for March. 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 \$50; 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 Diamond Ring; the seventh, a Gold Brooch; the eighth, a Silver Five O'Clock Tea Set; to the next ten will be given each a beautiful Gold Brooch; to the next ten will be given each a Cabinet Organ; and to the ten following each a CRAYON PORTRAIT of sender or friend. The sender of letter bearing latest postmark, previous to June 1st next will receive a Gold Watch. The sender next last will receive a Silver Watch; ten preceding, each a beautiful Brooch. CONDITIONS:—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, 166 King St., West, Toronto, Can. LADIES' COMPANION PUB. CO., 166 King St., West, Toronto, Can.'

Advertisement for Aluminum Alloy Composite, featuring text: 'Aluminum Alloy Composite. HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS. 2 1/2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalline, prevents blow holes and sponginess. Price, \$5.00 per 100-pound box, \$25.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or \$30 per ton. Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island Arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application. The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky. Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatsfeld Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-62a'

Advertisement for New Telegraph Hotel, featuring text: 'HOTELS. JOHN MESTON. New Telegraph Hotel. Accommodation 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 \$1.00 per day. JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD. del-62b'

Advertisement for FERRY'S SEEDS, featuring text: 'If You Think any kind of crop will do, then any kind of seeds will do; but for the best results you should plant FERRY'S SEEDS. Always the best, they are recognized as the standard everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual is the most important book of the kind published. It is invaluable to the Western Grower. D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont. del-62c'



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Ambassador Pauncefote. Great Britain raises the rank of Her United States Minister. The United States Department of State has received official notice that Great Britain has raised the rank of Sir Julian 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.



HON. C. F. FRASER.

Salloren Bombardeed by Aerolites. A meteor sizzling 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 scorching fragments all around, some of which, as they dashed into the sea, made reports that sounded like cannonades.

The mezzanine, or first floor, is occupied as to the east wing by the offices of the attorney-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.

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-

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 beauty and the old Italian nobility and inherit the vivacity of one country and oriental beauty of the other.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 and upwards. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and upwards. BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA. + +

EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed. B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

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 OPTUM. Deputy United States Marshal Harry A. Biglow of Seattle sold at the Port Townsend custom house on Friday last 250 pounds of contraband opium, which brought \$3,067.50. That was over \$12 per pound.

DREDGE AT WILLIAMS' HEAD. The dredge which was left this morning for Williams' Head to begin dredging for the wharf to be built at the new quarantine station. She was ready 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 today for four hours in hearing the case of Escobar vs. Campbell. The principal cause of dispute was the magnificent free lunch provided at the opening of the new Drifted 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 Dominion.

THEY ARE NOT SATISFIED. T. K. Nagano, formerly connected with the Japanese government, is in town. He is back from the city where he went to inquire into the complaints of some of the Japanese up there. He says that the Japanese and will be given a chance to return to their homes. Mr. Nagano is connected with a Kobe immigration company.

WILL TAKE SPEEDY TRIAL. Frederick Day, charged with larceny, was up in speedy trial 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 of a set of harness from Wm. Rendall and the other the larceny of four buggy wheels from J. Grieco. 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 men 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 is 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 Mascotte was off the wreck of the steamer Michigan, with too much of a sea on to go in. A lot of men and nearly every koochman in the Nisnetan tribe were on the beach around the wreck, where only one white man was on guard.

VICTIM OF A SCOUNDREL. When young Mxy 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 justice that had been done her, says Saturday's Seattle Telegraph. But circumstances later developed that impressed her with the belief that the man who presumed to marry the knot was an impostor secured for the occasion by Mudgett. She then demanded that he be released from his wife, but he had already tired of her. But she insisted, and finally he was married to her on June 18, 1892. But he has since refused to live with her or provide for her support. She, however, did not seriously object, as justice had been done and she no longer any love for Mudgett. Consequently she made application for a decree of divorce, which Judge Langley granted.

SONG BIRD BUTCHERY. The advent of spring has brought out the song birds of the woodland glades and those who walk therein, but it has also brought the small boy, and he has brought his catapult, and round pebbles from the brook wherewith to cause funerals among feathered purveyors of the "wood notes wild." A gang of these young vagabonds were noticed yesterday on the Cadby Bay road, and there was much rejoicing over the efforts of a robin, which had its leg broken by the force of a stone, and smooth pebbles, to fly away from its cruel young tormentors. The boys had "great sport," they said, and plied their "field artillery" might and main in their endeavor to batter the remaining spark of life out of the poor, bleeding, fluttering little bird. The boys had a "field artillery" brought taunts of an unsavory character and the wish that the protesters would go to their own homes. This language from the cherry lips of a flaxen-haired cherub. At last not a quiver stirred among the little bunch of bloody feathers and the young sportsman placed themselves "on battery" upon another group of song birds and the pleasant Sabbath work went merrily ahead.

FULL OF FACTS. Messrs. Bogan 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 useful information upon every conceivable subject relating to the province. The arrangement is excellent, rendering it an easy matter to find the place which is out of loss of time. This first number of the volume is a credit to the compilers, and Mr. Wm. Miller, the 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 possibly 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 to be without it. The first consignment of these guides were forwarded to Great Britain, to be placed for sale at the numerous bookstalls along the lines of the English, Irish and Scotch

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 another little chap with a stick. He was declared guilty and Magistrate Macrae imposed a fine of \$3 with the alternative of imprisonment. The boy's mother paid the fine. John Churchill, who was found drunk, was discharged, it being his debut in the police court. He was warned not to appear again.

THE SOUTH BEND SEIZED. The American schooner South Bend is in the custody of the customs authorities, charged with frequenting other ports of call. She was seized at 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 a 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 Miles has decided to stop. These vessels have been the cause of no end of trouble for British Columbia seafarers. They have been outbidding as to prices, and in this 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 is also illegal. Several complaints were made to the collector about the whiskey smuggling, and he has determined to stamp the whole trouble out. There is no connection between the South Bend and that traffic, however. Speaking about the case this morning the collector said: "These American schooners have caused us a great deal of trouble on the west coast, and I have been at a loss to know just what to do. We have no power to dispose of them, so we have to watch hundreds of miles of coast line. Several vessels were complained against the other day, among them the South Bend. She is the only one taken, however. I am still investigating her case and have as yet no word from the collector. He has to be captain to say he is bound. He says he is going sailing, but he has a very poor outfit aboard."

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MR. POST ON SINGLE TAX. 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 Bevan occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Post.

MR. POST ON SINGLE TAX. Mr. Post explained the principle of single tax, which, he said, was 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. If a man owns a piece of land he should be taxed, proportionately, as much as the community requires, no more and no less. God made the land for all, not for any particular one. The reason why land was so valuable 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 wrong. The private ownership of land was wrong. As soon as one familiarized himself with political economy he would find that the principle of single tax 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 study of what it requires clear, honest thinking. It must be analyzed carefully, and classified logically, and one must be sure of one's facts before making a statement to which he had to make bottom. Land existed long before man and it will exist long after he has disappeared from the earth. The speaker by means of a chart analyzed bread. It was made, he said, by means of constituted and artificial means. It was made of wheat, land, labor and wealth, but as wealth was a combination of labor and land the result would be dropped. So we say bread is made of land and labor. Give one all the land that ever existed and he could not have bread without labor without land. But bring them together and there would be enough bread to feed mankind from the time of Adam to the time of Christ. Nature gave all the materials to make wealth, but nature never produced wealth, that was left for man to produce. Wealth could be produced. They produced all that ever existed, all that exists now and all that will ever exist. Labor had a right to its share of the wealth. It was to satisfy its desires by the least exertion. In doing this it had raised man from a brute to a creature of God. The land was turned away from man by a bad law. The law was to satisfy their desires by plundering their fellow men. Everyone was trying to get rich by the law of the land. He would have to struggle to keep from falling into poverty. It was the fear of poverty that caused men to be so greedy and to plunder their fellow men. We obtain the results of the different climates. If ten of corn and five of sugar, and ten of wheat and five of corn and ten of sugar, the result would be a total of five of sugar and ten of wheat. The division of labor and the exchange of goods was equally divided between the two places. Trade is essential to the progress of man. Only by free trade can the world be benefited. With a row of custom houses between the two countries the trade could be prevented. The governments of the different countries spent a lot of money to prevent those ships and steamships from going to and from the ports. 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 colored woman's cabin was on the strip taken by Virginia. The morning after this had been done an old gentleman called on Auntie and told her that she was now living in Virginia and explained the circumstances. "Well, I'm powerful glad, because that's North Carolina an awful unhealthy state," said the old lady. This was similar to the protection logic of the states between the provinces but not between the states and provinces. He knew three tailors in Vancouver who had their goods locked up for three months because they had not enough capital to pay the duty. Competition was decreased and consumer was benefited. The consumer was benefited. That is what is called protection. The object of protection is to consume. Consumption is not destruction, as man can no more destroy than he can create. The object of protection is to consume. Consumption is not destruction, as man can no more destroy than he can create. The object of protection is to consume. Consumption is not destruction, as man can no more destroy than he can create.

COUNTY COURT. 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 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 situated to the west of Village Bay on Valdez island, paying therefor the sum of \$100. The defendant has resided in the country since 1861 and has made it a part of his business to locate and locate unsurveyed land. He claims his claim to persons willing to buy. In the present instance all the proceedings 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.

COUNTY COURT. The purchase was made and the money paid in May, 1888, 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 time since it had all been taken up by the Ross MacLaren Mill Co., and by them gazetted in February, 1888. Action was accordingly brought to recover the sum of \$100 and an additional sum of \$35, the latter being the expenses of the plaintiff 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 received any money and that he had no recollection of signing the receipt, but would not deny that the signature was his. 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 found for the plaintiff the sum of \$100 with costs, but disallowed the claim for \$35. Mr. Lindley Crease appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Thornton Fell for the defendant.

THE LATE GEORGE CRAIG, of Toronto, left \$100,000. He left \$1000 each to the following: Knox college, Presbyterian normal school, and other missions, augmentation fund and home for incurables; and \$900 each to the infirm, the sick children's hospital, the girls' home and boys' home.

THE STEAMSHIP EMPRESS OF JAPAN is due here from the Orient tomorrow. The tug Estelle lost a scow load of coal coming from Nanaimo Saturday.

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MR. POST ON SINGLE TAX. 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 Bevan occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Post.

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ANOTHER CYCLONE.

A Terrible Wind and Electric Storm in Missouri.

ELECTRIC TRAFFIC ENTIRELY STOPPED.

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

More About the Welsh Mining Disaster

British Evidence in the Behring Sea Matter Rejected for the Present.

Col. Sheppard's Will - Cleveland's Special Train to Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.-Thunder

and lightning, hail and wind combined

just evening to form the severest storm

this city has had for years. It began

about 8:15 and lasted nearly an hour,

coming from the southwest. Ominous

clouds, constantly illuminated by brilliant

flashes of lightning prevailed some

times previous to the outbreak of the

cyclone. Rain fell gently for a few

minutes, then suddenly a violent storm

of rain and hail began and the accom-

paniments of the storm developed

themselves fearfully evident. The

streets at once became flooded, the sewer-

age being unable to carry off at once

the immense volume of water. Base-

ments in all parts of the city were flood-

ed. At the telegraph offices the noise of

hail on the windows and roofs drowned

the noise of sounders and business was

for a few minutes totally suspended.

No serious accidents are reported. The

hail stones were not large enough to

break glass to any extent. Police and

firemen were not affected, and the

telephones were only slightly interfered

with. Electrical traffic was for the

time completely suspended, it being

impossible to get a message through

the lines. The worst effects of the storm

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. Beas-

lyard. 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 gen-

eral who bequeathed his sword to the

city. The exercises will be under the

direction of Gen. T. A. Huger, the

Confederate commander of Fort Sum-

ter. The entire Fourth Brigade of

South Carolina militia will participate

with draped colors, and a salute of 17

guns will be fired by the Lafayette ar-

tillery. At 4:30 this morning 32 years

had elapsed since the first gun was

fired upon Fort Sumter by the Confed-

erate forces in Charleston harbor. Captain

George F. James, who commanded the

artillery company stationed at Fort

Johnson, has been credited with having

fired the first shot, which has since

been made on his own behalf by

Major Wade Hampton Gibbs, of Colum-

bia, S.C., who was postmaster in that

city during Governor Cleveland's last ad-

ministration.

Elliott Sheppard's Will.

New York, April 12.-The will of

Elliott Sheppard was filed for probate

this afternoon. It was executed July 15th,

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.

Important Sale of Canadian Horses in England.

Callao, Peru, April 12.-Grave political

troubles are reported from all parts

of Peru. The most serious disorder is

at Callao, where a mob of 2000 men

besieged the governor's palace and

the residences of the officials. The

mob, headed by Gabriel Rivera and a

man named Guero attacked the gov-

ernor's palace. Viva Perola was their

cry. The attack upon the palace

began at 3 in the afternoon and the

fighting lasted until 2 1/2 hours in the

morning. While one portion of the mob

held the governor's palace and the

residences of the officials, another

portion of the mob, headed by

Guero, attacked the residence of the

governor's wife, and the residence of

the governor's daughter. The mob

was armed with revolvers and

knives. The governor's wife and

daughter were unharmed, but the

governor's daughter-in-law was

slightly wounded. The mob then

retreated to the governor's palace,

where they were met by the

soldiers. The soldiers charged upon

the mob and killed its leader, Guero.

The governor's palace is now

under the control of the

soldiers. The governor is now

in Callao.

HIS APPEAL IN VAIN.

The Judge Decides That the Engineer Must Go to Jail.

HIS SON MAY APPEAL TO CARNOT.

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

assassination yesterday afternoon of King

Carlos were untrue. The stories had

their origin in the antics of an insane

Jew, who labors under the delusion that

he is a brother to the king. His name

is Simon Anzotui. He says when he

saw his majesty driving yesterday after-

noon he wanted to have a chat with

him, and consequently made his way

to the king's carriage, in order to

enter to it and converse with him.

The man had no revolver or other dan-

gerous weapons, and therefore could not

be shot at or otherwise attempted to

injure King Carlos. Shortly after the

incident occurred the king's carriage,

lodged in jail, he was examined by sev-

eral physicians, all of whom agreed in

pronouncing him insane. This morning

he was conveyed to an asylum.

More Exhibits Coming.

New York, April 12.-Cable dispatches

announce the sailing from Genoa on the

Emis of the Duke and Duchess of Ver-

agua, the direct descendants of Christo-

pher Columbus, whose departure from

Madrid was celebrated several days ago.

Hon. James Dredge and Walter Harris,

the royal commissioners to Chicago, also

sailed today on the Mariposa with a

large collection of objects of interest for

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LIBERALS ARE PLEASED.

Encouraging Victory in Vaudeville--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

recorded. It is a small constituency

and there was a small vote. McMill-

an, Conservative, was elected last year

by 35. The Conservatives and the

Government are terribly crestfallen.

Liberal stock is going up.

Mr. Laurier has issued a notice in

the Liberal press calling for a conven-

tion on the 20th June at Ottawa.

Mrs. John Boyd, of Huntley, was

found in her bedroom shot through the

heart.

Will Entertain the Ulstermen.

London, April 13.-The 1,200 men of

Ulster who are coming to England

shortly with their protest against the

home 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 Ran-

dolph 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

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The Weekly Times

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DEFFECTIVE 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 state there is constant danger of another importation of infectious disease.

THE CENSUS MYSTERY.

The discussion on the population of this province has attracted attention at Ottawa, and it seems that Statistician Johnson is ready, with his usual vigor, to come to the defence of the census.

FOUGHT IT OUT.

Mission Farmers Resort to Physical Assault.—Mr. Morrison Non Est. New Westminster, April 13.—The members of the five brigades are anxious to pull the Victoria grandstand team of war for \$100 a side.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Allegation Regarding the Hospital Refused.—Mayor Haslam's Tannery. Nanaimo, April 7.—The fire department turned out last night to a fire at Dobson's foundry.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. The James Bay Athletic Association intend placing a complete set of new logs and under logs on their boats.

THE KANSAS CYCLONE.

List of Dead and Injured Due to the Present Time. St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—Though two days and nights have passed since the cyclone tore its way through Missouri from the southwest to northeast,

THE RING.

MITCHELL AS A LECTURER. New York, April 13.—A sensational story is now being told in the English press to the effect that Charles Mitchell, pugilist, is to give a lecture on pugilism.

THE ROMAN BANK SCANDALS.

Rome, April 13.—The Tribune publishes a report that the investigation of the bank scandals has revealed numerous irregularities in the affairs of the Banca Romana.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN DIPLOMACY.

One remarkable feature of the Behring Sea arbitration is that the proceedings are conducted in the English language. Until a few years ago no language but French was thought of for arbitration or diplomacy.

consistency has sent a long line of Conservative representatives to parliament, and even did not waver from the party during the days of the Pacific scandal.

ALLEGATION REGARDING THE HOSPITAL REFUSED.—MAYOR HASLAM'S TANNERY.

Nanaimo, April 7.—The fire department turned out last night to a fire at Dobson's foundry. In less than 20 minutes from the call all danger was over.

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guilty to common assault in the district court yesterday. He was fined \$10 and costs, and he was sent to the workhouse for 14 days.

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RAIN-MAKING FAIRS.

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 PAIRIE FIRE.—LORD SALISBURY TO ENTERTAIN THE MEN OF ULSTER.—A SCHOOL HORROR.

Topeka, Kas., April 13.—A. B. Montgomery, president of the Goodland rain-making company, forwarded papers to Washington yesterday asking for a patent on his system of rain making.

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PRESENCE OF MIND AT SEA.

An Old Seaman Recalls Instances in which his Presence of Mind Saved the Ship.

"Speaking of presence of mind at sea," reflected the old Bostonian, "I remember that many years ago, when I was a young man, I was on board the command of a ship bound to the west coast of Africa, and the vessel was in a very bad way.

THE ARBITRATION COURT.

British Supplement Excluded for the Arbitration Court.

Question of Rights and Obligations Should be Settled by the Arbitration Court. The Mode Adopted by the Arbitration Court.

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Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Many competent judges have already concluded that the United States has little prospect of making good its claim...

Without attempting to anticipate a judgment, which may shortly be rendered in the course of events, he rendered last week public, we may allow ourselves 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 merits of the case.

What we would now call attention to is an incident of an arbitration which, as long ago as the month of 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 reliance was placed in the water rights of the American argument, turned out to be deliberately false.

Petroff was sent about his business and the officials, astounded at the disclosure of a pitfall, the later exposure of which would have had serious and awkward consequences, hastened to lay the whole matter before Sir Julian Pamecoote.

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 the work of the American agents.

Some of our contemporaries across the line have been quoting a significant article that appeared in a recent number of an American-Norwegian paper.

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.

If the question were to be decided by sentiment or feelings of friendship this Norwegian writer's conclusions would not doubt be correct, but there is no good reason to believe that this will be the case.

At 6 o'clock this evening it is still impossible to obtain more details of the accident in the Pontnyrd coal mine.

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 United States.

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 members of the Government.

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.

More Survivors Arrive. San Francisco, April 11.—The steamer Coronado arrived this morning with 13 survivors of the ship King James.

COLLIERY CALAMITY

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.

Attempted 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 Pontnyrd do not lighten the calamity and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners.

At 6 o'clock this evening it is still impossible to obtain more details of the accident in the Pontnyrd coal mine.

The men who saved themselves immediately after the fire broke out were too much confused and frightened to give the positions of the workmen.

Sugar Shark Sprockels. San Francisco, April 11.—Claus Sprockels is going down on the steamer Australia, which is to sail to-morrow for Honolulu.

A CARDINAL'S ESCAPE.

A Discharged Cellarman Attempted to Even Matters Up a Little.

Vienna, April 11.—Conflicting reports have been circulating regarding the attempt to assassinate the Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary.

The Burning of a Steamer.

After Eighteen Years Abroad.

San Francisco, April 11.—Mrs. John Mackey returned to San Francisco this morning after an absence of eighteen years.

VERY MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A 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.

Indian Fighters Ordered Forward. Chicago, Ill., April 11.—Company A, 100th Infantry, in command of Capt. Jno. Guthrie, has been ordered to Fort Reno, O. T.

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 accident occurred today at Pontnyrd, Wales. A spark from the engine ignited the gas in a coal pit near Pontnyrd and caused the explosion.

Murderer Harris' Case.

A Spiritualistic Fair.

The Paper Industry.

Made Every Arrangement.

Whaling Ship Lost.

Escaped of Leprosy.

Whaling Ship Lost.

A Street Collision.

Practical Philanthropy.

Wanted—Pushing Canvaser of good address.

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...proposed to give a company twenty million acres of land and it was suggested to guarantee the bonds. By doing the province would be paying for the construction of the railway. Then there was an outrageous exemption from taxation of the land which was proposed to give the company. He hoped to see the bill passed.

Mr. Watt supported the bill both on account of Cariboo province and the benefit by the construction of the railway. It would be a benefit to the province to guarantee the company's bonds if by the construction of the road would be built, that was somewhat in favor of the Government ownership of railways, but it was not the proper one and it was the one that the Canadian Pacific should have taken. The road would ultimately lead to the construction of another continental railway, for which reason the members should support the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, April 10.

Mr. Martin presented the public accounts committee's report.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill relating to bills of sale. The bill is to allow bills of sale to be registered at other places besides Victoria.

Mr. Grant rose to a question of privilege. In the Times of April 8th there were glaring headlines about the proposed railway. One of these headlines was "Mr. Grant throws himself boldly into Mr. Davie's arms." He did not think that anything in his remarks to justify the words in the headlines.

Mr. Brown continued the debate on the Canada Western railway bill. He considered that if he voted for the bill to extend the company's charter, he would be binding himself to vote for guaranteeing the company's bonds. There had been something unusual about the railway from the start. There were a few words in the land subsidy bill that gave the company the power to build a branch of the railway they wished. He did not think the railway would ever be built, and if it was it would have a terminus either at Port Simpson or one of the harbors on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It never could be a success if the terminus was made at Victoria.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Cotton did not have to lay the paper before the House, but he read a paragraph from the bill regarding the application for a charter. Mr. Cotton hoped that the members of the government would benefit by the reading of the bill. He read a number 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 big as the premier as he was a hustler. The statements made by the company's solicitor about the guarantee showed that if the government guaranteed the company's bonds the country would be involved in the sum of \$240,000 per year. He would certainly vote against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The last speaker mentioned some political positions. He asked the member to mention the names involved.

Mr. Cotton would not mention the names.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that as Mr. Cotton would not answer the question he had uttered what were not facts and what could not be proved. They were the remarks of a contemptible man. Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the company's charter. He would not vote for the bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now before the House.

Mr. Milne would vote for the second reading of the bill. The House had been very lenient with the Canada Western charter had been first granted in 1880, and it was true they had done some work. The land in the Cariboo should be sufficient to build the railway but we are told that they are going to ask the House to guarantee their bonds. Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the company's charter. He would not vote for the bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now before the House.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Two leaders, the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents, made vague statements about the ugly rumors. It was true that the leader of the Opposition had been in the House many years earlier in the debate, but both had placed themselves in unenviable positions. The leader of the Independents had made statements about ugly rumors, but he was not nearly so much to get up and say what the rumors were. He had acted the same way on an inquiry. Mr. Cotton had called on some of the members who had been charged. He would like to know why Mr. Cotton left Deaver and came to this country after he was such an old man. What was the reason he was a young man? Men should not make insinuations but come out flat-footed and say what they have to say. It is necessary call for a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Brown thought that anyone who had his ears open could hear 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 anything that was not 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 on the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents towards, etc., simply because they referred to these rumors.

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The bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Ebers, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Anderson, Nason, Fletcher, Milne, Beaver, Grant, Mackenzie, Horne, Punch, Watt and Keith.

Noes—Messrs. Semlin, Sword, Kit-chen, Brown, Cotton and Forster.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to aid certain railways. It proposed to give the Government power to guarantee the bonds of Nicola Valley railway, the Kaslo-Slocan railway and the Chilliwack railway.

The Canada Western railway bill was considered in committee and reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Beaver took objection to the "Consumers' (Nelson) Waterworks Bill. The act which was proposed to amend

was 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 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, he had a certain amount of sympathy for the company. Last year he had voted 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 had 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, extend the charter for another year. He would place the country in no worse condition than it now is in.

Mr. Cotton thought it would be as well to enter formal protest against the bill before the House. The few thousand dollars said to have been expended on surveys, he heard had been spent on the land. The government dare not go to the country on the proposition to guarantee the company's bonds. The government dare not go to the country on the proposition to guarantee the company's bonds. Those rumors had been flying around for some months past.

Several members—What are those rumors? Stated 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 before the House.

Mr. Cotton—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 the bill regarding the application for a charter. Mr. Cotton hoped that the members of the government would benefit by the reading of the bill. He read a number 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 big as the premier as he was a hustler. The statements made by the company's solicitor about the guarantee showed that if the government guaranteed the company's bonds the country would be involved in the sum of \$240,000 per year. He would certainly vote against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The last speaker mentioned some political positions. He asked the member to mention the names involved.

Mr. Cotton would not mention the names.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that as Mr. Cotton would not answer the question he had uttered what were not facts and what could not be proved. They were the remarks of a contemptible man. Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the company's charter. He would not vote for the bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now before the House.

Mr. Milne would vote for the second reading of the bill. The House had been very lenient with the Canada Western charter had been first granted in 1880, and it was true they had done some work. The land in the Cariboo should be sufficient to build the railway but we are told that they are going to ask the House to guarantee their bonds. Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the company's charter. He would not vote for the bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now before the House.

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Hon. Col. Baker—We do not want to make Mr. Cotton responsible for the rumors; we want to give the names to those to whom they referred. It was just an endeavor to prejudice the minds of those on the outside of the House. The tactics were mean and contemptible.

The bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Ebers, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Anderson, Nason, Fletcher, Milne, Beaver, Grant, Mackenzie, Horne, Punch, Watt and Keith.

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was a private one and could not be amended by a public bill. Mr. Speaker ruled that the bill was in order. Mr. Davie read a second time and reported complete. On consideration of the report Mr. Kitchen introduced an amendment to reduce the bonus 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 adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Sumas dyking and drainage bill. The bill provided for the extension of the power of a private bill by the means of a public bill.

The bill was read a second time, considered in committee, read a third time and passed.

The Kaslo-Slocan railway bill and the Mount Tolmie railway bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for the third reading 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 clause 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. Keith 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. Beaver to move the following resolution—That, in order to be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, a clause should be inserted, to the effect that the contractor employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, or in or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade, the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laboring workingmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, should receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash.

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The bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Ebers, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Anderson, Nason, Fletcher, Milne, Beaver, Grant, Mackenzie, Horne, Punch, Watt and Keith.

Noes—Messrs. Semlin, Sword, Kit-chen, Brown, Cotton and Forster.

that the Attorney-General had attempted to strike out the clause. Hon. Mr. Davie held that the Lieutenant-Governor had the power to transmit any bill he pleased, and recommended any amendment. The amendment was allowed to remain in the bill by accident. A House of 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 in order.

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 Canada 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 and Slocan railway. The Dominion government had granted the Nicola Valley railway a subsidy of \$3,000 per mile for the first half of the road; the Nakusp and Slocan would also receive a Dominion subsidy and it was hoped that the Dominion government would also receive a similar treatment. The bill proposed to guarantee the bonds of the railway companies provided the Dominion government would not be made until the roads were completed.

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.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved 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. (Applause.)

Mr. Cotton acknowledged Hon. Mr. Davie's remarks, and the business portion 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 follows: That in accordance with a suggestion of the public accounts committee in their report of 1892, to let January 1, 1891, embodying a period of nine years. The auditor submitted an exhaustive report, showing that the work had been thoroughly done. During the year referred to, some \$837,000 passed through the hands of the surveyor-general, Mr. Gore, and from the multiple accounts of the various provinces of revenue coming through the lands and works department to be accounted for to the treasury, your committee, as the result of the closest scrutiny of the auditor has shown that, during the whole of the nine years there are only six errors of omission on account of land sales, amounting to \$176,600, and after correcting some clerical errors, the actual difference short accounted for was \$157,700, which sum was at once paid to the treasury. Your committee would state that, considering the various duties of a surveyor-general, who had been tied up for a long time by the Rogers and Watt opposed the amendment.

The amendment was amended to provide for the purchase of an acre in place of \$1 on mineral and placer claims and it was adopted. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment on account of the urgency of the case the mover be allowed to move the second reading of the bill. The points of order were brought up as to whether this could be done. The urgency motion was defeated. The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The house went into committee, Mr. Davie moved that the bill be considered in committee. A number of members asked that the clauses of every municipal bill be read, which the committee refused to do. Mr. Martin then moved that the committee rise. This motion was voted down and Mr. Martin left the house. The bill, he said, was an unworkable one.

On motion of Mr. Grant, later in the evening, the committee rose, he thereby killing the bill. Mr. Kitchen moved the second reading of the drainage and dyking bill, which was simply a return of old acts and was passed.

Mr. Hunter—The bill is very much like the hon. gentleman's bill in charge. The bill would encroach on private rights.

Mr. Speaker ruled the bill out of order. The cattle bill was read a second time, committed, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Milne moved that an order of the House be granted for a return showing the reply of Mr. Gore to the public instruction, and to a demand for a return of charges, and also a return of the school trustees of Victoria. The motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that, in the opinion of the House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts for the construction of public works, to the effect that the contractor employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, or in or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade, the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laboring workingmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, should receive their 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 workers who earn small wages. Mr. Beaven—Read the resolution.

Mr. Hunter moved to add to the resolution "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 carpenter.

Mr. Keith said the statements made by the Government were nothing but a way of rambling nonsense. The Attorney-General claimed to be a friend of the workingmen. What had he or his rate as doctors and lawyers, but when anything was proposed to protect the workingmen the Government rose up in arms against it. The motion if set out upon would be a benefit to the work-

men. He had no doubt that the Government opposed it simply because it was introduced by the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Milne spoke in favor of the motion which he said only called for an expression of opinion. The motion was in favor of the taxpayers and the workingmen.

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 construction 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 it he could say with any degree of confidence that all would meet again. Judging from the past, one would be led to look 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 the members of the house would be able to express their appreciation of some of the members of the house, although he disagreed in many things with the leader of the Opposition, he had to acknowledge his persistence and many good qualities. He thought the one expressing regret would be while those who refer to are alive and not leave it until after death. It is all kinds of people to make a world. "Our little world" is composed of the leader of the Opposition, 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 as we are. The house will be prorogued at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. (Applause.)

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An Act to amend the "Married Women'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 Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Red Mountain Railway.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation 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, 1892."

An Act for the preservation of the Public Roads.

An Act to incorporate the Anglican Synod of the diocese of New Westminster.

An Act to incorporate Whetnam College.

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 Columbia.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Tolmie 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 incorporate the Fraser Valley Railway Company Act, 1891.

An Act to incorporate the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph 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.

An Act to incorporate the Bedlington 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 "Railway 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 of the Provincial Legislature and public departments.

An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An

