



It is cheering to see that the sealer of British Columbia have with them the sympathy of their countrymen east of the Rocky Mountains. The Montreal Gazette understands their case fully and is indignant at the way in which the United States Congress has refused to confirm the arrangement made with the Secretary of State, Mr. Greenham. It says:

It is gratifying to learn that the claims of the British Columbia sealers for compensation on account of the illegal seizure of their vessels by the United States Government are not being lost sight of by the Imperial Government or the British House of Commons. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British representative at Washington, has been pressing the subject on the attention of the United States Government, and in view of the delay that seems likely to take place before the claims are settled, the British Government has under consideration the advisability of paying the claimants something on account. Some action in this direction, either by the Imperial or the Dominion Government, would be justifiable.

After relating some of the particulars of the illegal seizures and commenting upon the decision arrived at by the Paris arbitrators, the Gazette goes on to say:

The matter was brought to the notice of the United States by Sir Julian Pauncefote, and United States Secretary Greenham, with the approval of President Cleveland, offered a sum of \$425,000 in settlement, which was accepted by Great Britain after being approved by the Canadian Government. Congress, after delaying consideration of the question as long as it could, refused to pay the money; and thus the whole business has to be begun over again. Negotiations must be entered into to fix the amount of damages, and as Congress has refused to pay a lump sum in settlement, reference to a specially established international tribunal seems inevitable. But no steps can be taken in this direction without the consent of the United States Senate, and in the ordinary course of things the Senate will not meet again till December. Thus a settlement is still further deferred, and it is no wonder if the wronged sealers of British Columbia become impatient. The high-handed proceedings of the United States have been declared to be entirely without warrant by the tribunal to which the question was referred, and it is a matter of national honor, any of common decency, that the United States Government should compensate those whom it has injured and insulted in the lawful pursuit of their livelihood. This policy of stuffing and evading a claim whose justice has been established beyond all question is unworthy of a great nation.

The action of both Representatives and Senators has in this matter of the Behring Sea Question been, to say the very least, most unbusiness-like. They have presumed to try a case that has already been tried by a competent tribunal after a long and searching investigation. They seem to think that they, prejudiced as they are, and insufficiently informed as they must necessarily be, are in a better position to arrive at a just and reasonable decision than the able and impartial men who were appointed by the two Governments to adjudicate upon the question. The truth is the carping and quibbling in Congress were nothing more than pretexts for refusing to give effect to a decision which was distasteful to its members.

**A NEW IMBROGLIO.**  
The murder of Italians in Colorado is certain to lead to unpleasantness between Italy and the United States. The New Orleans trouble some years ago showed that the United States Government occupies a very singular position with respect to foreign countries whose citizens are killed or injured in its territory by mob violence. The Federal Government is the only United States Government known to foreign nations, yet that Government has no more power to prosecute and punish American citizens who do violence to the subjects of a foreign king in any of the States than has that king himself. The New Orleans rioters could laugh at the officers of the Federal Government. They were perfectly safe so long as the State authorities refrained from prosecuting them, and the Federal Government has no authority in such a matter over the Government of the State. When the Italian ambassador demanded the punishment of the New Orleans lynchers the Federal authorities first quibbled and then were obliged to confess that they were powerless in the matter. And it is almost certain that it will be the same in Colorado. If the sympathies of the populace are, as is most probably the case, with the men who in such a savage and cowardly manner murdered the Italians, the Government of Italy will demand justice in vain. Without the co-operation of the State authorities it will be impossible to deal with the murderers as justice demands, and if the people show that they approve of the crimes that have been committed the officers of justice in the State will be paralyzed. They dare not exercise their authority in opposition to the will of the mob.

A short time ago, when the Federal authorities interfered in Colorado to protect property and to put down disorder, the Governor of the State openly interposed to save the rioters from the punishment they so well deserved. If, then, the native population side with the murderers, the Federal Government will be powerless. The Colorado damages have no regard for the national honor. They have not the most remote conception of what is due to the Governments of foreign nations whose subjects reside in their country. It is surprising that there is not in the United States a determination among respectable, law-abiding men to put down lynching and other forms of lawlessness. The United States is earning for itself an unenviable character abroad for barbarism and brutality. It might be supposed that men who value the reputation of their country

would exert themselves energetically and fearlessly to assert the supremacy of the law. Until they do so matters will grow worse and worse, and the character of the Americans as a nation will sink lower and lower. This work must be done, and the longer it is deferred the more difficult will it be to perform.

**UNCLE SAM'S MONEY MATTERS.**  
The amount of money which the United States Congress expends, or rather authorizes to be expended, is enormous. The Fifty-first Congress was on account of its immense appropriations called the Billion Dollar Congress. Every Congress since has been a billion dollar Congress or very near it. The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress amounted to \$1,035,000,000; those of the Fifty-second Congress to \$1,027,000,000, and the Congress whose term has just expired voted away \$990,000,000. It will be seen by this that the Democrats did not spend quite so much money as the Republicans. The former have cut down the pension list to the extent of about \$30,000,000, and we have no doubt that it could be cut down still further without doing the slightest injustice to any really deserving person. The United States pension list is the most stupendous fraud of the age. It costs almost, if not altogether, as much to maintain the United States pensioners for services rendered thirty years or so ago, as it does to support the immense standing army of Germany.

One of the consequences of these enormous appropriations is to dissipate the great surplus of which the Americans under Cleveland's former administration used to boast. The United States is no longer a bloated capitalist. Like the rest of the world it is just now hard up. Its revenue is not large enough to pay running expenses. Uncle Sam is obliged to borrow money to meet his notes. Indeed, it looked a little while ago as if he would have to suspend payment or meet his obligations with depreciated silver. He, however, turned that corner cleverly. The Britishers came to his aid and now he is funds again. His expenditure has been for a considerable time in excess of his receipts, so that there is a slowly increasing debt, so that there is hope that he will before very long be able to make both ends meet. It must not be supposed that, because he is short as at the present time, he has grown poor. He is not poor. He has plenty of money's worth, but much of it is not available just now. For one thing, he has in his vaults \$508,859,907 worth of silver coined and uncoined, but, as all the world knows, silver is a drug in the market, and so Uncle Sam must hold on to this while longer. His gold reserve is, since the last loan, quite large enough for business purposes. It amounted a week or so ago to \$91,112,075. He had in his treasury gold coin and bullion amounting to \$148,803,218. He had, therefore, at the end of the first week of the present month gold and silver of the value of more than six hundred millions of dollars. So we may safely conclude that Uncle Sam with good management will be able to pull through.

**WRONG AS USUAL.**  
Our ingenious evening contemporary invented a wonderful theory to account for Sir Donald A. Smith's alleged refusal to accept the Conservative nomination for a Montreal constituency. We wonder what it will have to say now that his acceptance of the nomination has shown its theory to be groundless. Which side is the C. P. R. to take in the contest, or is Sir Donald A. S. permitting himself to be put in nomination in any way of the action that the great corporation will take? Mr. Van Horne's mind-reading would come in very handy just now. Perhaps he has read "the signs of the times" to some effect and finds that Laurier's star is not in the ascendant.

**"FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES."**  
When the Times the other day echoed the blast of the Hamilton Times against the protection and encouragement given by the Dominion to the smelting of iron in Canada it neglected to mention, accidentally of course, that the Grit Government of Ontario has gone into the business of fostering native industries. Sir Oliver Mowat, as regards "furnaces and foundries," has adopted the bounty system, which the Grits denounced, when it was resorted to by the Dominion Government, in the farthest terms, and in the most unqualified way.

The Iron Age when recounting the advantages which the Hamilton furnace—of which enterprise, by the way, a certain Mr. Robert Jaffray, whose name has a familiar sound, in connection with the affairs of the Toronto Globe, is one of the leading promoters—says:

There is still another advantage which a blast furnace in Ontario is offered, or at least will have an opportunity in starting, over other pig iron establishments not only in foreign lands but in all other provinces in Canada, this is the bounty offered by the Ontario Parliament at its last session. This bounty is payable to the miners or producers of iron ore in the province, but as the conditions require that in order to secure the bounty the ore shall also be smelted in the Province it will be seen that the furnace man's position will enable him to obtain much if not all the benefit, especially if there be competition in the production of the ore. The sum of money appropriated for these iron bounties is \$125,000, and is not more than \$25,000 is to be paid in any one year. If more ore is mined and smelted than the \$25,000 at \$1 per ton of pig would be sufficient to meet, the payments are to be on a pro rata basis per ton. Consequently, if 25,000 short tons of pig iron be made in one year from Ontario ores, the makers will possibly enjoy in the reduced price of ore ton of pig iron; if 50,000 tons of iron be

similarly produced, in one year, the bounty would be equivalent to 50 cents per ton of smelted iron.

Here we have a system of bounties established in the Grit province of Ontario by the Grit Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat. If it is right for the Grit Government of Ontario to encourage the manufacture of pig iron at Hamilton, by means of bounties, it cannot be a very dreadful crime for the Conservative Government of the Dominion to encourage the manufacture of pig iron by similar means in Pictou, Nova Scotia.

**UNINTENTIONAL PRAISE.**  
We are glad to see that the organ of the Opposition is bearing the strongest testimony to the fidelity of the Colonist to the interests of the people of British Columbia in general and to those of the city of Victoria in particular. It is also proving that the Colonist is independent and outspoken as well as faithful. This testimony is the more valuable because it is indirect and not intended to benefit the Colonist. We trust that our contemporary will continue to show the people that in every crisis of the Province's history and in every instance in which the services of an independent advocate were required, the Colonist did not hesitate to take the side of the people, even if in doing so it found it necessary to give utterance to what some supporters of the Government may have considered unpalatable truth. We trust, too, that our contemporary will see how foolish and how unjust it has been to accuse of servility a paper which on its own showing did not hesitate to censure the Government, when in its opinion blame was deserved.

**BRAZENING IT OUT.**  
The Times meets our exposure of its misstatements in the matter of the Bella Coola collieries in its usual way. Instead of trying to prove that we were mistaken in our conclusions and that our reporter had misreported the Rev. Mr. Sangstad it repeats its misrepresentations, favoring them with somewhat more than the usual amount of vilification. Instead of asking Mr. Sangstad if the Collieries interviewer had put words in his mouth which he had not uttered, as could easily have been done, it, with an effrontery and a disregard of truth which we regret to have grown poor. He is not poor. He has plenty of money's worth, but much of it is not available just now. For one thing, he has in his vaults \$508,859,907 worth of silver coined and uncoined, but, as all the world knows, silver is a drug in the market, and so Uncle Sam must hold on to this while longer. His gold reserve is, since the last loan, quite large enough for business purposes. It amounted a week or so ago to \$91,112,075. He had in his treasury gold coin and bullion amounting to \$148,803,218. He had, therefore, at the end of the first week of the present month gold and silver of the value of more than six hundred millions of dollars. So we may safely conclude that Uncle Sam with good management will be able to pull through.

**DULY ELECTED.**  
The Government is to be congratulated on the return of the Hon. Mr. Eberts by acclamation. The electors of South Victoria took the sensible course when they refused to give encouragement to ambitious politicians, who went to the district fishing for a nomination. It was, perhaps, a little cruel to crush the hopes of the aspiring gentlemen. An unsuccessful contest would give one of them the notoriety for which he is pining, and would help him to establish a claim on the consideration of the Opposition which could be put forward on some future occasion. But the electors of the District have something else to do just now than waste their time in furthering the selfish designs of political schemers. They are represented by a good man, who will do more to further their interests and the interests of the electors of the whole province than a regiment of port-petite politicians.

**THE CHAMPION WIDOW.**  
A Sismenahoning Valley local newspaper prints the notice of the marriage of Mrs. Sarah Elder to David Bailey, but does not state that Mrs. Bailey was the champion widow of the country before she became Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey (P.A.) correspondents of the Victoria News, but her name became in time by marriage Barnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robinson, Elder, and now Bailey. Each of her six dead husbands had been a soldier in the late war, and she married the first one in 1863, when she was 17.

**CAUGHT AGAIN.**  
Friday Constable Palmer, of the city police, arrested a man named Browne, alias Baker, alias Lafelle, who, while serving an 18 months' term in Westminister jail four years ago for highway robbery, escaped from the chain gang. Some days ago Mr. Anderson, warden of the provincial jail, was in town for the last few days, and Browne, afraid of being recognized, kept out of the way until yesterday morning, when he suddenly having gone home, the coast seemed clear. He was recognized by Constable Palmer saw his man on the street and promptly arrested him. Browne denied he was the man wanted, but was identified by Mr. Anderson. He then turned up and this morning was taken to Westminister by provincial constable McKenna. Browne, under the name of Baker served a six months' term in city jail for stealing.

**THE ORPHANS' HOME.**  
There is no charitable institution more creditable to this city than the Protestant Orphans' Home. It is well and wisely managed. It gives a comfortable home and an excellent training to a large number of orphans who would without it have been neglected and either died miserably in their childhood or grown up to be nuisances to the community. The good which the Orphans' Home has done, and is doing, is not easily calculated. It is pleasant to know that it has heretofore been not only well and generously supported. People have given to it liberally and with the utmost cheerfulness—so much so that a gentleman who had been appointed to collect contributions for it, when the times were better than they are now, de-

clared in the writer's presence that though he entered upon the work reluctantly he found it "a picnic." Everyone gave readily and more than he expected. Times are harder now, but we trust that the good citizens of Victoria will not allow the Orphans' Home to languish for want of support. The little ones need to be taken care of now as badly as ever they did, and the alternative of throwing them forlorn and helpless upon the world is even more dreadful to contemplate to-day than it was a few years ago.

It will need more energy and greater sacrifices to maintain the Protestant Orphans' Home now than when times were better, but we are sure that the necessary exertion will be made, and that those who have hitherto contributed to its support will not grow weary of well-doing.

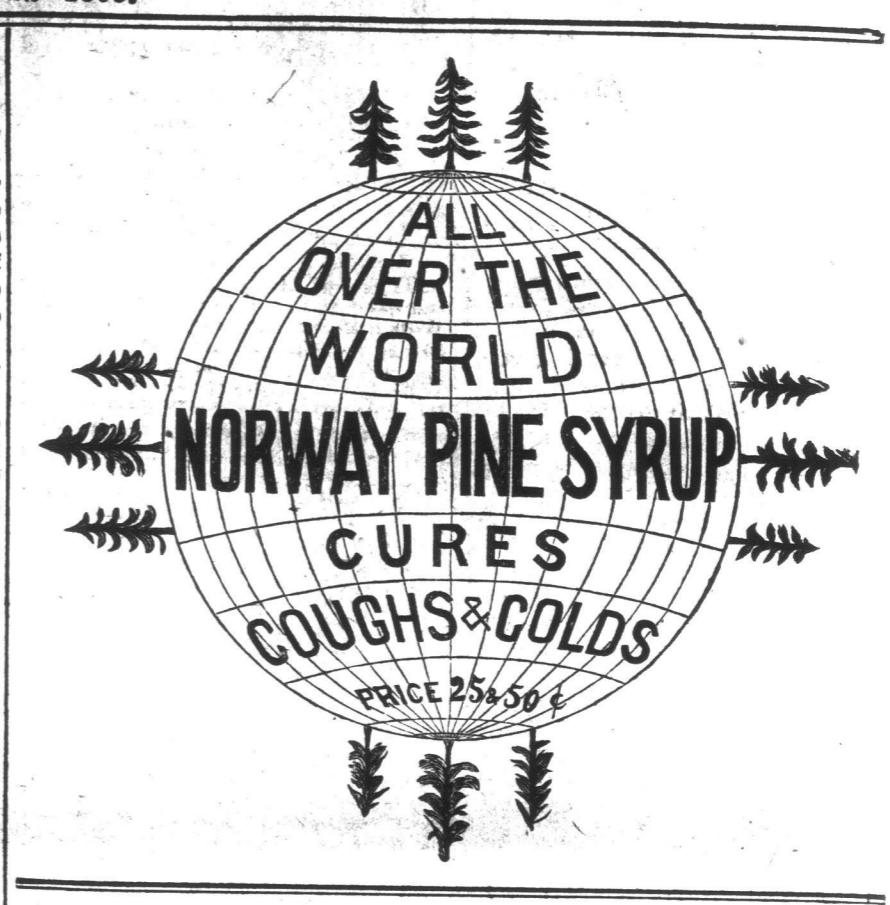
Appointing an Orphans' Sunday and securing the aid of the Baptists as a denomination are steps in the right direction. Those who contribute to the support of the Protestant Orphans' Home will have the satisfaction of knowing that every cent given will be carefully administered. The Board of Directors have hitherto been both zealous and judicious, and they have been most fortunate in their selection of a matron. It would, we believe, be impossible to secure the services of a lady who would perform the responsible and very difficult duties of the position more conscientiously and with better judgment.

**WINTER WEATHER.**  
A good many persons imagine that people are healthier in winter than in summer. They talk of the bracing effect of the winter's cold and of its biting breezes. But when man gets on the wrong side of fifty they find that the talk about the stimulating effect of frosty weather is nonsense. The uncommonly cold weather of the present winter in Great Britain has increased the death rate to a degree surprising to many people who believe that winter is the healthiest season of the year. This is what Harold Frederic, the accomplished correspondent of the New York Times, says about the effect of the cold spell on the public health:

It is many years since there was experienced a winter so fatal to elderly people. Influenza and allied affections of the respiratory organs last week took 1,450 victims in London, of whom more than half were over sixty years of age. The total death rate of the metropolis has risen to 38, which is without precedent, while Liverpool has reached the terrible rate of 56. In the death advertisements of the newspapers the proportion of old folk seems nearly to the order of the ordinary columns are crowded with notices of modestly distinguished clerics, soldiers, writers and the like, of advanced years. Professor John Stuart Blackie in Edinburgh, and Sir Henry Rawlinson in London have been this week's list a world-wide importance.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.**  
The inventor of Chloroxyne was a man of high standing in the medical profession, and his discovery of this powerful and reliable remedy for cholera, dysentery, and other acute febrile affections, has done more to benefit humanity than any other discovery of the century. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is now being used in all parts of the world. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is available from all chemists and druggists.

**\$3 A DAY SURE.**  
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely in the locality where you work and save you from your own pocket. We will give you the best of our address and we will guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 every day. Write to us at once. Address: CAPTAIN SILVERMAN CO., Box 13, Windsor, Ont.



**NEW SPRING SAMPLES FOR**  
**Eastern Tailor-made Suits**  
SEE THEM BEFORE ORDERING, AND SAVE MONEY.  
New Spring Goods Arriving Daily, comprising all the Latest Styles.  
**B. WILLIAMS & CO.** (Clothing and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.)

**NOW IS THE TIME TO**  
**Spray Your Trees**  
**PUMPS**  
**SPRAY MIXTURE**  
FOR SALE BY  
**E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.**

**LEA AND PERRINS'**  
OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE  
*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the  
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**  
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors  
Worcester:  
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.  
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.  
AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.**  
The inventor of Chloroxyne was a man of high standing in the medical profession, and his discovery of this powerful and reliable remedy for cholera, dysentery, and other acute febrile affections, has done more to benefit humanity than any other discovery of the century. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is now being used in all parts of the world. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is available from all chemists and druggists.

**GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.**  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.  
Make simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers. Labelled thus:  
**JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

**\$3 A DAY SURE.**  
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely in the locality where you work and save you from your own pocket. We will give you the best of our address and we will guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 every day. Write to us at once. Address: CAPTAIN SILVERMAN CO., Box 13, Windsor, Ont.

**RUPTURE**  
More CURES have been effected by this method than by any other. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is now being used in all parts of the world. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is available from all chemists and druggists.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

February Trade Returns Show Improvement—Ministers' Absence Prevents Cabinet Meeting.

Victoria Promotions in Militia General Orders—High Price for Corporation Debentures.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, March 15.—Having obtained certificates of qualification at the school recently held at Victoria, Second Lieutenant R. Ross, Major F. B. Gregory and J. P. Hibben are by Militia General Orders promoted to Lieutenants in the British Columbia Garrison Artillery. Major P. E. Irving, who went out last year, is granted the rank of Captain on retirement. Captain A. W. Jones, district paymaster at Victoria, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

The city corporation to-day sold \$300,000 worth of four per cent twenty year debentures at 102 1/2 the best price, it is believed, ever obtained by any Canadian city. The meeting of council called for this afternoon has been postponed till tomorrow, Hon. Messrs. Foster and Gaitanar not having returned from the Maritime Provinces and Sir C. H. Tupper being laid up at home by a cold.

Prof. Saunders, of the experimental farm, has sent out circulars requesting farmers to forward their applications early for samples of seed grain.

Collectors of customs have been notified that hymn books are on the free list, but cautioned to see that improper entries are made under this head.

The trade returns for February show an improvement, the imports having increased by \$750,000, and the exports being up to the average.

OTTAWA, March 16.—The cabinet met at three this afternoon, all the ministers being present except Messrs. Oulmes, Smith and Ferguson. The cabinet rose sharp at six o'clock, but the Premier was in consultation with Messrs. Foster and Haggart for some time afterwards. Subsequently when Sir Mackenzie Bowell says the corps of newspaper correspondents he stated that there was nothing official to be announced. From other sources, however, your correspondent learned that the Manitoba school question will be taken up again at 11 a.m. on Monday. The matter came before council to-day in the shape of a report from the Minister of Justice. Sir Charles Tupper is well known to be in favor of following a constitutional course and granting such remedial legislation as may be found to be warranted by the facts. A sub-committee of the council have been examining his report, and the government will probably reach a conclusion tomorrow. Thomas Patterson is confirmed in his position as lighthouse keeper at Cape Beale, vice Cox, deceased.

It is reported that work will be commenced on the Hudson's Bay railway within the next three weeks.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., March 15.—Henry Cook, ex-manager of the defunct Commercial bank, was arrested this evening and lodged in jail. He will be arraigned for examination before the magistrate tomorrow, when there will be made against him several charges, probably of embezzlement. Bail was not allowed.

TORONTO, March 15.—In the legislature yesterday, Haycock, the Patron leader, moved that the maintenance of Government House at the expense of the province be discontinued after the appointment of a successor or other earlier termination of the term of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Oliver Mowat moved in amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter and this was carried by 44 to 37.

WINNIPEG, March 15.—The city council last night decided to again pave Main street with cedar blocks.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, March 15.—On Wednesday two young men named Smith, who came from Calgary last fall, were found dead in their shanty. It is supposed they were accidentally killed.

TORONTO, March 15.—The grand association of the Patrons of Industry appointed a committee to formulate a scheme of life insurance in connection with the order, and also a fire insurance department.

MONTREAL, March 15.—There was a stormy meeting of the shareholders of the Consumers' ordage company in this city yesterday, and sensational stories are all in connection therewith. It is charged that one of the directors, who is also a paid official of the company, has made an overdraft on the company funds of \$175,000 which has not been redeemed.

KINGSTON, March 15.—A cross-petition in the case of the election of Hon. Wm. Henry to the Ontario legislature has been filed. The petitioner is Mr. Donaldson of Portmouth. A large number of charges are preferred against Dr. Smythe and his agents.

QUINCY, March 15.—C. Locke, aged 24, a farmer of Arden, is in jail here charged with attempting to shoot a neighbor, John Cox. The men quarrelled over the right to chop wood on a lot adjoining Cox's farm.

WATERLOO, March 15.—Bauer & Co.'s shoe factory was burned yesterday, the engine-house alone being saved. The loss is \$3,000. There was no insurance.

ST. MARTIN, March 15.—J. E. Brown was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for Chateauguay here to-day.

ST. JOHN, March 15.—E. D. Wilnot, M.P., has been chosen as the Conservative candidate in Queen's and St. John's.

DRESDEN, March 15.—Jas. Clancy was yesterday nominated for the Commons by the Conservatives of Bothwell.

WOODBROOK, March 15.—D. R. Rose, of Embro, has declined the nomination of the Prohibitionists for the Commons for North Oxford.

ELIZABETH, March 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals have nominated E. W. B. Snyder, ex-M.P.P., the present member, Mr. Bowman, retiring on account of ill-health.

HAMILTON, March 15.—The North Hastings Conservatives have nominated Mr. John Casey for the Commons.

HAMILTON, March 15.—The Wentworth county auditor to-day reported that the county treasurer, John T. Stock, is \$9,000 short in his accounts. Stock confessed a general error in Waterdown which has been a losing institution. He admits using the county's money to bolster up his business. His bondsmen will make the shortage good.

and Stock will be allowed to retain the trusteeship for the present with curtailed powers.

TO HANG FOR MURDER.

ST. THOMAS, March 15.—After eight days trial in the Elgin county assizes, one of the most remarkable murder cases ever known in Canada, John D. Henderson and Wm. D. Weller were to-night found guilty of the murder of Wm. Henry Henderson on December 11 last. The murdered man was a nephew of the first-named prisoner and was engaged to marry his daughter. William Henry's life was insured for \$11,000 shortly before the date of the crime, in the girl's favor, her father paying the policy premiums. Both Weller and Wm. Henry Henderson were in John D. Henderson's employment, and the defence tried to prove that the victim was accidentally killed while falling from a scaffold on a fairly good case and by no means a "varied" one. The Chief Justice sentenced both men to be hanged on June 8. The prisoners' counsel will apply for a new trial.

CABLE NEWS.

NICE, March 15.—Queen Victoria arrived here to-day and was received with a great display of ceremony by the mayor and the other municipal authorities of the town. She entered a carriage and with a military escort was driven to the Hotel de Ville. Her Majesty has borne the journey well. She showed no signs of fatigue.

LONDON, March 15.—Mr. Herbert Murray, formerly chairman of the customs department, has been appointed to proceed to Newfoundland for the purpose of distributing financial relief on behalf of the Imperial government.

LONDON, March 15.—Advices from Sydney, N.S.W., state that Sir Robert William De La, governor of that colony, who has been ill for several weeks, died to-day. In the house this afternoon Under Colonial Secretary Buxton condoled with the bereaved family and expressed his sense of the loss sustained.

LONDON, March 15.—The Globe states that the government has conveyed a hint to the opposition that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is disposed to accept the speakership when Sir Arthur Wallis Peto resigns, providing his election is not opposed. The idea is said to have been revived by the opposition, and if it is adopted it is reported that Campbell Bannerman will succeed Harcourt as Liberal leader in the House of Commons.

MADRID, March 15.—In the chamber to-day Premier Sagasta said he had no information as to the rumored arrival of the Reina Regente at the Canaries. The government had not abandoned hope, however. Human bodies and wreckage had been found at various ports along the southern coast, but they did not belong to the cruiser. In the senate Admiral Beranger said: "The Reina Regente was one of the best ships in every way. She was well appointed in every way. She is lost, I believe she must have collided with another vessel or have gone ashore." In a subsequent interview Admiral Beranger said that the wreckage of the cruiser's deck guns was recovered two years ago by his order while he was minister of marine.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Prussian upper house has agreed to send congratulations to Bismarck. Many Berlin families will decorate and illuminate their houses on April 1. A committee has been formed in Berlin to collect a Bismarck fund, the interest of which will be applied to the relief of German men through out the world. Some 250 students have submitted Bismarck birthday songs to the committee of award.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: "The Russian Censor has sent particulars to the liberal newspapers declaring that the government does not intend the slightest alteration of Alexander III's domestic policy, and that newspapers continuing to hint at such change will be punished. Some newspapers are so alarmed that they meditate voluntary appeals to the censor to scrutinize their leaders before the same go to press."

SHANGHAI, March 15.—Li Hung Chang, China's peace envoy, called for Japan this afternoon, with his suite of forty persons.

LONDON, March 15.—The Morning Post learns from Buenos Ayres that the British vice-consul will start at once for Salta with a government order to the local officials to surrender James Spencer Balfour, the Liberator, to his custody. Other reports tend to confirm the Post's dispatches.

LONDON, March 15.—Italy has offered her good offices to Venezuela to settle the difficulty with the French and Belgian governments. Count Magliano has gone to Caracas to attempt an amicable settlement. Italy was not concerned in the conflict that culminated in the return of the French and Belgian military contingents to Venezuela last year before the offensive joint note was sent out from the Caracas legations. The note was in no way confidential, but was communicated openly to Italy.

LONDON, March 15.—Word has been received that at the annual meeting of the Victorian rifle association at Melbourne, Captain Marshall read a letter from Colonel McKinnon, secretary of the National Rifle Association of England, stating that members of the permanent force in Australia would be qualified to fire for the Kaloporo cup, and that all members of the team would be eligible for open individual matches at Bialley. It was agreed, however, that a team could not possibly be sent to Bialley this season, but every effort will be made to carry out the idea in 1896.

Whitby Rancheer Missing. ST. CATHERINE, March 15.—John G. Phinney, a well known rancher, has been missing from his home for two weeks past, and much uneasiness has been created among his friends. Mr. Phinney is well known by a great many people in this city, and he was quite a frequenter of the Butler hotel, where he usually stayed while in the city. He is a brother-in-law of Captain Frank J. Burns, the well known insurance man, and was a cousin of the late Guy C. Phinney, of this city. Mr. Phinney was seen to leave his home on February 28, the day on which his residence was consumed by fire. He was in company with a strange man and went off in a small rowboat. The missing man is about 60 years of age, tall, rather stooped in figure, and was wearing a black slouch hat and a well worn, well made moustache. A party of friends have gone to the island to search for him or any trace of him.

Purity your blood, use the system, and keep it clean, and you will be free from all diseases. Sold by Druggists.

A COLUMN BY CABLE.

The Speakership Question Said to Be Dividing the Cabinet—Bannerman the Favorite.

Gladstone on Sunday Observance—A Demand for Protection—The Currency Problem.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Electric Railway Agreement at Vancouver—The Salmon Run—Farmer Held Up.

Curious Complication at Revelstoke—Free Trade Not Wanted—Politics in the Interior.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER, March 16.—The council have reached an agreement with the tram company in reference to construction work. Hastings street will be worked by the company and leased from the city for five years; the track then to be purchased by the city or re-leased to the tram company.

The tram company will double track a portion of Hastings street, the city paying the interest on the cost of construction. On the Hastings street a double track will be laid by the tram company under protest, the right of the city to require the company to lay the track being left to be decided afterwards; until such time the company will lease the track from the city. If the decision is in favor of the city, the company will pay for the track. The company will be allowed to track Robson street, leaving it from the city for ten years; and at the expiration of ten years the city will have a percentage of the earnings. If the gross earnings are \$5,000 per mile, this rental will be one per cent, and so forth. The above are the general lines of the agreement.

No. 2 fire hall boys claim to have beaten the record of "blotching up," in practice, four and a half seconds being occupied from the time the alarm sounded to the time the horses were ready to bolt. The record of the season's hatching. Last week 950,000 were set loose in Pike lake and 800,000 in Shave river. On Wednesday 950,000 more were set loose in Silver creek, one and a half miles from its mouth. The work was carried on under the supervision of

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

PERSONALITIES ARE NOT POLITICS.

There is no accounting for the vagaries of the local organ of the Opposition. They are all absurd, but some of them are amusing as well as nonsensical. A cross-roads politician who is unable to distinguish between politics and personalities has discovered that fifteen or sixteen years ago the Charlotteville Patriot opposed the policy of protection for Prince Edward Island, and for that reason he jumps to the conclusion that it must be wrong now for the Victoria Colonist to favor protection. The editor of the Times was so pleased with his correspondent's absurdity that he has adopted it and made the fifteen-year old quotation from the Charlotteville Patriot the subject of a leading article. Such folly and such stupidity are to us utterly incomprehensible. The Charlotteville Patriot was no man's personal organ, neither is the Victoria Colonist. It is therefore foolish as well as unprofessional to try to make capital out of the authorship of articles that have appeared in either paper.

But the Times article is useful as it shows that the Grits, like the Bourbons, are unable to learn or to forget. They cannot be made to understand that the trade policy that suits one country may be unsuitable to another, and that what at one stage of a country's existence may be a good trade policy, may at another stage be an exceedingly bad policy. Their leader's views on this question are more elastic, for fifteen years or so ago he declared that he was in Canada a moderate protectionist, but if he lived in England he would be a firm free trader.

In 1877, or thereabouts, agriculture in Prince Edward Island had reached a high stage of development. There was raised on it not only sufficient farm produce to supply its inhabitants, but it had, in proportion to its population, a very large quantity to export. No one thought of sending agricultural produce to that colony for, with the single exception of flour, it would have been like sending coals to Newcastle.

But British Columbia is in a very different position. The agricultural resources of the Province have not been developed to any considerable extent. Its farmers do not raise enough produce to supply the local demand. It is the interest of the people of the Province of all occupations to do what they can to aid and encourage the farming and stock-raising industries. Consequently the British Columbia farmers and stock-raisers should be protected from the competition of foreign farmers and stock-raisers. That protection will cost the consumers of the Province something, but they will gladly pay the price for they know that British Columbia will never thrive as it ought to thrive until it has a large rural population to supply them with food and to buy the commodities which they manufacture and sell.

The development of the Province hitherto has not been symmetrical. There are too many people in the towns and too few in the country for healthy development and stable prosperity. In 1877 the position of Prince Edward Island was in this respect exactly the opposite of that of British Columbia to-day. Prince Edward Island had then too many farmers in proportion to its population for its proper development. British Columbia has too few. Does any sensible man suppose that the same trade policy is required for two provinces so differently situated. The Patriot, we see, viewed the trade question from a purely local standpoint.

It is encouraging, however, to see our contemporary trying to raise a personal issue. It is a sure sign that it feels that its position cannot be sustained by fairly discussing the trade question on its merits. There is a class of politicians, composed of by no means the strongest or the wisest men of their party, who, when they feel that they are worried by argument, resort to personalities. But their tactics do not strengthen their position or help their cause.

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

It is a pity that the organ of the Opposition considers it its interest to misrepresent the Government on all occasions and on every subject. Its persistent and unwary untruthfulness benefits neither itself nor the party for which it speaks.

If there is one subject more than another that requires to be treated impartially and without reference to party, it is the settlement of the wild lands of the Province. It is to the interest of all its inhabitants that immigrants of the right class should be encouraged to settle in the country places, and the newspaper which tries to create the impression that the Provincial Government does not treat the settlers who do come fairly, does the Province a very serious injury.

Intending immigrants when they read the interview with the Rev. C. Saugstad in Wednesday's Times are very likely to abandon their intention. This is certainly the effect that the article is calculated to produce, whatever the intention of the interviewer may have been. Some of the statements contained in the article are, as Mr. Saugstad stated, untrue, and the interviewer has very ingeniously contrived to give a false coloring to what was said to him by the reverend gentleman. The impression which the Times conveys is that he is querulous and complaining, and that he and his fellow colonists fear that the Government will not keep faith with them. Now Mr. Saugstad is the very opposite of a grievance monger. He does not complain of the way in which the colonists have been treated by the Government.

He does not grumble about the hardships which the settlers have to endure. He is not in the least discontented. He speaks earnestly about the road through the settlement which the settlers need to build, but he is very reasonable. He shows clearly that a wharf is also a necessity, but he asks for that not as a right but as a favor. When the Times represents him as saying what is not true about the roadmaking which has been done, it does the good man a great injustice. The fact that he is making preparations to receive another band of pioneers is of itself a sufficient contradiction to much that appears in the Times interview. The simple truth seems to be that the Norwegian colonists are well pleased with the part of the country in which they have settled and they fully expect before very long to make Bella Coola or New Norway a flourishing settlement.

BAD AGAIN.

The Times a few days ago promised to refrain from violating the truth. We are sorry to see that it does not keep its pledge. It said in Wednesday's issue: "For some days the Government organs, staggered by the bad showing of the February revenue returns, published in the Gazette on March 2, that they were greatly relieved by referring to them. Even now they are afraid to publish the figures in full." There are several untruths in this short statement. The Government organs were not staggered when they saw the revenue returns for February. On the contrary they, like all good Canadians ought to be, were cheered and encouraged. The February showing was not "bad." It was a very good showing for it informed the public that in that short month the Government had a surplus of \$350,000.

They are not afraid to publish the figures in full. They reproduced the returns of both the revenue and the expenditure for the month of February, and the Times does not venture to say that they were hexated in any particular. They also published the statement of revenue and expenditure for the eight months of the year that have expired and did not attempt to conceal the amount of the deficit. This was all that was required. No paper in the Dominion of either party publishes the figures of the Gazette in full. The Times certainly did not do so. Was this because it was afraid?

There were, we admit, some things that the Government papers did not do. They did not make unfavorable comments on the amount of the revenue, and they did not draw comparisons that were palpably unfair and dishonest between the February surplus of this year and that of last year. Neither did they make dismal predictions as to the amount of the deficit at the end of the year. Not one of them took a pleasure in trying to convince their readers that that deficit will be "formidable." They did not for election purposes decry their country and do their best to damage its credit abroad. It is very evident that our patriotic contemporary is in a bad humor because the financial situation at the end of February is so much better than it hoped it would be.

HOSTILE TO CANADA.

It is not only Senator Lodge who believes that the trade policy of the United States towards Canada should be unfriendly. Mr. Cagnie, who is not a politician, and who besides an Americanized Scotchman, is also a commercial man as hostile to Canada and quite as narrow-minded and intolerant as the Yankee Senator. In an article in the Forum, bearing the peculiar title, "What would I do with the tariff if I were Caesar?" he says:—"Although I am opposed to taxing the food and the necessities of the people, I should make an exception in regard to products of Canada, and this without regard to the duties of either free trade or protection, but as matter of high politics. I think we are lacking in statesmanship in allowing Canadian advantages to a country which owes allegiance to a foreign power, founded upon monarchical institutions, which may always be trusted as heart to defeat the republican idea." So long as British connection is maintained in Canada, he says:—"I should let her distinctly understand that we view her as a menace to the peace and security of our country, and I should treat her accordingly."

After this the Canadian who tries to make his countrymen believe that Americans are ready to deal fairly and liberally with their country, may be set down either as a crafty, unscrupulous politician who wants to attract them into annexation, or a concealed ignoramus who has not read what Americans have said and written on the subject, and who believes that they must be friendly and liberal in matters relating to trade because he says they are.

PROPHOY AND FACT.

There is a good deal of political prophoey in these days. We are told that the benefits which the Dominion farmers are to derive from British free trade will be many and great. The same kind of predictions were made when free trade was established in Great Britain. The Mark Lane Express, the mouthpiece of the English farmers, has reproduced quite a number of these predictions, and has shown how they have been fulfilled. The contrast between prophoey and fact is edifying reading. Here it is:—

Prophoey.—Land would not be driven out of cultivation by the repeal of the corn laws.  
Fact.—Nearly 3,500,000 acres have been driven out.  
Prophoey.—Land owners have nothing to fear from free trade in corn.  
Fact.—Rents and agricultural land values have fallen from 20 to 50 per cent.  
Prophoey.—In a country growing in population and advancing in prosperity, land values will not keep faith with them.  
Fact.—In all the land in cultivation twenty years ago was worth \$50 an acre, and has fallen 40 per cent, that is a loss of \$20 an acre.  
Prophoey.—The land of England would

From THE DAILY COLONIST, March 15.  
**BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

**Mr. Sprague Sends In a Protest Against the Election of Mrs. Grant.**

Police Will Be Asked to Stop the Sale of Cigarettes to School-boys.

Before the regular business at the meeting of the school board last night, the returning officer's report was read declaring Mrs. Grant elected at the recent election for school trustee.

THE CHAIR introduced Mrs. Grant, and in inviting her to take her seat congratulated her on being the first lady to be elected to any such position in British Columbia.

Mrs. Grant replied that she hoped she would do her duty effectively, and took her seat amid applause.

Several trustees read from parents' petitions having their children attend other schools than those in the school limits where they reside. These letters were referred to the Chair and Trustee Lewis with power to act.

E. J. Wall wrote complaining that Mrs. Caldwell, of the Central school, had treated his daughter unjustly in the matter of conducting her. The matter was referred to the Chair and Trustee Lewis with power to act.

Tru. Lewis and Glover were appointed a committee to inquire and report.

THE CHAIR stated that after conferring with the Chief of Police they were unable to comply with the request of the board that one or more policemen be placed at the disposal of the board to look up children of school age with a view to enforcing the regular attendance of such. Referred and filed.

Miss Cameron, principal of the South Park school, stated that she had found cigarettes in possession of some boys in the school, who said they had purchased them from a shop in town.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved that the letter be referred to the Chief of Police to take such action as he considered best.

TRUSTEE MRS. GRANT thought all the teachers took the same course as Miss Cameron reported whenever they found pupils in possession of cigarettes. It would do much good. She would second Mr. Marchant's motion.

Mr. D. Sprague, the defeated candidate for school trustee, wrote as follows: To the Board of School Trustees, Victoria: I intend to apply to court to have the election of Mrs. Grant annulled.

THE CHAIR expressed much surprise at the action of Mr. Sprague. Mr. Sprague had consented at the time of the election that the returning officer should be allowed to canvass their votes.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT agreed that the board could do nothing. In England everyone at the booth when the polling was going on had a right to vote.

TRUSTEE SANDERS moved in amendment to Trustee Marchant's motion that the letter be filed and Mr. Sprague be asked to board considered Mrs. Grant elected.

TRUSTEE MRS. GRANT bore out the words of the Chair that Mr. Sprague had agreed that the returning officer should be allowed to canvass their votes.

By the tragic death of Mr. Nell Heath, late first assistant of the High school, and tender its most sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

THE CANADIAN ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS has secured incorporation in this province under the Benevolent Societies' Act of 1891.

THE TRAIL MINING CO. (Foreign) of Chicago has been formally registered to do business in this province, with a capital of \$250,000.

THE SENATE of the Presbyterian college, Montreal, has conferred the degree of D.D. on R. Rev. Bishop Oridge, of this city, in recognition of his scholarly attainments and of his untiring service to the cause of evangelical Christianity.

A YOUNG MAN named Hall was arrested last evening by Officer Pedersen, a warrant issued on the information of Mr. Wm. M. Chapman, who charges the theft of a diamond ring worth \$100. The accused claims that the ring was left with him in security for a loan.

IN ADDITION to the stereopticon exhibition to be given by Mr. Shapereau, a warrant X.M.C.A. entertainment on Saturday evening there will be a piano duet and Scotch, French, English, Chinese and Swedish songs by a Concert orchestra of three brothers there will also play during the evening.

A CERTIFICATE of Incorporation has just been issued to the British Columbia Goldfields Exploration & Concessions Co., Ltd. of Vancouver. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000 in \$5 shares; and the provisional directors are John M. Browning, Harry Abbott, A. G. Ferguson, Charles Wilson and J. M. Baxter.

THE TUG VEGOT got back from Haddington island at midnight with a crew of about 100. Messrs. Joel and E. E. Mallandaine were passengers, but Mr. Adams still remains at the island. Nothing further was heard of the trouble between Mr. Adams and Mr. Howell, for those about the Velos declined to talk upon the subject.

MR. A. OLSON of the horticultural board and Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, are back from holding meetings with the farmers at Alberni, Comox and other points on the island in the interest of fruit growing. An association on a co-operative basis will be formed by the Albert farmers for the marketing of fruit and other purposes.

THE first "primrose ball" ever held in Victoria will be given by the Companions of the Forest on the evening of March 27, April 19. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the event held their first meeting yesterday afternoon and promise something entirely new and novel.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., president of Roberts Ward & Co., Limited, will shortly proceed to England and assume for a time a share in the management of the company's affairs there, at 70 Basinghall street, London, in connection with their extensive interests in this city and province. In the meantime the management in Victoria will be vested in Mr. Thomas E. Smith, Mr. W. A. Ward and the secretary, Mr. C. G. Colquhoun, gentlemen well known and long associated with this old established house.

THE CENTURY'S LIFE of Napoleon has caught the popular fancy in a most surprising way, and copies of the magazine have been hard to get unless procured within a few days of issue. "With each installment," says the Critic of March 2, "the value and shortness of the work becomes more manifest." The present volume of interest in Napoleon has been only a lucky coincidence for The Century, as Professor Sloane's history was projected, and its publication in 1895 decided upon long before there was, even in France, any unusual interest in the character of Bonaparte.

MR. J. M. RETALLAC, who for a few days has been staying at the Oriental, closing up a mining deal for a Dutch syndicate that he represents, left for Spokane last night. Mr. Retallac has been negotiating for the purchase of a group of gold mines owned by the Cottonwood Mining Co., of London, and also in the Nelson district. The ore is to be free milled and part subleased, and should the examination which Mr. Retallac will make as soon as the snow is off the ground at the mines prove satisfactory, a quartz mill will be constructed and shipped to a smelter. The cyanide process which has lately come into general use for separating gold will be experimented with upon the ore and should it prove successful, will give a cheap method of treatment. In a couple of weeks Mr. Retallac expects to be in Victoria again. He has been in the Nelson district quite recently and is satisfied the mines are rich in gold. Mr. Retallac, who has had a large experience in mining, has a very high opinion of Kootenay's mineral resources.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., March 14.—At yesterday's session of the Supreme Court Judge, Son of England, E. J. Boswell, P.G.V.P., reported that he had secured a first application for charter with a list of 500 members.

THE FUEL committee reported that John Suggitt & Co. and Peter Hansen had been awarded the contract for wood at \$2.90 per cord. The report was adopted.

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MR. SAUGSTAD SATISFIED.

His Visit to Victoria Results Entirely Satisfactorily to the Colonists.

Rev. C. Saugstad, president of the sturdy little band of Norwegian colonists who are making homes for themselves in the Bella Coola valley, returns to the North by the steamer Danube to-day. He yesterday had a second conference with the Minister of Immigration, Hon. Col. Baker, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied that the government will do—as it has been doing—all that it possibly can for the colonists.

"Not that we are disappointed or have any fault to find with the government," he explained to a reporter yesterday. "The government has satisfied us in every particular of the compact with us, and we have no wish to give anyone a contrary impression. I have only just read the article in the Times of yesterday in reference to my visit. The whole tenor is deceiving, for the reporter has given a color to what I told him, which I certainly did not intend. Besides there are direct mis-statements of fact. It was not my intention that our people are disappointed or are not satisfied, for we are not disappointed. I did not say that 'we have done considerable work on the road, and could possibly arrive at the end of the road if the government would give some pledge to recoup us two or three years hence.' We have assuredly done considerable work on the trail, for which the government has allowed us payment for our labor, and we will continue the work, which includes not a little ordinary building and bridging.

"It is true that I said 'we have written to Victoria several times but all the reply we got is to the effect that when the government is satisfied of the permanency of the colony the assistance promised will be given. It was to give this assurance, which the government had a perfect right to do, for that I came down to Victoria. The government, as soon as the position of affairs was made plain, recognized our assurance as sufficient and has since then satisfactorily disposed of it. It was not my intention that 'that is where the trouble lies, and the spirit of discontent arises,' nor did I say anything that would justify the statement that it is hard to get the government to do if the government falls to keep its contract with them, but they are hardly in a humor to be trifled with. I don't know where the Times' reporter could have got this idea; certainly not from me.

"The only ones who are discontented, I may say, are those professional agitators who have since been making all the trouble they can for the colonists, and myself in particular as their head, through the columns of the American-Norwegian and Western States papers. That we are satisfied with our new home and our treatment by the government is evidenced by the fact that we are sending for a party of forty or more of our people from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa to join us as 'New Norwegians.' Of course we have had our hardships to undergo, and our difficulties to face—but what pioneers of a new country have not? Not on the government be held blameless. We are not so thoughtless as to imagine it, much less say so.

"The only difficulty there has been arose through the absence of more communication—a matter the provincial government had nothing to do with, as it was not in connection with the election. It was my people's question when the legislature was in session or when the house closed. Had we made our application for further assistance in our road building during the session, presiding our expert colonization work had been done, we would doubtless have got the necessary grant at once. Now all that the government can do, and what it has done, is to instruct us to proceed with the work. The \$2,000 vote will be expended, and any balance that may be due us for the labor performed will have to be provided for next year. This is all that we could ask, and is satisfactory to me as I have no doubts it will be to my people.

Our trail is to run from the salt water near the outlet of the Bella Coola river, up the end of the valley—ultimately 40 or 50 miles. For the present only about 15 miles will be required, and the old Jacobson trail, repaired and improved, will be serviceable for a considerable portion of the way. The work is already well advanced and will be continued with vigor, for there is still much to do. Our operations thus far have been hindered by our having neither horses nor oxen. The government have also undertaken to smooth our path in this direction; they will send up two yoke of oxen for our use immediately.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your report of the meeting of the school board held Wednesday evening, Chairman Hayward is reported as saying that "Mr. Sprague had consented at the time of the election that those voters in the polling booth at 4 o'clock, when the doors were closed, should be allowed to cast their votes." Mr. Grant is also reported as saying that "Mr. Sprague had agreed that all who were at the polls at 4 o'clock should be allowed to vote. She had also agreed on the understanding that it would not be invalidating the election." I beg to state that I made no arrangements whatever with Mr. Hayward, Mrs. Grant, nor any other person. That neither of them have any understanding of the fact that I consulted me as to what course should be pursued with those present in the polling booth at 4 o'clock, and I give the statements my unqualified contradiction. I will further state that after the ballots were counted I declared my intention of protesting against the election.

MARCH 14, 1895.

SHERBROOKE, March 14.—In the case of Josephine Belgin, who confessed she had killed butcher Hobart, her lover, because he would not marry her, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

LEWIS & CLARK'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Result of Election... A Fine of... There was the public... yesterday, a speedy trial... assaulting... candidates... was to be... the 17th day... the municip... fully did as... contrary to... the constab... This part... "Everyon... fence and li... who on any... election, par... ing proceed... two miles fr... taken or held... defended by... A. G. Smith... peering for... James Ke... was the first... know the ac... held on Janu... mayor and... police court... On the 17th... in the hall... about 9 o'c... hall; I was... standing in... inside the... half a do... at that ti... of them, a... a police con... there were... recollect their... side of the... against the w... of the wa... nearer the o... Redgrave on... the court r... into the hall... side and an... entered; Mr... "Good morn... was the first... candidate for... Lubbe turned... I asked, "W... would you thi... papers this m... with his cle... effect of the... bly, causing t... bite; some... yet; the... some one hel... as I was g... need, who sto... had dirt on... with the flo... stepped in an... from lifting m... what I had... only going... put on my hat... if he had be... fore he would... need, and that... fore he would... said about his... remember any... Cross-examin... I saw Dr. Lub... hold our own... morning" to M... "Did you ask... when he thought... particular time... eral people." "Did Mr. Bu... "Good morning... Mr. Lubbe... "I don't reme... "Were you i... floor. Witness... had used the o... "You did not... I believe not... on the stand... "If you were... against the wall... "Because I w... I saw Dr. Lub... when he came... don't think I... He saw it and... "sworn." "Dr. Helms... said in the poll... your lip?" "He was not... to him and he... hazel of the... plaster, but some... did not point... may have spoken... I had... night before at... whether I allude... works Co. by... I am told that... of the Equime... know of my own... His Lordship... the man who tol... "Yes, I belie... the comp... Mr. Pooler... ing refer to... an absolutely r... "Did you spe... work, Lewis &... swindled on th... "I did not,"... "By trying to... the city?" "I... "And that you... the city from... "I did not,"... "I suppose you... the blow all day... "I was in Bar... "I knew Mart...







PACIFIC COAST BUDGET.

California Fruit Injured by Frost—Oregon Potatoes and Eggs in Demand in the East.

State Publication of School Books—Ex Fire Chief Hunt—Cariboo Pioneer Gone.

SHATTLE, March 15.—The Washington State legislature adjourned yesterday. The most enthusiastic shown in the house this session was displayed this morning when the speaker announced the passage of Hutchinson's senate bill, providing for the publication by the state of the text books to be used in the public schools. The bill as passed in a direct slap at the American Book Company and other school book trusts, and its enactment into law was hailed with long and continued cheers, particularly in view of the members and several hundred persons who filled the lobby. It provides for appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the measure. The State printer shall publish the books, and it is claimed by the friends of the bill that 600 cents on every dollar will be saved the school children of the state in the purchase of books under the new system.

A car load of peppermint roots has been shipped to Kennewick last night by Jackson Hunt, of the Tacoma Mint Company. Mr. Hunt says this is the first shipment of the kind ever made on this coast, but the business is bound to grow. It is the only plant in the United States where peppermint and other mint roots are grown. Mr. Wayne, of Tacoma, is the grower, and Wayne county, N. Y. Mr. Hunt says the roots are worth about \$150 per acre. He is arranging to increase the size of his mint farm. His entire tract consists of 824 acres, situated near American lake. The mint is harvested with a reaper and binder, as wheat is harvested. Afterwards the field is harvested. The soil south of the city and east of the mountains is adapted to the cultivation of mint.

A. B. Hunt, ex-chief of the fire department, who left Seattle about the time his trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers was to have come up, appeared in the city yesterday. The appointment of Hunt to the position of chief of the department was correct, and it is also almost certain that he collected some evidence which will be used in his trial next summer. After Hunt retired Mr. Phelps from British Columbia that he desired a few days' absence, and if the request was not granted wished to tender his resignation, he went direct to Sarnia, Ontario, a few miles from which place his family is staying, and then to Petrolia, where his father lies ill from a stroke of paralysis. In speaking of his trip Hunt said it was connected with private matters, and he did not seem to be keenly interested in any information that he crossed the line between a friend and a foe. He knew what was going to happen, and he was going to be forced to trial whether he wanted to or not.

A new vein of coal has been struck in the Elkton Coal Company's mine at Camberland, nine feet thick, and will yield three feet of clean coal, burning to a white ash and cooking well. There is said to be about 600,000 tons above water level. The public library was re-opened this morning, an arrangement having been made to reduce the expenses to an amount which a system of monthly fees to be introduced will cover.

John Welsh, recently appointed chief commissioner, and a very well known pioneer, died yesterday, after a brief illness, at the age of 64. He operated for a time in Cariboo, where he founded the foundation of the snug fortune which he bequeathed.

PORTLAND, March 15.—There is a heavy movement in potatoes from Portland to Missoula, and it is expected that the movement will continue for some time. The market will soon be relieved of the surplus, an advance may be looked for very soon.

VACAVILLE, Cal., March 15.—From reports that have come in from the valley it is safe to say that the damage done by last night's unusually heavy frost will not fall much short of \$225,000. The potato crop has been almost totally destroyed, probably not fifty tons remaining. Early cherries that would have been on the market in two weeks are all gone, and late varieties are thought to be all right, as they are only just blossoming. The almond crop, which was advanced about the same as apricots, is ruined. It is impossible to say what damage has been done to peaches, and they are just coming out from the bloom and do not show as plainly. This is true of plums and prunes.

WIMAN'S SENTENCE ANNULLED.

New York, March 15.—The general term of the supreme court has reversed the judgment convicting Erastus Wiman of forgery in the second degree, and on which he was sentenced to five years and six months in state prison; and has granted him a new trial. Judge Van Brunt wrote the opinion reversing the judgment, which Judge O'Brien concurred in. Judge Follette dissented from the judgment, and the case was sent against Wiman by the grand jury on February 21, 1894; the first charge of him with having forged the name of E. W. Bulger on a check for \$5,000 drawn on February 6, 1893, by the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co., upon his direction, to the order of Ballinger. Dun & Co. were indebted to Ballinger for about \$10,000 for material purchased. It was charged that Wiman, instead of transferring the check to Ballinger, forged Bullinger's name on the back of the check, and deposited it in the bank to his own credit. The other indictment charged Wiman with having forged the name of Ogden Brewster, the treasurer of the Campbell printing press and manufacturing company, on a check for \$5,580. This check was also drawn by the cashier of Dun & Co. on January 20, 1893, also upon Wiman's direction. The charge made at the time was, and still is, that Wiman received the check for his own use, and paid the Campbell printing press and manufacturing company with his own notes. The judge instructed the jury that if they found the check to be forged, and Wiman was found

gully on June 16, 1894. He was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for five years and six months. Shortly after this an application was made to Judge Barrett to issue a writ of habeas corpus for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case, pending an appeal to the general term of the court from the conviction. The appeal was granted, and the conviction was annulled. Judge Barrett, on July 16, 1894, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, and on the next day Wiman was released on \$30,000 bail. Since then he has been at liberty. Judge Barrett, in granting the certificate of reasonable doubt, which was made on the application of General Benjamin E. Tracy, held that the trial judge had erred in submitting the case to the jury upon the question of criminal intent. Judge Barrett held that Wiman never intended to defraud the bank, but used it to conceal the condition of his bank account from his partners. The appeal to the general term of the supreme court was argued last January.

BEWARE OF THE LION.

(Mail and Empire.) It seems that certain of the Ministers have been drawing attention to the circumstance that Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright do not appear together on the same platform. At a recent few days ago Sir Richard made the reply that was not necessary to hunt in couples. "Wolves," that is to say, the Ministers, "go in packs, whereas lions," Sir Richard said, "are solitary." The wits, if we leave out of the question the delicate reference to the wolves, and contentedly forget that the lion roars with unnecessary force and is not a very fair example of the intellectual material upon which he feeds, the lion is in various parts of the country. At the outset it contained the customary blue-ink announcement: "You know that our annual expenditure on \$40,000,000, and that we are in a deficit of \$6,000,000. As a matter of fact the expenses average \$38,000,000. Of that total the sum of eight millions is spent on the railways, and the remainder on other sources we get a revenue which almost covers the outlays. The railway expenditures are larger than those during Sir Richard's regime, for the reason that we have in the Government a few more miles of railway and three times the passenger and freight traffic. And the postal expenditures have grown because we have to pay for many post offices and carry three times as many letters. Sir Richard might have pointed these facts out. He could also have added that the Canadian Pacific, which Mr. Mackenzie was building up, cost us a million and a half. The story about the deficit of six millions would certainly have put the gallant knight's audience in a better frame of mind. The story about the deficit of six millions would certainly have put the gallant knight's audience in a better frame of mind.

The delivery in which Sir Richard represents himself as the king of beasts is no more than a very fair sample of the intellectual material upon which he feeds. The lion is in various parts of the country. At the outset it contained the customary blue-ink announcement: "You know that our annual expenditure on \$40,000,000, and that we are in a deficit of \$6,000,000. As a matter of fact the expenses average \$38,000,000. Of that total the sum of eight millions is spent on the railways, and the remainder on other sources we get a revenue which almost covers the outlays. The railway expenditures are larger than those during Sir Richard's regime, for the reason that we have in the Government a few more miles of railway and three times the passenger and freight traffic. And the postal expenditures have grown because we have to pay for many post offices and carry three times as many letters. Sir Richard might have pointed these facts out. He could also have added that the Canadian Pacific, which Mr. Mackenzie was building up, cost us a million and a half. The story about the deficit of six millions would certainly have put the gallant knight's audience in a better frame of mind. The story about the deficit of six millions would certainly have put the gallant knight's audience in a better frame of mind.

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have had no influence upon our markets. But the hundred thousand Grangers who in 1877 petitioned parliament for relief, and who promptly turned away by Sir Richard, do not think that the products represented by a mere transit trade. They knew well that immediately there was a drop in American prices, the grain or whatever the product affected happened to be imported from Canada to cut off the profits of the Canadian farmer. What is more, the official returns, prepared by Sir Richard himself, show exactly what products were imported to sell the system of throwing the American surplus upon our market, and the official trade and navigation returns for 1878 that were brought in wheat to the value of \$2,946,000; corn, \$2,944,000; meat, \$1,082,000; apples, \$203,000; lard, \$226,000; cattle, \$221,000, and so on—all for home consumption. It is certainly a long time since the system of throwing the American surplus upon our market has prevailed to some extent upon our markets. 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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Usefulness of the Nakusp & Slocan Road, as Shown by Value of Shipments.

New Steamers for Mining Traffic—Trail Creek Prosperity—Mr. Haslam in the Field.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 18.—Sixteen sailors of the ship Olivebank refused duty this afternoon, and they were in consequence...

The provincial government has notified the council that the usual grant to the hospital will be withheld until they repay to the government the money advanced to Dr. McLaughlin for getting more aid for home...

VANCOUVER, March 19.—H. Abbott, divisional superintendent C.P.R., has returned from his annual trip East. Mr. Abbott says that work will be continued this year on the Oudekirk section; substantial construction work, shown to be necessary by the effect of the recent high water on C.P.R. property, will also be carried on.

Rev. Mr. McLaren left for the East yesterday; his mission is to consult the assembly committee of the Presbyterian church with a view of getting more aid for home mission work in this province.

Cassidy & Co. have chartered a bark to load lumber for Southern California. Mr. Cassidy says that prices were no better in lumber, but that with few exceptions the mills were busy. The C.P.R. had been encouraging the mill owners as much as was in their power by reducing the rate on fir to the East \$2.50 per thousand; this put them on the same footing as the Sound, and they were no able to quote the same prices as the Sound lumbermen.

Manager Kent, of the Telephone company, has been engaged for some time in devising a scheme by which a diver could be telephoned to satisfactorily connect the same with the plan of signalling by rope or writing on a slate. On Sunday diver Lievelly tried the invention, with the result that the experiment proved fairly successful. Mr. Lievelly's answers could be heard very distinctly, but as the wire was run down the air being hissing noise occasioned by the air being pumped into the helmet rendered the conversation from above very indistinct.

The St. Patrick's society gave their annual dinner last night. The gathering was large and representative. President J. O'Brien presided.

The International Cold Storage Company have placed an ice-making machine in their premises. They are ready to supply ice for business by the first of the month.

Saloon keepers may continue to shield their customers from the effects of the law by hiding in the back rooms, but by law of the bar from the streets, has been defeated by the licensing board. The number of hotel licenses has been reduced from 23 to 18. It was reported that the board meeting yesterday that six retail saloons were selling liquor by the glass. The inspector was instructed to "pull" these saloons.

The light committee of the council are considering the advisability of charging a license of \$25 to electric linemen in answer to the request of several electrical engineers of the city.

Mr. Evan Thomas, manager of the opera house, waited on the council last night and asked them to in some way assist him in his efforts to keep the opera house open. A committee was appointed to devise some means of enabling Mr. Thomas to keep the opera house open. One hundred and thirty citizens have already guaranteed one dollar month.

There were forty applications for the position of fremen porter on a council last night owing to a vacancy in the first department.

The sixteen sailors of the ship Olivebank, who refused duty last night, were not allowed a portion of money which they were allowed to go, the punishment of eight nights in the cells being considered sufficient.

The Court of Revision concluded its labors today.

The topic of conversation in military circles is the coming smoker concert. The programme is an exceptionally good one, the chief feature being the tug-of-war between Company B, Vancouver, and Company A, Westminster.

In an interview with Mr. Spicer, prominent in shingle circles, the COLONIST correspondent was informed that the shingle business is much better condition than last year. There are no heavy stocks on hand in the province, the demand for shingles is improving, and there are indications that prices will advance. On the Sound shingles are also very tight, but had the shingles are yet several heavy stocks of white cedar and pine shingles. The small "Jack-knife" mills still continue to worry the big ones; they send out circulars, shaving prices to the lowest notch, and the consumers, who these shavings prices to the large manufacturers, write "send us shingles at these prices or none at all." It is the small concerns that hold the whip hand in the shingle business, as they do in the lumber business to a less extent.

The B. C. Coopers Company have not been very busy for months past, but they claim that the spring trade is opening up nicely, and the indications are that they will have all the business they can attend to during the coming summer. The company are now supplying firms in the Orient with shingles, one thousand going forward by the last boat.

The C.P.R. cement works are running full capacity, manufacturing cement for use in building culverts, etc. along the line. The manager, Mr. Warren, had a life experience in making cement, tested a lot of blocks to ascertain the power of resistance, and did not part until 600 pounds strain was put upon it the same cement was newly made and parted at 400 pounds, so that it rapidly improves with age.

Mr. Warren says there is no finer clay in the world than is found in this province; that in the vicinity of Victoria there is a prime pottery clay, and even small quantities of china clay, while the brick clay is of the very finest quality. Plaster of Paris, he said, could be manufactured here at \$1 a barrel, while \$3 a barrel is now being paid for an imported article not

a bit better than could be made here. He could guarantee good profits from cement, plaster of Paris and brick manufacturing established in Victoria, where all the materials are so handy, with a capital of \$50,000, provided suitable machinery necessary for the treatment of B. C. clay and limestone were put in.

Mr. Foreman and Capt. Anderson are candidates for school trustee.

WESTMINSTER, March 19.—On Monday next Crane and Russell the two men who obstructed the special river police in their duties, will come up for trial; the charge is threatening to assault. The men were seized for sturgeon with illegal gear and visited the interference of the police. Besides those mentioned, Chalk and Keadley were also caught. They were seized with gear that had before been seized and looked up, the warehouse having been broken into and the gear stolen.

Warden Morehead, of the jail, has written to the council that Victoria supplies its jail with water very much cheaper than Westminster charges, and asking for a reduction.

A committee has been appointed by the council to devise some way of decreasing the fire limits so that idle property may be brought into the city.

The river is now dotted with boats, owing to the removal of the mesh restrictions.

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Three good properties were disposed of last week at the Slocan. They were the Pooman, Novelty and California, at \$20,000 was paid for them. The purchasers were all prominent mining men of Butte, viz.: I. Silverman, Gen. Warren, J. A. Coran and C. B. Egan. The money was paid over in Spokane. It is supposed by the owners to organize a powerful company, and stock the properties for a big sum. The work will be pushed on an extensive scale.

REVELSTEKE. (From the Kootenay Mail.) The new boat which Tom Horne, with the assistance of Raymond Allen, has been building at Revelsteke, called the Big Bend, is nearly finished. The sailing was made on last week, and other sailing boats have all been put on. It is a clear draft and is intended principally for the Slocan and Kootenay trade. The boat is 41 feet long, 24 feet beam and 24 feet depth for draft. It is built of iron and steel, and will take seven or eight men to handle her in the currents of the river. She is built at Revelsteke, and is sufficient to pay steamer machinery could be put into her with very little trouble.

Mrs. George Laforme died on March 14, after five days' illness. Mrs. Laforme was the daughter of John Stoen, a sister to Mrs. C. Abrahamson and Althea Stone, and was a dear and much cherished member of the circle.

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other articles were disposed of at small prices. The balance of the stuff was then withdrawn as no bids could be obtained.

Over thirty persons were present, Mr. Thos. Stirling being chosen chairman, and Mr. W. D. Hobson secretary. It was decided to vote by ballot, and Messrs. Davies, Boyce and Priddham were appointed scrutineers. Mr. Alwood proposed that all adherents to the board and the time and mode of application. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the gentleman for their address. It was arranged by those present that another meeting should be held in about a fortnight, and that the formation of a local association should be discussed, the benefit of such an association being strongly urged by Mr. Palmer. Several orchards were afterwards visited, the delegates leaving the following morning.

NAKUSP. (From the Ledger.) The building of a large steamer by the C. & K. N. Co., to replace the ill-fated Columbia, is now a surety. Commodore Troup, who has been on the coast for the past three weeks, has let the contract for the vessel, which will be the largest and finest boat ever floated on interior waters. It will be 180 feet long, 33 feet wide, six feet hull, will have 30 staterooms, and will carry 300 tons of cargo. It will be equipped with modern machinery, being lighted by electricity, and having a powerful search light. The frame is now being built at New Westminster.

Mr. B. C. A. company, considerable enthusiasm prevails, and it is expected there will be great rivalry in the future between the Vancouver and Westminster companies.

The inspector of fisheries has issued 110 licenses to fish for salmon; the old mesh with seven and eleven-sixteenth inch mesh are being used.

NANAIMO, March 18.—Andrew Haslam, M.P., will seek re-election to the House of Commons, having come to this decision after careful consideration and at the request of a great number of his constituents.

Frederick Smith, charged with stealing dry goods from Stevenson & Co.'s store, came before Judge Harrison today and elected speedy trial.

Burglars tried to effect an entrance to A. R. Johnson's store. Night watchman Troonah heard them at work and his approach they found safety in flight.

A special assize opens to-morrow with Mr. Justice Drake on the bench. It is understood that the Pleas and Slocan railway 2,151 tons of ore, valued at \$215,000, were shipped in January and February the shipments were 947 tons, valued at \$94,700.

Three good properties were disposed of last week at the Slocan. They were the Pooman, Novelty and California, at \$20,000 was paid for them. The purchasers were all prominent mining men of Butte, viz.: I. Silverman, Gen. Warren, J. A. Coran and C. B. Egan. The money was paid over in Spokane. It is supposed by the owners to organize a powerful company, and stock the properties for a big sum. The work will be pushed on an extensive scale.

REVELSTEKE. (From the Kootenay Mail.) The new boat which Tom Horne, with the assistance of Raymond Allen, has been building at Revelsteke, called the Big Bend, is nearly finished. The sailing was made on last week, and other sailing boats have all been put on. It is a clear draft and is intended principally for the Slocan and Kootenay trade. The boat is 41 feet long, 24 feet beam and 24 feet depth for draft. It is built of iron and steel, and will take seven or eight men to handle her in the currents of the river. She is built at Revelsteke, and is sufficient to pay steamer machinery could be put into her with very little trouble.

Mrs. George Laforme died on March 14, after five days' illness. Mrs. Laforme was the daughter of John Stoen, a sister to Mrs. C. Abrahamson and Althea Stone, and was a dear and much cherished member of the circle.

The Dramatic Society have two farces in rehearsal and will produce about a month hence to aid the building fund of the Church of England.

Thomas G. Earl, one of the most successful fruit-growers in the province, whose orchards are at Lytton, was in town yesterday. He is making an effort to get the C.P.R. to give a low rate of freight on fruit and vegetables from the orchards and gardens to the coast. He has a very fine lot of fruit in his orchards, and is anxious to get it to market.

The Newport wharf on Galliano Island will be completed by the end of next week, when the regular steamer will be able to land passengers and freight with safety.

Mr. Stephen Ross, whilst crossing the Pass on Thursday in a small dingy, had the misfortune to lose one of the oars. The strong flood tide running at the time made it rather uncomfortable for the occupant of the boat who was in peril of being carried into the gulf. He managed, however, to steer clear of the tide ripple until picked up by a passing sloop.

The steamer Maudie called in at Newport wharf on Thursday; and the freight landed was a horse and buggy, the property of Mr. H. Clapham, who intends surprising the island inhabitants with the new "turn out."

Residents of Galliano Island have petitioned the government for the establishment of a post office on the island. The petition was unanimously signed, and was forwarded to the Ottawa office last night.

Mr. Robert Grant, of Galliano Island, has recently been appointed a justice of the peace for the Galliano Island district. Mr. Grant will enter upon his magistracy duties with the support and good will of the community.

ALBERNI, March 18.—Mr. Andrew Ohlson and Mr. R. M. Palmer, from the Provincial Board of Horticulture visited Alberni this week and held a meeting in the Alberni hotel on Monday forenoon. Although only short notice had been given of the meeting over twenty were present to hear what these gentlemen had to say on fruit growing. Mr. H. Gullod, J.A., was called to the chair. Mr. Ohlson spoke on fruit growing generally, urging strongly the necessity of under-draining the land as he believed much of the non-success in fruit growing arose from the cold and wet condition of the soil where the trees were planted. He also spoke on the necessity of seeing that good healthy trees were grown, and that as much worthless rubbish was sold by itinerant tree peddlars. Pruning was next dealt with. He explained how young trees especially should be treated, and after the meeting was over gave object lessons in pruning in some of the orchards near by, which was much appreciated by those present. Mr. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, confined himself to that topic principally in his address, prefacing with some remarks with regard to mistaken ideas prevailing as to the functions of the Board of Horticulture, and explaining that its main

object was to help fruit growers to help themselves by educating them as to the various pests that have to be combated, and furnishing all the necessary information as to spraying, etc., etc. He described the various pests to which fruit trees were subjected, and gave particulars of the washes recommended by the board and the time and mode of application. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the gentleman for their address. It was arranged by those present that another meeting should be held in about a fortnight, and that the formation of a local association should be discussed, the benefit of such an association being strongly urged by Mr. Palmer. Several orchards were afterwards visited, the delegates leaving the following morning.

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BOLD JAIL DELIVERY.

Murderer Blanck Lassoes His Guard and Opens the Doors of the Penitentiary.

A Hundred Men in Pursuit of the Prisoners But Desperadoes Still at Large.

SEATTLE, March 18.—Another of the escaped prisoners from the county jail was caught this afternoon at 4 o'clock, he being William, the horse thief. This makes three so far taken, Britton and Congrove being the others. "Murderer Blanck, who is believed to be surrounded by deputies near Orilla, twelve miles south of Seattle on the Northern Pacific. A cord of officers is about him, and it is thought that he must be taken dead or alive, probably dead. Helms, another murderer, is reported to have been seen this morning by two men who passed on the railroad track, near Auburn, making southward. People to-day are inclined to blame John Kerbury severely for want of nerve in allowing himself to be held up by a false pistol and issued by Blanck, his guard taken and then locked up in a cell. It is also stated, but the report lacks authenticity, that the jailer was bribed to act as he did. In this connection it is said that Blanck was arrested as Fairhaven four years ago for burglary and that he was released by Gity Marshal Parker, who afterwards absconded. Blanck, in making his escape from Fairhaven jail, first at Officer Bruhn, but missed him. Bruhn some time ago recognized Blanck as a burglar who had shot at him. Upwards of a hundred men are out on the trail of the fugitives and every avenue of escape is guarded as closely as possible.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

THE CONVENTION.

It did not take the Conservatives of Victoria long to choose men to represent them in the next House of Commons. The Convention on Tuesday evening meant business. Those who composed it lost no time in idle speculating and in needless resolutions. The business of the nomination was done in a wonderfully short time. Every one seemed to have made up his mind who his nominees were to be, and it did seem as if all had selected the same men. When the two sitting members, Messrs. Earle and Prior, were nominated, everyone appeared to be satisfied. There was not an attempt to name anyone else. The Convention was told by the Chairman that each member was free to put a candidate in nomination, and that every facility to do so had been provided, but no one seemed in the least disposed to exercise the privilege. Prior and Earle were evidently the spontaneous choice of the Convention, and we feel quite sure that the Conservatives who did not attend the Convention approve the choice. The old members have served the constituency faithfully, and there is no valid reason why either of them should be replaced. As it always the case, there was little growling in the constituency when the election was first talked of, but when the time for action came, when the electors were required to select men to represent them in the next Parliament, they found that there were not men available who would be able, more diligent in the performance of their duties, or had the interests of the district more at heart than the old members. This, we believe, is the secret of the unanimity on Tuesday evening. The Convention came to a sound and sensible conclusion. They know that Messrs. Earle and Prior had served them faithfully and that the best thing they could do was to trust them again.

The speeches which the nominees of the convention made were modest, sensible deliveries. They were business speeches from the first word to the last. They showed that the men who delivered them had studied the questions that were before the country closely and were prepared to vote on them intelligently. The truth is in both the speeches contained more solid information and showed that the speakers had a better appreciation of the work they would as members of Parliament have to do, than the greatly more pretentious orations of the phrase-makers of the Opposition. Of the return of the gentlemen chosen by the Convention, we have no doubt. Victoria is still true to the National Policy. Its citizens have too much sense to reject it for the nondescript thing which the Liberals are trying to foist on the country as a policy.

A COMPARISON.

Mr. Charles Miller writes to the editor of the New York Times with respect to the Alliance affair: "I do not recall so wanton an outrage as happening to any first-class power in fifty years. An apology scarcely washes out such an affront."

We wonder if Mr. Miller ever heard of the outrages committed by United States naval officers on British vessels in Behring sea. Those officers boarded British vessels on the high seas, searched them, seized them and imprisoned their crews without the shadow of legal authority. The insult offered the American flag by the Spanish man-of-war is not for a moment to be compared to the insult offered the British flag in Behring Sea by naval officers of the United States; yet the Americans consider themselves aggrieved when the British subjects who were treated in this practical way by United States cruisers ask for compensation in money for the injuries they received. The indignation which the American citizen feels and expresses at the brutality and ruffianism of the Spaniards is in striking contrast with the patience and forbearance with which the British government and British subjects have borne far greater insults and injuries at the hands of the United States while asserting a sovereignty over a sea which the best-informed citizens of the Republic knew that they did not possess. It is not fifty years—not the half of fifty years—since servants of the United States Government insulted the British flag in a manner compared with which the Alliance affair is hardly worth mentioning.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

When Newfoundland was prosperous its inhabitants would not listen to proposals for a union with the Dominion of Canada. Their dislike to confederation was unaccountably strong and they appeared to regard Canadians with the deepest distrust. Newfoundland is now a greatly afflicted country. The prevailing hard times are not in that colony a mere depression; they have struck it like a cyclone, spreading ruin and desolation over its whole extent. In their day of adversity the Newfoundland politicians are looking to Canada to place their province in a better position politically and commercially. In this sudden liking for Canada and this confidence in Canadians confined to the politicians, or have they spread to the masses? If the politicians, thinking that Newfoundland's extremity is their opportunity, have resolved to take advantage of the present crisis to make Newfoundland with the Dominion without the full and intelligent consent of the people, we are very much afraid that it will not prove a valuable acquisition to Canada. It is quite possible that when good times come again the Newfoundlanders will think that an unfair advantage was taken of their position. They may become discontented and turbulent and prove a thorn in the Dominion's side. If,

however, the agitation for confederation is not confined to a few politicians, if a majority of the people are desirous to cast in their lot with Canada, Canadians should welcome them joyfully and deal with them generously.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Those who read the English newspapers at all intelligently must be struck with the fairness and the liberality with which they discuss public questions and public men. The difficulties of a question are fairly discussed by those who uphold it as well as those who oppose it. The mistakes and the shortcomings of friends as well as of opponents are freely commented upon. Conservative journalists speak as highly of a Liberal statesman when he makes what they believe to be a good speech, or pursues what they consider the right course with respect to an important measure, as they do of the deliverances and the acts of Conservative statesmen when they, in their opinion, are commendable. Instances of the liberal way in which English journalists treat opponents appear in the Weekly Times of March 1, in the article on Indian affairs, which deals with the debate on the cotton duties. Commenting on the speech made by Mr. Fowler the Times says: "Mr. Fowler has rendered no inconsiderable service to the Empire. His arguments may fall to satisfy Bombay as they have failed to satisfy Manchester, but his speech will produce the same deep conviction in India which it has produced in England that the aim of the British Government has been to find out what is fair as between the two countries and to do it. He has lifted the question above the clangour and the dust of the political arena. He has also shown that when a British statesman has the courage to throw away the thoughts of self and on a great question to appeal to the sense of justice of the nation, Parliament has still the manhood and the civility to understand his motives aright and to reply in unmistakable terms to his appeal. He has at a critical moment proved to India that the British ministry is willing to impel its existence in order to faithfully discharge its trust to her people."

It will be hard for many persons in this Dominion to realize that the writer of this passage is a staunch Conservative, and that the statesman of whom he speaks in such eulogistic terms is a prominent member of the Liberal Government. It will be noticed, too, that he commends the Government quite as warmly as he does the Minister who, in his opinion, has done such service to the Empire. All this is done, he it observed, in the leading Opposition newspaper. On the occasion of this debate on the cotton duties the Government won a signal victory over the Opposition, yet in its article on the debate the Times does not say one disparaging word of the Government, or of those who spoke on the Government side. On the contrary, the only slighting words that the article contained, if they can be said to be slighting, were directed against leading men of its own party. It says: "We rejoice that the majority of 304 against 109 was so large and decisive as to deprive the division of the character of a party vote. We regret that Mr. Balfour in suffering from indisposition which confines him to his room, but his absence from the debate was to be regretted; and if some of his colleagues had also been compelled to absent themselves it would have been an advantage to them and to their party."

It is not to be supposed that the Times did any injury to itself or to the party whose most influential advocate it is by noticing the speech of an opponent in this magnificent way and by administering this gentle rebuke to mistaken and over zealous friends. The fact that it gave ungrudging and unqualified praise to the Government when in its judgment they took the right course on the cotton duties will give added weight to its censure when it finds it necessary to condemn the Government's measures. We wonder if the day will ever come when Canadian journals will have the magnanimity to give an opponent credit for the good that he does and the talent he possesses. At present before his opponents can find it in their hearts to admit that he possessed uncommon ability and that he used it to benefit his country.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

The depression of agriculture in free trade Great Britain is perfectly bewildering to those who are trying to persuade Canadian farmers to accept free trade as it is in England. At first they tried to deny that the depression existed. The Toronto Globe was the first to resort to this dodge. It succeeded only in exposing its dishonesty or in demonstrating its dishonesty. Now they all admit the depression, but are straining their ingenuity to find other causes for it than free trade. But they are making a mess of it. If free trade is as favorable to the farmer as they say it is, how could agriculture in Great Britain possibly be depressed after fifty years of the freest kind of free trade? The very fact that there is agricultural depression there after having enjoyed the unpeppable advantages of free trade for so long a time, knocks all their arguments and rose-colored prophecies in the head. Great Britain, according to them, in spite of every drawback ought now to be the farmer's paradise. But it is not. It is, in fact, very far in the other, and opposite, direction. There is no use in denying it. The witnesses to prove that the British farmer, after fifty years of free trade, is in a bad way are too numerous and too respectable to be gainsaid. Here is one—a non-political witness—whose credibility is not to be for a moment doubted. It is Chambers Journal—the March number, page 88. This is what is to be seen on that page:—

The deplorable condition in which agriculture, the greatest of our industries, is placed, renders any suggestions for its improvement interesting and useful. Such suggestions were to be found in the daily exhibition recently held in the Agricultural Hall, Lillingston. But before we can fully appreciate these suggestions, we must know the causes of the present depression in agriculture. The main causes are the low price of wheat and other cereals, due to the free importation of them; and the bad seasons we have had during the last fifteen years. The evidence taken before the two Royal Commissions appointed to consider the present depression in agriculture has disclosed an alarming condition in this great industry, amounting to a crisis. It is enough when we say that the evidence has informed us that so numerous have proprietors and tenants felt their position that they have considered their land in many parts of England not worth cultivating and have left it derelict, as they were unable to pay the rates and tithes leviable on it. Here is a disinterested witness, an intelligent witness, and a truthful witness, who declares that agriculture is depressed in Great Britain and who attributes the depression to free trade. Could there be stronger testimony than this?

THE WORLD'S GOLD YIELD.

There are not many who believe that more gold is now produced every year than when gold mining was at its best in California and when the gold fields of Australia were most productive. When the California gold fever was at its height some timid people feared that gold was getting plentiful and that the time was not far distant when that most precious of metals would be as common and as cheap as silver. But singular as it may seem, although the world has been adding to its stores of gold ever since, and though it is a metal that is taken great care of and is not easily destroyed, it is to all appearance as scarce, if not scarcer, than ever. There are economists who maintain that the civilized world is to-day suffering from a scarcity of gold—that it is this scarcity and consequent appreciation of gold that is the cause of the cheapness of commodities which so many deplore. This is a difficult and a delicate subject, and it is not our purpose to say another word about it. It is used to be asked by persons of a reflective turn of mind, "What becomes of all the gold?" It may perhaps be a little more profitable to inquire what becomes of all the gold, for it has for years been streaming into the world's strong boxes, yet the quantity has not to all appearance increased. The prospect is that the production of gold will be kept up at the present rate for many a long year to come. The old gold fields are being worked with renewed energy and new ones are being discovered every year. Mr. Hamilton Smith, who seems to be a gold mining expert, in a report which he has recently drawn up after a close examination of the new African gold fields, gives us this information about the world's output of gold: "In 1849 the world's product of gold was about 26,000,000, which increased to about 330,000,000 in 1883, owing to the discovery and working of the rich placers of California and Australia; from 1883 the yield steadily declined until in 1888 it had fallen to less than 250,000,000. Since 1887 the yield has advanced by leaps and bounds, the increase being chiefly due to the new discoveries in South Africa, until for 1894 the yield was estimated to amount to fully 8,600,000 ounces of fine gold, worth over \$36,500,000, an output certainly much greater than that for any previous year in the history of the world. In 1883 it was estimated that the great yield from both California and Australia would be short-lived, whereas the probable now are that this great product of 8,600,000 ounces will be probably maintained for quite a number of years to come; and yet, in spite of this fact and this belief, the price of commodities generally in such articles as wheat, wool, sugar, iron, copper, etc., are now lower than they have been for the past hundred years. It has been generally supposed that one of the principal causes of the rise in the price of standard articles from 1849 to 1894 was the influx of gold from California and Australia. Will the same rise in values measured by the ounce of gold take place in the coming five years? Then is a question of vast importance to all of us from the richest capitalist to the poorest laborer. When there was so much talk and such great excitement about the yield of gold forty-two years ago, the world's annual output was \$150,000,000. Now, when there is very little said about gold discoveries and gold diggings, and even less excitement, the world's yield of gold is annually \$172,500,000, and we are informed that it is likely to continue at this rate for a considerable time longer. We are not surprised that economists, and many who do not deserve to be styled economists, are speculating as to the result of this steady and continuous increase of the world's store of gold."

STILL ANOTHER. The Times on Monday said: "Between the Rev. Mr. Saugstad and the COLONIST there lies a falsehood, namely, that the Times misrepresented what the reverend gentleman said." Our contemporary is wrong again. The "falsehood" is where it was invented, in the Times office—there and nowhere else. As for the other false accusations of the Times they really mean nothing. It is with such stuff our contemporary pads its paragraphs and its articles. It evidently has always a stock on hand to be used when required, and it is useless to attach any particular meaning to it.

A DOWN GRADE.

The year that the Liberal-Conservative government was defeated, 1873-74, Canada's foreign trade amounted to \$217,000,000. 1875 under Grit incapacity it decreased to 200,000,000. 1876 174,000,000. 1877 175,000,000. 1878 172,000,000. 1879 158,000,000. An ounce of fact is worth more than a ton of theory.

LONDON, March 20.—A monster exhibition of colonial resources will be opened in Agricultural Hall next July. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, will organize the exhibit of Canadian produce.

CHANGES OF VIEW.

The Halifax Chronicle insists upon Mr. Laurier's right to change his mind on the trade question. "Had not Mr. Laurier," it indignantly asks, "the right to change his views on that question?" Of course he had. No sensible man questions Mr. Laurier's right to change his views on that or any other question. This is a free country, and men's minds in a free country are unfettered. It is on record that the Liberal Leader made a very good use of his freedom in this matter. It can truly be said that with respect to the trade question Mr. Laurier has been everything by turns and nothing long. In 1878 we saw that he was a mild protectionist. We dare say if we went a little further back we would find him enthusiastic on the side of protection. In that year he said: "It is asserted by many of our apostles, others, that free trade is a Liberal principle and protection a Conservative principle. If I were in Great Britain I would be a free trader, but I am a Canadian born and a resident here, and I think that we require protection. We have within ourselves the ability to create an industry. If it be shown that we cannot maintain it unless by legislative aid in the way of a bounty or a prohibitory tariff, then I should be ready to take that into consideration."

As Mr. Laurier's commercial education progressed his views widened to a certain extent. In 1889 he was ready so far to modify his views of protection as to be willing to enter a trade compact with the United States. Commercial union, it must be remembered, did not mean free trade. It was, on the contrary, modified protection. Under it Canada would consent to adopt the United States tariff as her own. In that case Canada would be protectionist with respect to all the world except the United States. This is what Mr. Laurier said on that subject at Oakville in 1888: "Unrestricted reciprocity will triumph as sure as day succeeds to night. When Sir Richard Cartwright proposed his resolution last session he knew that it would be defeated. He will renew it next session, and he will be defeated; he will renew it again and again, but in the meantime there will be a general election—and we believe the result of that election will be the return of a majority, whether Conservative or Reformers, pledged to support a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States."

Next year in Toronto he said: "The policy that we advocate, and which we will continue to advocate, is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the United States. . . . The Liberal party in Canada will remain true to the cause until it has triumphed. I do not expect to win in a day or a year. I am prepared for a long battle and to stand in the cold shades of opposition until the cause has triumphed."

Our readers no doubt remember Sir Richard Cartwright's definition of unrestricted reciprocity. It was the United States and Canada in matters of trade as between the world, Great Britain of course included. The next three or four years was a period of transition on the trade question with the Liberal leader. He was then getting clear of his protectionist proclivities and opening his mind to free trade ideas. In January of 1894 we find him talking to the electors of Quebec in this way: "Gentlemen, the only way in which Quebec can recover its old time prosperity as a maritime city is by adopting the policy of freedom of trade as it exists in the mother country, old England."

At Montreal he was both more emphatic and more explicit. His speech was not only a profession of faith in the doctrines of free trade, but a renunciation and it may be said an exorcism of the protective system. Here is what he said: "I have told you that our object is to have a customs tariff for revenue only. . . . Upon the question of protection there can be no compromise. The Liberal party believe in protection and in favor of a customs tariff based upon the principles of revenue and nothing else. . . . The system of protection has been a base and cruel course of injustice to the local authorities, committed by the attempt of white laborers to displace the negroes, who have always done most of the work along the levee. It is disgraceful to the community and to the superior race that the blacks should be denied the protection of the law."

COOL PRIOR ON TAXATION.

The ready letter writer of the Times in a weak attempt to meet the statement made by Col. Prior at the nominating convention that the average taxation on imports was as great under the so-called revenue tariff of 1878 as it is at present, says that "the rate of customs duties collected for 1894 averaged over 32 per cent, while in 1878 it was a flat 17 1/2 per cent." As usual Col. Prior said, and what the official returns show, is that notwithstanding the protective duties at present levied on articles coming into competition with Canadian products, the free list is so much more comprehensive now than it was in 1878 that the imports as a whole—dutiable and free—pay no higher percentage of duty than that levied on the whole imports under the Cartwright tariff.

AYON PARK, Fla., March 19.—When the Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational church at this place, stepped out into his front yard the other morning he saw an effigy of himself hanging from the limb of a tree. It had a placard bearing the inscription: "So may all ministers be served who use tobacco." Ayon Park was intended by its founders to be a model town. Liquor cannot be sold in the place, and lately there has been muttering about the night there has been muttering about the matter came to an issue in the church. During a debate it developed that a majority of the congregation were in favor of expelling every man and woman who used tobacco in his study. The pastor hurried from the church accompanied by such of the congregation as agreed with him. During the night the indignation of the anti-tobacco faction increased to such a pitch that they hanged the offending pastor in effigy. The tobacco users of the town propose to build a church of their own, with Mr. Robinson as pastor.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, the bill introduced by Mr. Timothy Healey, giving to every ratepayer a right to vote in the borough in which he is rated, passed its second reading. The measure has been brought forward annually for the last twenty years, and its progress blocked by the Conservative members of the house. Mr. Balfour says that Conservative speakers to-day announced that they approved the measure.

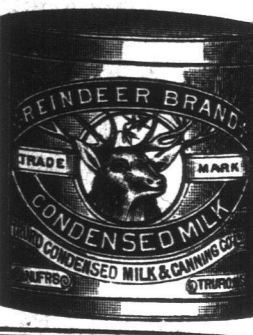
PEOPLE WANT GOOD MILK

IF THEY ONLY KNOW WHERE TO GET IT.

"Reindeer Brand"

CONDENSED MILK

Recommended by the Highest Medical Analysts.



IN ORDER that subscribers to THE WEEKLY COLONIST may have an opportunity to secure a set of the famous "MASTERPIECES," a limited number of Sets are offered to those sending to this office the Coupon which appears on another page, together with 10 cents for each Part—\$2.00 for the Set. A neat Portfolio to contain the Set may be had at the same time for 50 cents. First come, first served. THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Victoria . . . . .

A MASSACRE.

The deliberately planned murder of unoffending negro laboring men in New Orleans is from every point of view a disgrace to the United States. The negroes gave the white men no provocation. They were working to earn their daily bread, depending on the law of the land and the police of the city for protection. They were attacked by a bloodthirsty mob. The unfortunate men were completely defenceless! Their assailants outnumbered them ten to one, and the police found it convenient to be in a distant part of the city when the attack was made. As many as ten were murdered in cold blood. The Mayor of the city refused to send an extra force of police to protect the negro laborers, and the Governor would not apply for troops to put down disorder. The President, it appears, has no power to send soldiers to quell a riot and to restore peace when the civil power of the State either can not or will not protect life or enforce the laws. Fairminded and humane American citizens condemn the inhumanity of the white rioters and deplore the apathy and unfaithfulness of the civil authorities, but they are helpless. They must see their men disgracing their country without being able to do anything more than exclaim against the iniquity. This is what the Commercial Advertiser says about the latest New Orleans massacre: "Yesterday the ship agents, knowing that trouble was impending, requested the Mayor to place an extra force of policemen on the levee, but he refused. There is no doubt that the prejudice against the negro, the Mayor or the voters of white laborers, have induced that official to give free play to the armed whites, who declare that black labor must be driven from the levee. Although he pretends that he was unable to repress the violence, the Mayor made no call on the Governor for militia. The United States officials, seeing the gross injustice of the local authorities, communicated with the Attorney-General at Washington. The whole trouble has been caused by the attempt of white laborers to displace the negroes, who have always done most of the work along the levee. It is disgraceful to the community and to the superior race that the blacks should be denied the protection of the law."

A COLONIAL REFORMER.

TO THE EDITOR.—The British provinces have always been slow to appreciate the many talents of the young and ambitious reformers who are constantly bringing across the Atlantic ready-made and infallible opinions on a great variety of subjects. Unfortunately they are quite ready willing to invest with plenary powers those exuberant persons who feel that they are peculiarly fitted to manage colonial affairs. It is very likely quite embarrassing to Mr. Bostock, who is at present in the way in which fresh young countrymen of his own, bubbling over as they often are with a desire to run things generally, have been given a chance to effect those reforms they are quite certain it is so little of a trick to make. Even in that vast western wilderness which composes "such an enormous district" that he never can get round it, its dangers do not fall over one another in their anxiety to entrust to his keeping those interests he feels himself so well fitted to conserve and to advance. Here is a man with a very decent following. He is a man with plenty of money at his disposal, plenty of very excellent theories on the best government of the Yale-Cariboo and every other district, ready, say even expressed desire "to be as successful in discovering, to devise and to execute, a new system of managing their affairs; and yet it looks as if even in this primitive place the scattered population would sooner choose to represent them a man of whom they know that what with his mining and his railroading and his merchandising that he is a very busy man indeed. They seem to set some value on experience. They incline heavily on his having done a good deal of business, as Mr. Mara does, an intimate and particular knowledge of the resources, the industries and the practical needs of the district. (Three months ago he was a busy man time they imagine would be more valuable to them than three months of the time which young Mr. Bostock finds hanging so heavily on his hands.) They are quite sensible of the fact that they do not take to Mr. Bostock's view of the matter and those opinions he has so kindly outlined in the card he has thoughtfully put in every man's hand, of which it may be said that if they do not meet every case, it is a very small matter as to change them as to meet current exigencies, for it is just now their author's business to adapt such principles to the conditions of the territory. In evidence of his good faith in this respect his own card may as well at once be appealed to. There it will be seen plainly enough, for he has not written it, that he has no objects of his own to serve, "while he appeals to the electors of Cariboo and Kamloops to support him because he has 'large interests' there and is 'very desirous for your welfare and mine to see this province progress more than it has done the last few years.' If so great disinterestedness and so great eagerness to be found within the limits of a short address, how much more complicity can you expect from his author in a larger field? It is little to the purpose that Mr. Bostock is a stranger in the district and a new arrival in the province. Neither should it be remembered against him that his candidature would never have been dreamed of if impetuous local politicians did not find it advantageous to advocate the cause of the wealthy and free-handed young stranger! He is not the first tenderfoot who has acquired knowledge and experience while engaged in the staid occupation of having his leg pulled. Neither should we imagine that Mr. Bostock's action in seeking our suffrage should be inspired by any selfish motive, or in any other mood than with an eye single to the welfare of the district, which possibly equit at those "large interests." It will be much easier to take him as his word with respect to his disinterestedness, his patriotism and his eagerness, than to look for proof of those assertions which call so frequently upon the personal pronoun. Neither should we give too ready credence to the, no doubt, plausible statement that the "representative man" of Mr. Bostock's card has concluded to feel that gentlemen to the top of his bent, and are willing to accord him the honor of contesting a hopeless district if he will part in satisfaction to "square himself" with the boys. C.W.O.

WHITING.

NEW YORK telegram writes Times to day ex-secretary of state sent his editor of the New York Times reply to your siding your the reason of a man-of-war one fact should deliberate at sea. It is out of the recall of any man who has not know that it results to the do not recall pending to any An apology affront. The pond to the general that holds O middle ages. As our dooorty. Of course, asy and dis are looking to him which he her blood will created at what my ap should do in in such matter fully agreed. The question into the D whether the shares will

CAPITAL NOTES.

Procedure to be Followed in the Matter of the Remedial Order on Manitoba.

It Will be Attested in Presence of the Cabinet—Atlantic Mail Service.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 18.—The cabinet spent several hours to-day in expounding legislation bearing on education in Manitoba, and the same matter will be taken up at the meeting to-morrow.

Sir Frank Smith, although still sick, came down from Toronto for to-day's meeting of the cabinet.

Chief Justice Davis and his two sons arrived here to-day.

The government have received no information that the Imperial authorities have decided to allow the Canadian copyright act.

Chief Justice Strong and Dalton McCarthy had a row in the Supreme court on Saturday. Mr. McCarthy said he would be compelled to bring the Chief's ruling before a higher tribunal, whereupon Sir Henry Strong said with some warmth that he would not be threatened by any person.

OTTAWA, March 19.—A sub-committee of the council consisting of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Agers and Montague were at work last evening and this morning drafting a remedial order in the matter of the Manitoba school question.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The Governor-General this morning signed the minute of Council recommending the issue of a remedial order in the Manitoba school case. It was expected that the order would be sent to Winnipeg to-day but the intention is to follow the practice that prevails in the private council in the mother country.

When an order is issued by Her Majesty-in-Council it is done with the Queen and a spurn of her ministers present, and therefore when the formal order on the Manitoba government is finally attested by Lord Aberdeen his cabinet will be with him.

Hon. A. R. Dickey has not yet returned from his visit to the States. He will be back to-morrow, when the meeting will take place.

The government is asking for tenders for a direct steamship service between Canada and Antwerp, fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter.

NOW IT IS THURSTON.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Hawaiian Minister Thurston declines to either affirm or deny the report that Greaham has asked his government to recall him.

Persons familiar with the course of Hawaiian affairs in connection with the recall of Thurston.

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NEW YORK, March 18.—The following cablegram was received by the New York Times to-day from William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy.

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NATIONAL BANK SUSPENDS.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—With assets estimated at \$1,880,000 and liabilities at \$1,050,000, the National Bank of Kansas City has suspended and will liquidate and go out of business.

A prominent member of the Kansas City clearing association said: "The liquidation of the National Bank of Kansas City in no wise affects the other banks of this city."

Bank Examiner Galdreth was appointed temporary receiver. The capital stock of the bank is \$1,000,000, with assets at face value amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, of which \$170,000 is cash on hand and due from other banks.

SPAIN'S MINISTRY RESIGNS

MADRID, March 20.—The Spanish ministry has resigned in consequence of the trouble in the chamber of deputies on Saturday, when all the reporters withdrew from the house as a protest against the official defence made by the minister of war of the officers who attacked and wrecked the offices of El Globo, the organ of Senor Castelar.

The ministers decided to resign on Saturday evening. Senor Sagasta went to the palace and handed his resignation to the Queen Regent, who accepted them.

The Herald says that Marshal Campos will command the troops in Madrid before he forms a cabinet.

FOUR HUNDRED DROWNED.

MADRID, March 19.—The missing warship Reina Regent has been found near the Straits of Gibraltar. The ship had sunk in shallow water and her half submerged.

CADIZ, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso arrived here this morning. She found the Reina Regent at Bils Acedinos, where she had sunk.

BACK TO AFRICA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 20.—This afternoon the Danish steamer Horsa, with 197 negro emigrants, steamed down the river on her voyage to Liberia.

MANY NATIONS INVOLVED.

Complications With Respect to the Demands Upon the Nicaraguan Government.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is probable that Ambassador Bayard will be instructed by cable to call the attention of the British government to the ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua, and to ask for an explanation of British purposes.

Great Britain's Claim to Territory Alarms the U. S. and Germany Threatens Warships.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fire at Royal City Mills—Iron Mines Bonded—Vanouvier's Opera House.

Illegal Sturgeon Fishing—Wood for Paper Making—Spring Prospects in Cariboo.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANOUVIER. The drying kiln of the Royal City mills, Vancouver branch, took fire at about 8:30 this morning.

The kiln is heated by steam, and as there were no stoves in the building it is difficult to trace the cause of the fire.

The subject matter has been discussed by the British ambassador in Vancouver, and it is probable that the British government will be instructed by cable to call the attention of the British government to the ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua.

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WESTMINSTER. The estimate in which the late Mr. Kirkland, of Ladner's, was held shown by the large number of people present at his funeral.

QUEBEC, March 19.—Cardinal Taschereau to-day celebrated the twenty fourth anniversary of his consecration as bishop.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 19.—The Globe house was destroyed by fire early yesterday.

QUEBEC, March 19.—The two young Smiths reported to have been found dead in a shanty along the Saguenay river are believed to be the sons of Sergeant John Smith of the military stores department at the Citadel.

QUEBEC, March 19.—The preliminary trial of the Hyams brothers for the murder of H. C. Wells was resumed yesterday afternoon.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 19.—The by-election in Haldimand county to-day for a member of the Ontario legislature resulted in the return of ex-Speaker Baxter by 400 majority over Senn, the Patron of Industry candidate.

LONDON, March 20.—Francis Seymour Stevenson, M.P., chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association on behalf of the Tiflis Armenians, will present to Mr. Gladstone when the latter returns to London the ancient copy of the Armenian gospels inscribed upon vellum.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Senatorial Excitement About the "Alliance" Affair—Panish Minister Leaving Washington.

Seattle's Escaped Desperado Still at Large—Coast Sailors Again to Strike.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NEW YORK, March 18.—Among the cable passengers who arrived to-day on the Ward line steamer Segreana from Havana were several prominent Cuban planters, who were forced, they say, to flee the country to escape outrage perpetrated upon their persons and property by the government troops in the affected districts of Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Fire broke out this morning at 1:30 o'clock in the engine room of the large coopperage of Kilburn & Co., corner of Townsend and Steadford streets.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is officially stated that the new Spanish minister will be Liberal in politics.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 20.—Murderer Tom Blank is still at large, but Sheriff Van de Venter claims he has him still surrounded and his capture is certain.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Frye, who is a leading member of the senate committee of the foreign relations, remarked to-day that he was almost sorry there seemed a probability of Spain apologizing for the Alliance incident.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 20.—A cyclone and tremendous rain storm visited this section this morning.

POMEROY, O., March 20.—At a mass-meeting this afternoon 800 coal miners in the Pomeroy district resolved to strike against a proposed reduction of 2 of a cent per bushel.

AGUSTA, March 20.—A cyclone passed over the south-western portion of this city to-day doing considerable damage to property.

WINNIPEG'S BUDGET.

WINNIPEG, March 18.—(Special.)—The preliminary services in connection with the consecration of Archbishop Langevin began early this morning.

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OTTAWA, March 19.—The bill to enable the colonies to enter into preferential trade relations with each other was read a second time to-day.



OF SPORT.

all to Be Held at the Victoria Ar...

the Cluder Track Spring...

an ordinary Inter- at a meeting of the James Bay...

LA COLLEGE. FOR—In your re- turns were calculated to mislead...

LE. MARRIAGE. all skill of an archi- tect gained by a in the mother...

ARRANGED. ing of the Victoria to take place, on the Oak Bay...

ENANTI. Cionians are to make a mixed dinner. The con- sultin thirty days...

RESIDENT. iver, has been trent year of the vice-president Mr. G. Goudreau...

TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

The Steamer "Spokane" Totally Destroyed by Fire at Kaslo Yesterday.

Repairs to the "Vancouver" Completed—Salmon Ships Reported "The Willapa."

Dispatches from Kaslo last evening announced the total destruction by fire yesterday morning of the well known river and lake steamer Spokane, owned by the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company...

The Spokane was to have been placed on the Bonner's Ferry route in the course of a few days, there to continue in service during the summer season...

MAINE NOTES. Steamer Cogitulum arrived down from Vancouver yesterday to receive a general overhauling and slight repairs on the Esquimaux marine railway.

THE CITY. THROUGH the kindness of Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., the Library of the Victoria College Institute has received a fine collection of recent reports of the Canadian Geological Survey.

MR. GEORGE PORTER'S orchestra furnished the music for a very successful ball given by the bachelors of Methochoin on Friday evening last.

ROBERT LAWSON, an old and respected resident, died at his home in James Bay street, and was buried in the cemetery...

IT is understood that the insurance adjusters have completed their work in Langley street, and have advised the following sums upon the losses sustained: \$800 upon the electric light building, \$900 upon the store of Mr. Bosowitz's salarooms, and \$2,740 upon electric light machinery.

THE NAKUP LEDGE does not seem to be Mr. Booth's candidate in Yale seriously, for it says: J. E. Mace, the present member, will, it is understood, have an opponent for this constituency Mayor Martin of Vernon, but the result is not difficult to forecast.

MR. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM of New Westminster returns to the Mainland this morning, having completed the work of checking the distribution of seed in division 2 of the Hooded Merganser, of which he has had the charge.

EVERYBODY in King's Co. N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dwyer, of Montreal, and Dwyer, S. B., had a very bad cough that for ten days was very distressing, finally tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured him. He has never found its equal.

ingham is assured that the government is alive to the importance of a close inspection of the Will seeds for which orders have been given.

THIS addition to the numerous tributes from the press is from the Nakup Ledger: The new Chief Justice is well qualified for the exalted position he has been called upon to occupy.

THE firemen were absolutely helpless to prevent the entire destruction of Mr. Booth's residence on the Cedar Hill road during the early hours of Sunday morning.

THE largest real estate transfer made recently in the city is the sale just completed by the Hudson's Co. of the lot at the north-west corner of Courtney and Government streets.

MR. E. D. BRATTLE, formerly of Victoria, and an apprentice in the COLONIST office, has been entrusted with the business and editorial management of the Calaveras Citizen, published at San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, whose proprietor thus introduces him: "Mr. Brattle although a young man, is not a novice in the newspaper business."

THE Haddington island troubles will come up in court to-day. Mr. Frank Adams, the contractor, has returned from the quarries and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the charge of assault laid against him by Howell will be heard in the provincial police court.

NIAGARA MUST PAY UP. MANAGUA, Niagaragua, March 19.—The British government, through its minister here, has submitted an ultimatum to Niagaragua. It demands a cash indemnity of \$15,000 as smart money to pay for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British consular agent during the troubles of last year, and also for the appointment of a commission to investigate the damage done to British persons and property of British subjects who were expelled from the island in 1880.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is impossible to learn positively whether the state department has been advised officially of the severe demand made upon Niagaragua by Great Britain, but from the fact that Gen. Barrios, who was appointed by Niagaragua to endeavor to settle the difficulty, has recently paid several visits to the state department, it is probable that the demand is being considered.

IT cannot be denied that this new incident, taken in connection with the hostile attitude of Great Britain towards Niagaragua, promises to lead to trouble of a character much more serious than the incident of the sailing in Vancouver of the steamer Niagaragua. There are questions of indemnity arising in Vancouver growing out of claims preferred by other European nations.

THE above system went on for some time. In April, 1877, the house of assembly on report of committee, say to the governor, "that the general post office stamps issued in a public building and letters exposed under conditions which the committee do not deem safe."

ROME, March 18.—The corner stone of the Garibaldi monument was placed to-day in the presence of the ministers, Garibaldi's sons and the municipal authorities. The monument is intended to commemorate the defence of Rome in 1849. It will be completed and unveiled with great pomp next September, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-union of Rome with Italy.

PARIS, March 18.—The European edition of the Herald is informed to-day by its Shanghai correspondent that, according to the Chinese newspapers, Admiral Tiel did not kill himself at Wei-Hai-Wai, but was smothered away in safety. The three coffins conveyed from Kwang Chi to Chefoo contained General Liu, Chang and Tiel. The Chinese troops defeated by the Japanese under General Nedra are reported to be Shanhaiwan as retreating rapidly towards Tianhai and Pekin.

EVERYBODY Knows. Everybody in King's Co. N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dwyer, of Montreal, and Dwyer, S. B., had a very bad cough that for ten days was very distressing, finally tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured him.

POSTAL EVOLUTION. History of the British Columbia Postal Service From 1844 to 1895.

LETTERS Received in Victoria in the Fifties Few and Far Between. TO THE EDITOR.—Victoria existed as a Hudson's Bay post in 1844, then called Fort Camoulin. In 1849 a lease of Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for colonization purposes, the company to bear the expense attendant thereon.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat affections, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known.

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LETTERS Received in Victoria in the Fifties Few and Far Between.

TO THE EDITOR.—Victoria existed as a Hudson's Bay post in 1844, then called Fort Camoulin. In 1849 a lease of Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for colonization purposes, the company to bear the expense attendant thereon.

In compliance with the charter the Norman Morrison arrived at Esquimalt in March, 1850, having eighty immigrants on board. Although called immigrants, they were really under engagement to serve the Hudson's Bay Company for five years, receiving £25 per annum with food and lodging.

It must be borne in mind that in 1849 the California gold fever raged; a mule train within a year steamed from Panama, and Panama to San Francisco, carrying hundreds of passengers going or returning—the hope of a fortune.

Again, after the Oregon treaty in 1846, the Washington Territory was established, 640 acres of land were being given by the government to any and every settler who came to any part of the territory.

As usual the United States government made haste to have a mail route to San Francisco via Panama, and subsequently Oregon and later to Puget Sound.

In 1865 there are two stamps, viz: five and ten cents, superscribed "Vancouver Island postage stamps." In 1862 Attorney-General Carey had an act passed by the legislative assembly of Vancouver Island allowing or forbidding the use of stamps.

In 1868, British Columbia, that is to say the Mainland colony, had stamps super-scribed "British Columbia postage stamps." The only (only) the revenue law was altered there I do not know, but subsequently these stamps had printed on them the words "Postage stamps of the British Columbia colony."

Each colony now had its own separate postage stamps, those of the Mainland being continued in number and value. This continued until 1866, after which the colonies had stamps of their own.

After 1860 these communications naturally became more and more frequent. A canoe would be provided for the Indians, carrying dispatches for Neskonim, where Dr. Tolmie had charge. Tolmie sent the dispatches on horseback to the Hudson's Bay post at Fort Vancouver; the gentleman in charge there would forward it to Fort Vancouver, and thence the letters were sent by any suitable conveyance to the coast.

It cannot be denied that this new incident, taken in connection with the hostile attitude of Great Britain towards Niagaragua, promises to lead to trouble of a character much more serious than the incident of the sailing in Vancouver of the steamer Niagaragua.

THE above system went on for some time. In April, 1877, the house of assembly on report of committee, say to the governor, "that the general post office stamps issued in a public building and letters exposed under conditions which the committee do not deem safe."

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PARIS, March 18.—The European edition of the Herald is informed to-day by its Shanghai correspondent that, according to the Chinese newspapers, Admiral Tiel did not kill himself at Wei-Hai-Wai, but was smothered away in safety.

EVERYBODY Knows. Everybody in King's Co. N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dwyer, of Montreal, and Dwyer, S. B., had a very bad cough that for ten days was very distressing, finally tried Norway Pine Syrup, and one bottle cured him.

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CECIL RHODES.

Pen Picture of the Colonial Statesman Who Sways the Destinies of a Continent.

An Ambition to Form an Empire to Be "The United States of South Africa."

It is one of life's smallest ironies that a London club should blackball the most powerful Englishman alive. The club rejects its error already, but one day, when Cecil Rhodes' place in the history of the British empire shall have been fixed by his biographers, there will be still deeper shame to the Travellers, who refused to let him be one of them.

Some one has said of him: "He has the face of a Caesar, the ambition of a Loyola and the wealth of a Cæsar." That is inadequate. Cecil Rhodes is a conqueror of a vast wilderness, a leader of men, and limitless in his energies and aspirations. He has made all South Africa his field of operations, and his dream of empire, if it shall be realized, will make the most significant chapter in the story of the nineteenth century.

This man's rise to power and enormous wealth—for Cecil Rhodes is reported to be worth a cool \$80,000,000—seems like a romance. It began when he went in 1869 from a little English mill town to his brother's farm in Natal.

When the rush to the diamond country began, Herbert and Cecil Rhodes joined in taking with them all the Kafirs on their own side, and securing a mining claim for every one of them.

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LOST AND WON.

The Electric Light Improvement By Law Receives Endorsement at the Polls.

While the Fire Protection Loan is Refused by the Rate-payers.

Contrary to general expectation, not both but only one of the loan by-laws voted upon yesterday received the endorsement of the ratepayers.

Considerable interest is manifested by the residents of the Victoria West and the Spring Ridge districts, after their repeated appeals and demands for better fire protection, should have allowed the by-law to fall by reason of their apathy.

Table with 2 columns: For, Against. Rows for Electric Light Improvement and Fire Protection.

The majority, thirteen, justifies its reputation as an unhesitatingly endorsing client to carry the by-law.

In connection with the proposal to erect and equip fire stations in the new unpopulated sections of the city, the suggestion had been thrown out that each should also be provided with a julee's room and two cells, lockups being thus provided where they will be as well as fire houses.

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THE CITY.

PETER BELLENGER, the man who for lack of evidence escaped punishment for selling little Arthur Lacombe into slavery, is in Seattle. His trunk and gun were yesterday handed over by the provincial police to a messenger from Bellefleur, and went by Seattle on the steamer last night.

A NOTICE has been posted in the armories of No. 1 Company, B.C.B.G.A., calling the annual business meeting of this company's association for Saturday, the 6th April, in the drill-hall, and urging the members of the company to be present on that evening.

SPARKS from the chimney lodged under the board and set fire to the roof of Mr. T. C. FURBER's residence on Park street yesterday morning.

THE ROYAL GAY HOTEL, on the corner of Bridge and Work streets, had an unwelcome and unbidden guest, a private one in the shape of a rat, this morning.

MARY WHEEL-UM KUM, the kiootchin who went on a spree with Jim Wharckam, the Cowichan Indian, on the night he mysteriously disappeared, was yesterday brought down from Duncan by Constable Malind-Douglass, to serve a month's term for applying the unfortunate man with liquor.

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A SOLID FRONT.

Liberal Conservatives Have But One Opinion as to Who Should Be Their Candidates.

Messrs. Earle and Prior: the Unanimous Choice of a Splendid Convention.

The wisdom of the selection of the fine hall of the A. O. U. W. as the meeting place of the Liberal-Conservative nominating convention was abundantly manifest last evening, when both floor and galleries of that splendid chamber were filled with a thoroughly representative gathering of the electors of Victoria city and district.

By invitation the members present at the Senate and House of Commons and the office-bearers of the association occupied seats upon the platform, while the presiding officer, Mr. E. Crow, read the minutes of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by reading the call for the convention, and the rule admitting to it only duly enrolled members of the senior association or of the Macdonald Club, and requested all others who might be in the hall to retire.

Mr. D. R. Ker read the nomination of Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., and Mr. E. P. Risher, M.P.P., who he explained was unfortunately unable to attend, having had to leave this evening for San Francisco.

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SIR DONALD A. SMITH.

The Broad Platform Upon Which He Has Accepted Nomination in Montreal West.

His Solution of the Manitoba Problem—He Still Favors Moderate Protection.

(By Telegram from the Manitoba Free Press, Sir Donald A. Smith, in replying yesterday (March 19), to a deputation which some time ago waited upon him with a requisition asking him to again accept the Conservative nomination for St. Andrew's district, said: "Before saying whether I, at this time, am prepared to accede to the request forwarded, I would like to say two words, that there may be no misapprehension with regard to myself and my position. I wish to say that I have always, from the time I first entered parliament, felt it was the duty of every representative to weigh well for himself every measure as it brought forward, and if he believed these were for the best interests of the country, and such as would be approved by the great body of his constituents and the people, that it was his duty to support them; but if, in certain circumstances, any measure should be proposed which did not appear in the interests of the country, I believed, I believe, it was his duty not simply to blindly follow any party. That is my idea of independence.

There is one other matter I think I should say one word about. I refer to the school question in Manitoba. Some five and twenty or more years ago, I was selected by the Canadian government to go to the people of the Northwest with a message of good will and of peace. At that time, besides a commission from the Canadian government, had a letter from the then governor-general, Sir John Young, and also a direct expression from the Queen herself, in regard to her subjects in Manitoba and in Canada generally. That was in a letter that was telegraphed out from England, and it was instructed to me to express my regard for her subjects in Manitoba and in Canada generally. That was in a letter that was telegraphed out from England, and it was instructed to me to express my regard for her subjects in Manitoba and in Canada generally.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday morning's gale proved too strong for the steamer Joan. She started out on the usual time but was compelled to put back to the outer wharf, where she remained the most of the day.

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THE CITY.

Upon Which He Dominates in West.

Sanitoba Problems Moderate.

Sanitoba Free Press. In replying yesterday...

It was the duty of weigh well for him...

After I think I should refer to the school...

At that time, I, the Canadian governor...

At the time I, the Canadian governor...

At the time I, the Canadian governor...

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ADAMS ASSAULT CASE.

The Magistrates Decide to Dispose of the Matter by Summary Trial.

Defendant Fined and Bound to Keep the Peace for Six Months.

The provincial police court room was not large enough yesterday to hold the crowd...

After the amended information had been read charging Frank Adams with assaulting...

Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, who appeared for the crown, said he was ready to go on with the proceedings...

Mr. H. D. Helmenko for the defence was willing to have a postponement, but the court decided that the case should proceed...

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Lacrosse Club's Annual Meetings. The Football Dispute—A Bowling Challenge.

The sports committee of the Victoria Rugby Football Club are working hard to ensure the success of the athletic meetings...

The Victoria College v. V. B. F. C. The third match of the season between the Victoria College and the second eleven of the Victoria Rugby Club will take place...

WESTMINSTER REORGANIZED. The Westminster Lacrosse Club reorganized for the season last night...

THE VANCOUVER ELECT OFFICERS. A well attended meeting of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club was held last night...

THE OAR. Jordan Issues a Challenge. Walter Jordan is out with another challenge...

YACHTING. AN EXCELLENT TRIAL HORSE. LONDON, March 20.—The yacht world says today in a leader on the Mediterranean regatta...

MR. JORGENSEN SUCCESSFUL. The plans for the proposed filter beds at Beaver lake, accompanied by the report...

STEAMER BURNED. LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The steamer Delaware, from New York, March 6, arrived today with the crew of the steamer...

THE PATRONS QUARRELLING. TORONTO, March 20.—While discussing the fee commission report in the legislature...

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FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The following article from the Macleod Field Courier and Herald, will be read with interest by Canadian readers:

In other words, it is a blessing or a curse to a nation of manufacturers...

It is argued that the question of free trade is one of those topics which so vitally affect us all that we cannot have too much insight into it.

The question has been raised by Macleod Field, author of "Marble and Iron," whom that young and energetic journalist with beautiful ideals but childishly impracticable methods, and proceeds:

Mr. Blatford has, beneficially for his cause, put his Arcadian dreams behind him, and has dealt with this world of strife and struggle as he would.

Free trade, half a century ago, was the party of the poor man. Under free trade everybody is happy, healthy, wealthy and wise.

Free trade is a word against it is considered rank blasphemy by the older school of politicians...

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ARCHDEACON SCRIVEN.

The People of St. James' Parish Regretfully Take Leave of Their Pastor.

A very pleasing ceremony took place last evening at St. James' hall, the occasion being the taking leave of the Rev. Archdeacon Scriven, of St. James' parish and the duties connected therewith, which has engaged his services for the last ten years.

Rev. Canon Paddon occupied the following evening, and the Rev. Canon Paddon occupied the following evening...

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THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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A DEFAMT SPANIARD.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 20.—La Union Constitutional, a semi-official newspaper as Havana, reviews the allegations in the Alliance case and opines that if that vessel was really fired upon, the Spanish commander was fully justified.

It assumes that there was something suspicious in the appearance or movements of the vessel and when the Spanish cruiser proposed to examine her she ran away, and it therefore fired after her.

A part of the newspaper's assumption is that the steamer did not show her colors when called upon to do so.

The article then recites the achievement of the Spanish navy and proceeds: "Let it be known, then, that our navy of today is the same as the navy of yesterday."

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BLOOD CURDLING REPORT.

LONDON, March 20.—A special reporter of the Daily News reports on his inquiry into the Armenian outrages. He says: "There is abundant and unambiguous evidence of the bloodiest, most fiendishly medicated and damnable perpetrated massacre of innocents. This I intend to prove over the months of the perpetrators themselves."

The correspondent sends from the Russian frontier, under date of February 28, the story, which he himself elicited from a Turkish non-commissioned officer. This officer, acting under orders, revealed the slaughter. He described the revolting horror at great length: "He has now left his native land, and he is persecuted by the infinite horror of his own thoughts, and is dying surely and rapidly. I question him three hours in the presence of responsible witnesses; I was deeply impressed with his resigned and deeply and inviolable despair. He said that throughout the fighting he never heard of a single soldier being wounded or much less killed. Many Kurds were killed, however especially in the earlier days of the affair."

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MARRIED, BUT HAPPY

MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S ADVICE TO MATRIMONIAL MALCONTENTEDS.

A Letter From the Father of Ten—How to Make the Best of the Real—The Greatest of Woman's Rights—An Ideal Mission.

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THESE articles of mine, dear reader, as all articles must be that hope to make and retain friends, are written primarily out of experience and conviction. Every one of them the writer fondly hopes contains at least a modicum of practical sense philosophy or truth applicable to real life.

It is the misunderstanding and revolt against artificial natural and just, or at least universal, that cause such, points, sharp words, jealousies, "idle tears"—in short, those petty quarrels—the little rift within the lute That renders all the music mute.

ambitious rulers have divorced their consorts because they had no children, but what shall we say of demigods growing out of quarrels over the naming of a child, or its education, or because either father or mother is jealous of the baby, or because the baby is a "nuisance anyway"?

The whole world was startled recently by the news that Casimir-Pierie, the president of the French republic, had suddenly resigned his exalted office—deserted his post in a time of danger, his more relentless critics said.

While there is some divergence of views between Protestants and Roman Catholics regarding the validity of marriage, yet both alike must applaud the earnest utterance of the late Cardinal McCloskey in one of his later pastoral letters: "You have only to look around you, to read our journals, to listen to daily discourses, in order to realize that the Christian idea of marriage is gradually disappearing from men's minds."

Do not these words suggest undeveloped possibilities for many women who fancy they have no sphere for the exercise of their influence or charm? The fact is that in these days we hear good deal more about woman's prerogatives than about her duties.

Women of Today

probably does not exist in a majority of cases. Their opinion, in the exact words of one of them, is that "the cause of divorce in the very large majority of cases is the petty quarrels between the parties."

If men generally set up for the woman they marry a far higher standard than they ever think of applying to themselves, it is also true that the common error of these wives is to expect too much of marriage.

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Writing, Literature and Talking. Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton is supporting an invalid mother and brother by giving a course of lectures on "American Authors" this winter.

THE EASTER BONNET.

IT WILL BE NEAT, DAINTY AND DELIGHTFULLY FRENCHY.

How to Make Handsome Tea or Breakfast Caps—New Imported Gowns—Popularity of Black Chiffon—White Satin For Dancing Gowns.

Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.

Almost hourly now some new fabric or design in dress materials for early spring is presented, and some new model is shown after which other garments will be copied.



NEW HEADWEAR.

ness, and grasses will also grow luxuriantly. From what I hear, grasses will play a very important part in spring millinery, alone and as backgrounds for the unusual display of flowers.

In one very exclusive establishment I saw a lovely bonnet. It was of marbled blue velvet, the trim made of double box plaited velvet, and the crown was conspicuous by its absence.

The white satin for dancing gowns has been favored again, and draped with lace, garnished with ribbons, flowers or pearl beads, nothing is handsomer and satin is such good value for the money.



BEAUTIFUL HOME GOWNS.

cases the past season. The princess forms are used as the starting points, and novel ways of finishing, combining or trimming them make virtually new ideas.

Down each side of the back there was a breadth of heliotrope velvet, and straps of this extended up over the shoulders, and these formed the cover in front.

There was another remarkably fine home dress, with many novel features. The material was a russet serge of a mossy green and russet red illuminated effect.

This is a novelty in the way of gold and white combinations for dress trimmings. There are yokes made of white and cream white cloth, braided with narrow gold soutache in patterns more or less elaborate.

Black chiffon has achieved a sudden and unexpected popularity, and it is seen as drapery and trimming on almost everything. There are founces of it exquisitely worked in gold threads in the black material.

White satin for dancing gowns has been favored again, and draped with lace, garnished with ribbons, flowers or pearl beads, nothing is handsomer and satin is such good value for the money.

There is one great defect of most women who undertake to write for newspapers. They like to sit by their fire-sides at home and spin fancies out of their own brains, instead of going out in the world and hunting for the actual facts of human experience.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

How Long Must Women's Legal Claims Be Decided by Men Judges?

This time it is Judge Hare of Philadelphia who has written himself down a relic of the middle ages along with the thumbscrew and dunking stool. A Philadelphia broker failed in business.

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Dr. Caroline Liebig has been appointed surgeon for the Hopa division of the Northern Pacific railroad in Idaho. She is the first woman to receive an appointment as railroad surgeon.

So long as they are worn during working hours, corsets and long skirts will prevent women from competing on equal terms with men in the industrial world.

The private secretary of Colonel George E. Waring, the new street commissioner of New York city is a lady, Mme. Carr. Colonel Strong, the gallant Ohio man whom the Republicans have elected mayor of New York, has signified his intention of appointing women on the school board.

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THEY HELP MAKE LAWS.

Four Colorado Women Who Are Holding Prominent Political Positions.

It is rather a curious fact that the four Colorado women now prominent in politics were all born in the east, but went west early enough in life to acquire its spirit.

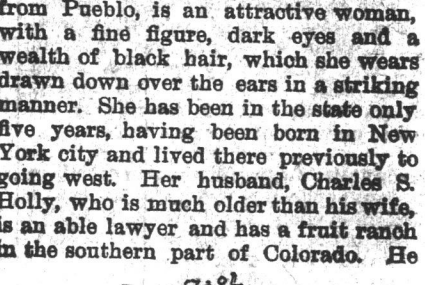
Mrs. Angenette J. Peavey, who is the first woman to serve as superintendent of public instruction, is descended from the Upham family of Massachusetts and traces her family tree back to the days of William the Conqueror.



MRS. A. J. PEAVEY.

Mrs. Clara Cressingham, the member of the legislature from Arapahoe county, is the eldest daughter of Seth W. Howard of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Carrie Clyde Holly, the member from Pueblo is an attractive woman, with a fine figure, dark eyes and a wealth of black hair, which she wears drawn down over the ears in a striking manner.



MRS. CARRIE CLYDE HOLLY AND DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Frances S. Klock, the third member, is the most advanced in her views and is of a more rugged and radical type than the others.

Mrs. Rount is a member of the Colorado state board of agriculture. There is one great defect of most women who undertake to write for newspapers. They like to sit by their fire-sides at home and spin fancies out of their own brains, instead of going out in the world and hunting for the actual facts of human experience.