# Wictoria Meekly Times.

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cenes That Throw Disgrace on

ORRORS OF JAPANESE IMMICRATION

nanese Methods of Doing Bus-

elve Men in the Last Agonies of

Famine-Abandoned By Their Friends

Bitter Facts That Prove That Cor-

porations Have No Souls-A Disgrace

nion. April 28.—Some time ago the

Immigration Company, headquar-t Portland, Oregon, made arrange-

with the Union Coal Company to them a number of first-class Jap-miners to work in the mines. The

were to work in the mines for so a day. The Union Coal Company

pay the money earned to the of the Kobe Immigration Com-

The company, after getting its was to pay what was left, if the Japs. The Japs had to work

years in the mines; they could be and go elsewhere for employ-

They arrived here last summer the mines were closed and there

nothing for them to do. As they not earning anything the immigra-company did not believe in giving

very much to eat, and would have d them had the unfortunate es not walked to the beach, a dis-

of six miles, and dug clams. But ese clams they would have surely

When the mines reopened the proved to be worthless as miners.

could not mine or do anything The immigration company, in

of sending first-class miners, sent ery lowest class of Japanese. The

gration company in due course sent

gent to collect the money earned, so small a pittance did they give

Open Japs that they refused to work. Union Coal Company ordered the

Company to take them away.
Japanese consul at Vancouver came

They are without food or cloth-Old rice sacks are used for bed hing. Something of the nature of a

l oil can does duty for a stove. It moved about from stall to stall.

of themselves. One is paralyzed and ble to move hand or foot. Only ough the charity of some kind peo-

to starve. The sting of the driver's

The Japs are supplying a long-felt

int by starting the new graveyard in

slavery not quite so bad as that of ars gone by, but still a slavery that

s the same evils and does as much nore injustice to the white laborer.

only way to remedy this evil is by

slating against the importation of

There are at Union to-day 12 starving

stem. The representative of the Jap

of the evils attending such a

We have here a government

government is not free from when he knows of the condition

his countrymen and does nothing;

the provincial authorities are more

nt, and he should be instructed to something. While prosecuting poor

ors for kidnapping willing men, the orney-General could exclaim that

eyes of the world are upon us,"

when two wealthy corporations are

nsible for having in our midst hu-

ar about our reputation. The neglig-

of those in authority in permitting

nan beings to perish thus calls for

There is now loading at Union wharf

the San Mateo on Sunday.

Three sailors of the Peters were senenced by Justice Drabble to three conths at hard labor in Nanaimo jail or refusing duty. According to the

otain's story they were the only union

on on board and tried to create trouble nong the other sailors. They stated

at the captain abused them and that

at the captain abused them and that the food on board was not fit to eat.

The dramatists of the Comox Athic Association performed in Union on onday night. The play was "Hercules." ny who heard the play before would be the recognized it. To Dr. Young, B. Bennet, H. W. Robbins and J. J. cKim credit should be given for have glanged it. Anything sayoring of

added, while funny, were clean. The ideal added, while funny, were clean. The ideal of its finking of next giving "Clemenceau Case," and changing the same way to suit the select

ence that is likely to welcome their performance in Union. The efforts e association to give a better class tertainments in this place deserve

member for Vancouver, is about sign because the editor of the Co-News has withdrawn the good she said of him in a late issue. he telegraph line is now complete. good operator is stationed at Union. lephone line is to be run in connec-with the telegraph line to Comox.

onway, of Chemainus, came up this

to make final arrangements. he Presbyterian bazaar was held at church, Comox, on Tuesday. About

Simon Leiser, of Victoria, is in town ooking after his business interests.

\$200 worth of goods was sold.

eness was eliminated.

Anything savoring of eliminated. The local

iversal censure.

d our reputation demands that such state of things cannot be tolerated,

sh was no worse than the pangs of anger. The driver's lash seldom kill-

e of Union have they been able

iness Introduced Here.

the British Name.

stoke Last Week.

Last Monday forenoon there came down on the C. P. R. track at the second crossing in the valley of the Illecillewaet one of the biggest snow slides which ever occurred in the Selkirks, which was followed about noon by a snow and timber slide a half mile by a snow and timber slide a half mile or so further east, which covered a vast extent of track. The eastbound train had just passed before the first slide, but no other train passed that point until Thursday afternoon, the work of clearing the track engaging the work of clearing the track engaging the services of the whole available force of C. P. R. men between Donald and Kamloops and two engines and a rotary

at each end of the obstructions. There were also present the chief officials of the mountain section of the road—Mr. R. Marpole, superintendent; Mr. R. Wetmore, roadmaster; Mr. J. Serson, bridge superintendent; Mr. C. H. Tembers, and the superintendent of the supe ple, locomotive superintendent; and the various section foremen. Mr. Abbott. superintendent Pacific division, arrived from Vancouver on Thursday. The first solide came down on a snow shed, over-lapping it several yards on each side and almost entirely filling up the sub-way. The mountains are from 5,000 to 6,000 feet high, and the avalanche swept down with such irresistible force as to bury the shed and hurl itself com-pletely across the river, damming back the water until it formed a good-sized lake. But when snow meets water it has eventually to give way, and it was a grand sight when the river broke through the key barrier and dashed mad-ly down its old channel, as if joyful at its release, and carrying along huge fragments of trees, which had become splintered and embedded in the hard snow during the rapid descent from their native soil on the mountain crests. Not only were these large trees torn up by the roots and splintered like match. by the roots and splintered like match-wood, but tons of earth, which darkened the snow, as well as huge boulders, were mixed in as effectively as a cook could mix the flour, spices and raisins in a Christmas pudding. The trestle bridge to the east of the shed was partly demolished. The first slide was about 40 feet door over the treet and per-40 feet deep over the track and perhaps 300 yards long. The timber embedded in the snow was the great drawback to the work of the rotary, which sent the snow sky high when the timber had been extracted. Meanwhile trains from the west arrived at their regular time, and were held in Revelstoke station yard, the dining car being taken back to Salmon Arm every night. The town was overrun by the delayed passen-Japanese consul at vancouver came inquired into the matter. All the selft but 12. Unless something is e for them they will soon die. Their dition is simply indescribable. They living in a building that is divided into stalls, with a hole in the end of each stall, to do duty as a win-

> tion began to come on, and were despatched westward at intervals of about an hour.—Revelstoke Star.

held on the east side of the obstruc-

gers, but little or no extra business resulted. On Thursday morning some passengers and the mails were transferred over the obstructions, and the first

astern mail since Sunday was delivered here at noon on Thursday. Later in the day the trains which had been

hile one inmate is enjoying its very agre supply of heat the others are ivering. Five are ill and unable to Niagara Falls, April 29.—A heavy
Only wind storm prevailed here all day, increasing to a gale towards evening.
Many windows in the large hotels along ole of Union have they been able to live so long. One has died from the effects of this neglect.

Away from home, unacquainted with aur language, starving and shivering, their condition is truly terrible; and this is a Christian country! The reputation

Many windows in the large notes along the river were broken, trees uprooted and blown down on the islands. The wind drove the water down the lake and Niagara River so much that it rose in the gorge almost to the top of the wharves. The suspension bridge the water down the lake and night and night and night are considered. ur language, starving and shivering, heir condition is truly terrible; and this a Christian country! The reputation swung in a dangerous manner and many the province demands that something done. Slaveholders in their own incrests fed their slaves. The Japs are

> A famous English writer, John Addington Symonds, died a week ago in Rome, Italy. He was born in Bristol October 5th, 1840, and was educated

into by starting the new graves and in income. Those wealthy corporations on the Pacific coast, who contract with the companies as the Kobe Immigration, for cheap labor, are countenancing that of at Harrow school and Balliol college, Oxford. Among the more widely-known of his works are "Introduction to the Study of Dante," "Studies of the Greek Poets," and contributions to the "Eng-lish Men of Letters Series" on Shelley and Sir Philip Sidney. He also wrote an article on "Italian History" for the Encyclopedia Britannica. The World's Great Men.

London, April 29.—The official list of the delegates from Great Britain's literary, scientific and musical societies to the congress to be held in Chicago has been almost completed. The literary world will be represented by Sir Edwin Arnold, music by Alexander Campbell and John Frederick Bridge, pedagogy by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson, engineer ing by Sir Benjamin Baker and Prof Francis Elegan, electrical work by William Henry Preece, Alexander Siemens and Major Cardew, and art by Sir Frederick Leighton.

n beings in a condition that would grace a Siberian dungeon, we hear hing from this British Columbia London, April 29.—Considerable blame is attached to the Queen in the best-informed circles because she is believed to have discouraged the plans of several members of the royal family to go to the Chicago World's Fair. Every effort of the American and English authorities interested in the fair to in-J. D. Peters and steamship Jennie.
Peters takes 2000 tons of Union for whalers in Behring Sea. This keep the mines busy till the arrival the San Mata on Sea. duce an English prince or princess to make the journey has been shattered by the queen's opposition. The last in-vitation was extended to Princess Christian in her capacity as president of the women's section of the British commission and it has been declined with thanks. The programme of the Prince of Wales for the summer excludes the possibility of an American tour.

London, April 29.—A large number of esidents of Ulster belonging to the resolverian and Unitarian denominations remudiate the resolveries in corre tions repudiate the resolution in oppotion to Irish home rule sent to Lord Salisbury as representing the opinions of the Protestants of Ulster. These home rule Protestants have therefore caused a communication to be sent to caused a communication to be sent to Gladstone expressing confidence in Gladstone and his policy with regard to Ireland. Gladstone has sent a reply in which he states that he is comforted to which he states that he is common that observe the existence of such an enlightened opinion as that held by his correspondents amid the sea of violence and intolerance in Belfast.

New York, April 29.—The steamship Campania, which was expected to break all records on her maiden voyage to this port from Queenstown, had not appeared off Sandy Hook lightship at one this morning. She was then five days and seventeen hours from Daunt's Rock, which she passed westward bound on Sunday last, at 1:25 p.m., Greenwich time. The record from Queenstown, held by the Paris, of the American line, is five days 14 hours and 24 minutes. In order to beat this time, the Campania should have been reported off the lightship at 11 o'clock last night.

British bark Dochra arrived in Royal Roads last evening, 131 days from Liver-pool. She brought a general cargo for the R. Ward Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893. DEATH WILL BE EASY

An Unique Method of Disposing of

REMARKABLY CURIOUS LEGAL MUDDLE

Criminals

Reliable Consumption Cure Said to Have Been Discovered.

The Prohibition Programme-A Panic and Its Results-A Niagara Wind Storm and Its Extraordinary Effects-A Colleague of Dr. McGlynn Seeks to Conciliate Satolli.

Columbus, Ohio, April 29.—George Jeremiah, of this city, has just applied for a patent on a device for the killing of condemned persons. He claims that its operation will be as nearly painless as is compatible with certainty and quickness. It consists of a chair with a head rest that moves upon a hinge to the chair proper. Seated in the chair, the victim lays his head back in the leather-lined helmet, which, being lock-ed, holds the head like a vice. The body is similarly clamped in the chair, a trigger releases a spring which throws a trigger releases a spring, which throws the chair seat one way and the helmet the other. The neck of the victim is dislocated by the torsional movement, much as a chicken's neck is wrung. The inventor claims that this method will appear any proceed by the process of the process of the control soo supersede hanging and other bar-barous methods of capital punishment.

A Criminals' Paradise. St. Paul, Minn. April 29.—James Hatchaway, late Democratic candidate for attorney-general of Minnesota, brought suit this evening against ex-Gov. Wm. R. Merriam for \$25,000 damages for the false imprisonment of Thomas O'Connor, a life convict. Gov. Merriam released O'Connor under the new law, which allows governors to discharge life prisoners on their promise to leave the state forever. O'Connor's wife was taken ill and upon her death-bed, and O'Connor requested that he be allowed to return to his home in Leseur county. While there he was arrested, and upon Gov. Merriam's order sent back to Stillwater to begin again his life sentence. The Supreme Court decided yesterday that Gov. Merriam had cided yesterday that Gov. Merriam had no authority to reincarcerate O'Connor without first referring the question to the courts, hence the suit for damages. Warden Wolfe, of Stillwater, received orders this evening to release O'Connor.

Philadelphia, April 29.—A call for a second national Christian prohibition conference to be held in New York in September next was issued to-day. It is signed by the special committee appointed by the preliminary convention held in this city last January. The call, which was addressed to the friends and which was addre supporters of Christian prohibition throughout the United States who are farforal to to political action, reads as

"Recognizing in the legalized liquor traffic a foe to the general, moral, phytraffic a foe to the general, well-heing of the sical and financial well-being of swung in a dangerous manner and many persons refused to cross. Men and boys living on the Canadian side managed to get across by clinging to the iron rails.

Stal and mancial well-being of the race, a serious menace to the prosperity of the nation, and undoubtedly the greatest impediment to the advance of Christ's kingdom on earth; convinced that the denominational church of to-day is not discharging its full duty toward the evil, but, on the contrary, is through the guilty silence of its pulpits and the unrebuked political subserviency of its voting members to the evil, practically in complicity with it; and feeling assured that it is against the laws of ethics and common sense o hope for redress from this legalized courge of all time until the organic church, the organized human source of earthly purity, shall either "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty" in the conflict, or cease to be recognized as the true church. We respectfully urge upon Christian prohibitionists, who have a definite idea of what the attitude the church should be towards this diabolical traffic in human blood, and a firm conviction that the church is not living up to that idea, and who have either a remedy to suggest for such attitude of the church, or a determination to find one, to meet in New York City, September 21st and 22nd, 1893, discuss the subject, and to organize for definite work as divine wisdom may lictate." One hundred thousand copies of this address will be at once mailed preme court of Oregon.

> Indian War in Mexico. Chihuahua, Mex., April 29.—A recent press despatch from the City of Mexico stating that the government does not fear any serions outbreak of the Yaqui Indians and that only 40 members of that tribe are on the warpath, surprises those acquainted with the facts. Instead of there being only 40 warriors, there are over 2,000 braves who have had on their war paint for the last six months. They have a stronghold in the Sierra Madre, and so far the several thousand government troops sent into the Yaqui country have not been successful in ousting the Indians from their position. No serious battles have occurred for the reason that the troops have avoided bringing on any engage-ments. The Yaquis are armed with the best rifles, which they purchased with money obtained from their work in constructing the Sonora railway a few years ago. Their chief advised the braves to spend their money for am-munition and guns and they did so.

Wont Associate With Egan. Valparaiso, April 29.—Minister Egan called upon the foreign minister, Blanco called upon the foreign minister, Blanco Viel, yesterday afternoon and was not granted an interview by that official. Minister Viel said yesterday that the only course left for Chili was to quietly await the coming of Minister Porter to succeed Egan. He hoped that Minister Porter, after investigating the official acts of Egan, would so present the facts to President Cleveland that the relations between Chili and the United to President Cleveland that the relations between Chili and the United States would be placed on a much better footing. President Montt said he and the Chilian nation had the utmost confidence in the present government of the United States, and he believed that when all the facts became known to the authorities in Washington full justice would be done to Chili and to Egan. would be done to Chili and to Egan.

Chicago Welcomes Veragua. Chicago, April 29.—The Duke de Veragua and party reached the Union depot here at 10:15 this morning and were received on the platform by President Palmer, of the World's Fair, who welcomed the ducal party. The Duke replied with thanks. The

party then entered carriages and, escorted by mounted police, infantry, cavalry, and large numbers of representative people, were conveyel to the Auditorium Hotel. Thousands of citizens lined the streets, enthusiastically greeting the party. The Duke was given a brief respite on his arrival at the hotel. Later in the day a delegation of city officials and members of the city board of aldermen, headed by Mayor Harrison, welcomed the Duke of Veragua in the name of the city of Chicago. The party were received in the large reception room of the hotel appropriately decorated in honor of the occasion. As the Duke entered at one end of the large room the mayor and party entered from the other. The mayor advanced and in a brief speech presented a costly casket to the Duke. Within the casket was a series of resolutions of welcome, handsomely engrossed and illuminated on parchment, and a set of silver keys, typifying the freedom of the city. His grace expressed his gratitude in a few well chosen words and the ceremony was over.

Decatur Devastated. St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—It is reported that a cyclone struck Decatur, Ill., this morning. The storm burst between three and four o'clock.

UNCLE SAM'S DOORSTEP.

Lately From the Orient.

Tacoma, April 29.—Collector Wasson will begin an examination of the steamas rigid as that given the Mogul's passengers. The certificates brought the Chinamen were not examined Collector Wasson until to-day, and pronounces them to be an average lot certificates, some good and some bad. But the certificates do not cut any figure, and all the applicants for admission will be compelled to pass an examination

or be deported.
As for the 215 actors, Wasson is not sure that they will be allowed to enter as did the Mogul actors, but upon the presentation of additional evidence, which has been promised and which is expected here from Chicago to-morrow, they will be admitted. After May 6 Collector Wasson does not anticipate much of a rush on the part of the Chinese to get into the country, but just at present he thinks they are unusually active, on the expectation that it is not any trouble to get in before the Geary

act goes into effect.
To-day a letter was received from the health officers at Port Townsend stating that the Victoria was above the least suspicion of any form of sickness aboard. This assurance pleased the officers of the ship, as great precautions had been taken to attain the maximum of cleanliness. All of the passengers were examined in that respect before they were allowed aboard, and during the passage more than the usual precautions were taken to keep every cor-ner of the vessel perfectly clean. Chlo-ride of lime was freely used and the vessel was also fumigated several times on the way over.

Give Her Heavy Damages. Port Townsend, April 29.—Miss Mary fore the opening of Dodge, formerly a member of Port the train platform. Dodge, formerly a member of Port to Town 12 society, has secured a judgment against H. D. Winters, in the years of age, and is quite susceptible to women's charms. Miss Dodge lived gaged to a popular young physician, who is a prominent factor in the political

In the latter city she became the fian-In the latter city she became the fiancee of Winters; the wedding day was named and the guests were invited. While in Portland Miss Dodge passed as "Mrs. Osborn," a widow with one child, an attractive maiden of eight years, who while in Port Townsend was held out to be Miss Dodge's cousin. On the eve of matrimonial bliss Winters have been at the properties bride by seed learned that his prospective bride passed was not altogether satisfactory. He then broke the engagement she nearly broke him by obtaining a judgment for over \$10,000. Several prominent persons, including two or three ladies, were called upon in city to give depositions relative to her behavior while living here. Winters has filed notice of an appeal to the su-

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—To-day a family named Lauter, residing at West Liberty, Pa., a few miles out of Pittsburg, were poisoned by eating cake. One boy is dead and another child cannot recover. The remaining members of the family, seven in number, are in a critical condition. Lauter keeps a dairy and raises pigs and poultry for market. On Thursday night he got a large load of slops and refuse from the streets and houses on the south side. a large load of slops and refuse from the streets and houses on the south side of the city, with which to feed his stock. Among the stuff was found several stale spongs cakes. Part of the cakes were given to his family to eat and the rest were fed to the chickens. Soon after the chickens were dead, but this, however, did not warn him that the cakes contained poison and year-old boy was dead before he arrived. The life of the 3-year-old girl is despaired of. The physician thinks the rest of the family will recover.

American Editorial Courtesies. Pittsburg, April 29.—W. E. Williams, editor of the Manchester Critic, clubbed L. A. Steinhauser, editor of the Aleghany News, with a policeman's night stick because the News published a statement regarding a "bleached blonde" supposed to be Williams' wife. Steinhauser is fatally hurt.

On a Huge Scale.

Chicago, April 29.—The board of directors of the Columbian Associated Travellers, an organization composed of the commercial travellers of the world, are in session today at the Tremont House for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the great travellers' demonstration at the Exposition on July 26th. This morning it was decided to give a grand concert in Festival Hall by the united bands of the country. These bands will be brought to Chicago by the different associations, and after their arrival will be united into one great band numbering two thousand or more instruments.

Mrs. Johnson, mother of the Dominion statistician, died at Grand Pre on Wed-

CHICAGO EN FETE

Scenes at the Formal Opening of the Fair.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Raise a Mighty Shout as the President Sets the Wheels Moving.

The "Grandest Achievement of American Enterprise" Now Open - How the Transportation Companies Handled the Crowds-Grand Procession to the

Chicago, Ills., May 1.-World's Fair Grounds, 12:08 p.m.-Grover Cleveland, Greeting Extended to the Mongol Hordes President of the United States, surresident of the United States, surrounded by his cabinet and the high officials of various states, by numerous and distinguished representatives from, lends correct the states of the vehicle containing national commissioners P. A. Wildener of Pennsylvania, and Bradley R. Smalley of Vermont, with directors F. B. Bryan and James Wellsmooth er Victoria's Chinamen to-morrow, as- lands across the seas, and by a mighty sisted by Interpreter D. D. Jones of San throng of American citizens, to-day Francisco. The examination will be pressed the electric button which set in motion miles of shafting, innumerable mechanisms and labyrinths . of belting and gearing, which make up the machinery of the World's Fair Columbian exhibition. At the same moment a national salute pealed from the guns of Andrew Johnson, lying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan. Seven hundred flags released from their "stops" at a concerted signal streamed out in colors of yellow and blue over Machinery Hall. A great roar arose and the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn and a greater volume of sound arose from the throats of the concourse of people who thus greeted the opening of the grandest achievement of American enter-

Before the first faint streaks of light in the eastern sky heralded the apin the eastern sky heralded the approaching dawn, the downtown streets were astir with crowds hurrying from railway depots, from the north and west sides, and the cable cars were discharging load after load of passengers at the intersections of Madison and Lasalle streets. Along Dearborn street, from Monroe street to the lake, carriages and omnibuses began to hurry through omnibuses began to hurry through Southside avenue and pedestrians innumerable set their faces southward in the direction of Jackson Park. Down at Aquillera, son and daughter of the Vanburen street and the depot of the Duke, and Spanish commissioner Thos. But a Townsend Woman Got a Jury to early and by daybreak the approach to G. Guttieres. In the 18th, the honorables Pedro Colon y Bertenado and Carlos Aquillera with the Marquis Villa the viaduct was black with people, be- la Obar and Director Charles L. Hut-

The Congress street station of the ment against H. D. Williers, in the circuit court at Portland, Ore., for \$10.500, having sued for \$50,000 for breach of promise. Winters is a wealthy property owner of Oregon, about 55 fair grounds there was a continual jam Southside elevated road was early beon the stairs. As to the Cottage Grove here a few years ago with her uncle's family, Warren Dodge. She was pretty and her society was much sought after by gallant swains. She became enterprise of the sides and elembered uncomparation of the sides and elembered uncomparation. steps, the sides, and clambered up on Park by way of Bayard avenue to Palgaged to a popular young physician, who is a prominent factor in the political councils of the people's party, but the engagement was broken and she went the street line, which deposited paster and resuming the broad resum sengers three-quarters of a mile from the gates of the fair grounds, was crowded from early daylight. The steamboats too carried off thousands of people, who got the worth of their money marine point of view, as the lake was by no means smooth, and the motion made the trip decidedly interesting for persons with weak stomachs.

points and regular trains from the suburban towns on the various roads rought thousands, who swelled the state and civic holiday, too. and all employees in the public buildings, freed from their desks, joined the crowds and accompanied the throngs released from mercantile establishments, many which gave their employees a day off to join in the exercises.

Nine o'clock saw every means of transportation tested to its full capac-ity, in some cases beyond it. The ity, in some cases beyond it. The brotherhood of wheelmen laughed the railroads to scorn as they sped down the boulevards on their pneumatic tire machines, distancing the street cars and giving the elevated trains a good race. All sorts of vehicles were pressed into service, from carriages with crests em-blazoned on their panels, down to humble but serviceable express wagons, whose owners exacted a round price for the use of the springless vehicles drawn by antiquated horses. Those who failed to secure transportation to their liking, and there were many, set off on foot, and the sidewalks were filled with marchers, sometimes four abreast, all bound for the same destination.

Owing to the small part taken by the nilitary in the ceremonies, there was him that the cakes contained poison and little marching and countermarching his five children ate the remainder. The children were seized with convulsions and a doctor was summoned, but a 5- some delegations from out-of-town who brought brass bands with them, and these blared and tooted up and down the principal thoroughfares, attracting the small boys and idlers. Most of the excursions, however, split up into small parties as they reached the depots and the bands were left to shift for themselves. At 10 o'clock, as the hour for the opening exercises drew near, the rush reached its height, subsiding at 11

Capt. E. Varnum and Capt. L. R. Hare. As the grey-coats, blue-coats and regulars passed in review before the carriages occupied by the distin-

guished guests of the day their military bearing evoked rounds of praise and compliment, but it remained for the 4th division of the special escort of the occasion to bring out the enthusiasm.

This division was the Chicago Hussars, headed by Capt. E. L. Brand and Adj. Thomas S. Quincy. They appeared for the first time in Americanized Russian uniforms. They were six score of them, mounted on magnificent black chargers, and every man a giant. What chargers, and every man a giant. What with the physique and beauty of the horseflesh, and the unusual taste of the uniforms of blue broadcloth with white trimmings, their Prussian hussar riding boots, and their blue-black broadcloth helmets, they would from an American point of view, have challenged honors with the Uhlans of Gremany or Grena-dies Coverds of Great Britain

PART 1.

dier Guards of Great Britain.

"A specimen of Chicago's volunteer reserve," said ex-Governor Walker, of Connecticut, who was doing honors for the Duke of Veragua, as the troops went past, and the illustrious Spaniard opened very wide his eves. iard opened very wide his eyes.
Twenty trumpeters sounded the approach of hussars and bringing up the rear of the military division was mounted troop A of the Illinois national guard with the procession of carriages led by the vehicle containing national commis-

The seventh carriage brought out the enthusiasm of the onlookers. In it, his face to the south, sat the President of the United States, and on the opposite seat - two other presidents; namely, President S. T. Palmer, of the World's Fair Columbian Commission, and H. N. Higginbotham, president of the World's Columbian Exhibition. Vice-President Stevenson rode with the World's Fair vice-president, Lyman J. Gage. Secretary Gresham rode with National Com-missioner Davidson B. Penn. Secretary Carlisle, dignified, judicial looking, with George V. Massey of Deleware, Secretary Herbert with Charles H. Schwab. Secretary Hoke Smith with the firebrand of the national commission, J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia. Sccretary Morton with Director H. B. Stone. The American contingent having thus The American contingent having thus led the way, the third or foreign divi-sion arrived in the fourteenth carriage. This was occupied by the Duke of Vera-gua, first vice-president of the commission, ex-Governor Waller of Connecti-cut, the first vice-president of the exposi-tion, Fred W. Peck, and Commander Dickenson of the United States navy. president of the commission, and Robert A. Waller of the board of directors. In the 17th were the honorables Christobel Aquillera and Marie Delpilar Colon y

The ducal party was succeeded by carpinges occupied by the ambassader to England, Thomas F. Bayard, and ex-Minister to Belgium Lambert Ree, Major-General Miles and aides, Admiral Gherardi and aides, and Governor Alt-The carriage of Mayor Harrison, who was accompanied by three members of the board of aldermen, brought up in the extreme rear. The procession moved southward on Michigan avenue, thence along Grand Boule-Ferris wheel and resuming the broad promenade to the entrance gate. It was attended by an almost unbroken round of cheering. On the sidewalks, steps and lawns along the promenade, windows and roof tops, from the mansions of the millionaires and the frame house of the minonaires and the frame rouse of the wage workers on the greensward of the parks and in the mud of the plaisance, the people collected. There were more people than the aristocrats As the morning wore on the throngs accreased. Excursion trains from near of the Spanish court probably had ever seen before. And good-looking, prosperous, substantial people, too. were mansions, one might say castles. crowds from other sources. It was a on the way that would pass muster with the possessions of the Spanish uobility. In the applause and heartiness of greeting the military shared with the President and the latter with the Spanish delegation; as for the reception given the duchess it could not have been heartier had Mrs. Cleveland ac-companied her husband. The big boucompanied her husband. The big bou-quet that reposed in her lap when she left the Lexington hotel was fairly buried under blossoms thrown into the carriage by Michigan avenue belles, mingled with which were a number of miniature stars and stripes, which the duchess is likely to preserve as valued sonvenirs.

Up to the boundaries of the plaisance the welcome was distinctly American, but from here on to the gates it partook of a decidedly cosmopolitan Arabs prostrated themselves ground and cried aloud "Allah." Cingalese, in long, white, flowing robes, salaamed with arms and Eunuchs stood in line with the beauties of the harem and the donkey boy of Cairo knelt beside his sleek-coated compan-

Disquiet in Nicaragua.

San Juan de Nicaragua, May 1.—A revolutionary movement has been started against President Sacasa, of Nicaragua. It is reported that several skirmishes have been fought in Granada and Masaya. Telegraph communicaand Masaya. Telegraph communica-tion with the interior of Nicaragua is but reports of serious trouble may be expected

selves. At 10 o'clock, as the hour for the opening exercises drew near, the rush reached its height, subsiding at 11 o'clock. The jam at the railroad became less thick, the cable cars moved along only comfortably filled, and the hoats carried off smaller loads of passengers. The pedestrians became fewer and fewer, and by noon the downtown streets were, if anything, clearer than on ordinary days.

In mild, cloudy weather without rain, the procession formed opposite the Lexington. At the head to clear the way, mounted on chargers, was a platoon of gray-coated Southport police. Behind them in brand new blue uniforms came a detachment of city police on horseback; 50 strong and five abreast. Next in line marched two companies of the 7th U.S. cavalry, under command of Capt. E. Varnum and Capt. L. R. Marriage of a Baltimore Beauty.

Herbert & Co., general store keepers at St. Laurient, have assigned with liabilities of \$55,000.

RADE. New York d a steady in the day hilly north-the discom-had arrangough it was

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#### THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At Nc. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for \$2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES: CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free, Deaths with funeral announcements, \$1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent sertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonparell type (this size and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion. Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not insertion of the special class, and not insertion of the special class. uded in the above, 10 cents a line first sertion and 5 cents for each subsequent Advertisements unaccompanied by speci-c instructions inserted until ordered out.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements, It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

#### The Meekly Times

Victo ia, Friday, May 5, 1893.

A SEARCH FOR "FACTS."

On various occasions the Times has ventured to express the opinion that any scheme of tariff revision resulting from the present ministerial investigation will be drawn up on lines to suit the views of the manufacturers, not those of the consumer. All developments thus far have tended to confirm this view, and if the government's bill when submitted to parliament discloses any radical tariff reform provisions the country will most assuredly be taken by surprise. The method pursued in making the enquiry is further indicated in the Colonist's Ottawa dispatch of this

morning, in which it said: Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster turned from Montreal to-day. Speaking to-night, Mr. Bowell said the tariff inquiry had thus far been most searching. Mr. Foster and he were most anxious to ascertain how far the existing tariff had developed the different in-dustries of Canada, and to what extent it had given the manufacturers the control of the home market. Minute details were asked for as to the value of labor above the cost of raw material and a comparison of prices between Can-ada and other countries had also been requested. On the part of the manurequested. On the part of the manufacturers there was a decided disposition to be candid and communicative. The inquiry not being public, they felt free to open their minds to the ministers. It was evident that the manufacturers were sensible to the effects which attacks upon the present tariff would have upon public mind if the facts concerning industries were not fully known. Therefore they did not hesitate to fur-

nish the ministers with full information. It seems impossible to form from this any other concluson than that the intention of the government is to convince the people that they are quite mistaken in asking for tariff reform. Perhaps the ministers will succeed in quieting the prevailing interest by an elaborate parade of "facts" gathered from the beneficiaries of the tariff, but they would do well not to be too confident.

NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Another phase of the Chinese question has presented itself at New Westminster that may well prove disturbing to those who appreciate the evils of the Asiatic influx. The subject is dealt with in a vigorous letter written to the Columbian by Capt. Robertson, the writer of the articles on the Chinese question at present appearing in the Times. The letter is long, but the interest attaching to its subject matter is great enough to warrant its reproduction. Capt. Robertson writes:

Editor Columbian:-Our entire prov ince, more particularly the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, are now suffering from the effects of many years of mal-administration, robbery associations and Asiatic slave labor, to an extent sufficient to utterly destroy all prospect of improve ment. Another most damnable outrage being perpetrated with impunity on our long-suffering people. For a few dollars, paid by either Chinese or Japanese, the following certificate can be ob-

"I, C. D. (name and description of the person before whom the oath is taken), hereby declare that A. B., an alien, on the day of subscribed and took before me the oath (or affirmation) of residence and allegiance authorized by the eighth section of "The Naturalization Act." and therein sworn (or affirmed) to a residence in Canada of three (or more) years; that I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said A. B., within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for three or more years; that the said A. B. is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge, no reason why the said A. B. should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject."

With a certificate of which the foregoing is a copy, and a further payment of twenty-five cents to the clerk of the court, either a Chinese or Japanese can obtain a certificate of naturalization and shall within the Dominion of Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges. For twenty-five cents, plus the fees, paid to any lawyer, J.P. or notary public, any ignorant Asiatic slave, who is utterly incapable of understanding the nature or responsibilities of the oath he is called upon to make by the Naturalization Act—for it is entirely foreign to any-thing he is called upon to do in his own country—can become a fully fledged citizen. These ignorant Asiatics have idea what they are doing in taking such an oath than they have of conic sections; they neither understand our language, written or spoken, and will say or do anything they are told; if found out telling a falsehood, they will fall back and excuse themselves by

many years' experience of the Chinese, in the end. I declare that they will not speak the truth unless there is some pecuniary

gain.

The Japanese are infinitely superior to the Chinese; they are cleanly and brave, their religions is made up in worship of their Emperor, but no matter what foreign ceremonies they may go through, their consul could order each and all of them back to Japan. There may be an exception, but it is very doubtful; hence it is a disgraceful imposition on our laboring classes to allow these Asiatics the privileges of our citizens. Morality, as we understand it. is with them an unknown quantity; they have not the slightest respect for their women. Men and women bathe together in the public baths, without the least sense or feeling of shame. There are immense bagnios, government, in-stitutions, where young women are sold, or sell themselves, for a term of years. When their term expires, they marry, sometimes men of high rank. There is no disgrace in serving in these establishments. Can we expect these people to change? If not, are they fit and proper people to be placed upon an equality with our race? Are we to suffer this outrage, that a few, very few, selfish men may reap a few dollars more profit Japanese can be landed in British Columbia for \$30 a head, and, by pay-ing a few dollars to some J. P., or other authorized person, he can get a certifi-cate, then a fee of 25 cents to the court, and he becomes a naturalized British subject. The Chinese can do exactly the same, on paying the extra tax. Chinese and Japanese slaves, who are only too pleased to get employment in their own country for less than eleven (11) cents a day of our currency, can, within one markly bare and the carriers of the same of the carriers of the same of the carriers of the same of the carriers of the within one month, have the same rights as British born subjects. It will be said that, by law, they must have been in Canada for at least three years, but it is like many other of our laws-observed more in the breaking than in the keeping. Now, let it be plainly understood by our people, that this country can and will be flooded with skilled and coolie labor, who will work gladly for less per day than it would cost our people for a night's lodging, let one food. Let our people organize and employ some of our legal men to search into this disgraceful outrage and have the certificates of naturalization render-This affects the whole of Canada, though not to such an extent as it does British Columbia. Take due as it does British Columbia. Take due notice, that this naturalizing of Asiatics is of the most linear transfer. is of the most dire importance to all of

I am informed that it was necessary to naturalize these ignorant slaves so that they might get licenses to fish. Some short time back some men from Newfoundland came to New Westminister, with the view of working on river, but they were unable to get li-censes, so the province lost some of the very best immigrants possible for a country like this. Now the Japs are naturalized to compete with the white and native fishermen. What may we expect will be the result? We may say that the whites cannot compete and the natives will not The compete and the natives will not. The canneries ent gain means proximate loss and ultimate ruin of these canneries. What will be the result to New Westminster? The money spent by the Indians and whites will be taken out of the country? Will this build up the town? Will this enable traders to rent business premises? Will this keep the mills going? What are the prospects for New Westminster, if our stores and mills are to de-pend on Asiatic customers? If the better than they are now. It must be pretty plain to our traders that alien slave labor is a mistake; further, that this labor is the great curse of the country. We might just as well try country. We might just as well to build on a quicksand as to try build up our province so long as we admit and employ slave labor.

Politically, what may we expect? These naturalized Asiatics are our equals, and will vote exactly as they are told by their employers, and will represent a factor not to be despised will have to be guarded against. Section 44 of the naturalization act says: "Every person who wilfully says: swears falsely, or makes a false affirma-tion, under this act, shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, forfeit all the privileges or advantages which he would otherwise, by making such oath or affirmation, have been entitled to under this act.'

I am given to understand that 47 Japanese and 36 Chinese have received certificates of naturalization. Now not one of these Asiatics has the very lightest knowledge of the oath therefore it must be patent to all mer that they are not now, nor will they ever be, bona fide British subjects have simply put a cross and nod ded their head in answer to the questions put; and the allowing of work, such imposition, on our race. proves beyond doubt that there is some thing radically wrong with our statutes or their administration.

There are few British Columbians who will not condemn this free and easy manufacture of citizens out of such very bad material, and if our naturalization law can be thus taken advantage of it surely ought to be changed without loss of time. The idea of men who are practically serfs being enrolled as Canadian citizens must be repugnant to all who wish the province well. As Capt. Robertson points out, the social effect can be nothing but evil when Asiatic labor is thus given another advantage over white labor, which it is already supplanting too freely. Politically the result may also be bad, for though Chinese are expressly excluded from our provincial voters' lists, they may when enfranchised become Dominion voters, and the Japanese may be registered on both lists. As many of them are practically bondmen, it is not reassuring to know that they may be placed on an equality with the free and enlightened white citizens. We trust the evil to which Capt. Robertson has called attention will be dealt with in such a way as to stop its spread. Otherwise the consequences may be serious.

MORE LIGHT.

After some weeks of confused wandering among the census figures the Vancouver World has reached the correct conclusion that some eleven or twelve thousand Indians credited to this province by the Indian department are not included in the population found by the census. As we have already pointed out, this discrepancy between the two sets of figures is responsible for the muddle on which the government relied as an excuse for its postponement of redistribution. Though the World has reached the light by taking an extremely erratic course, and has tangled itself up needlessly in masses of figures, it is to be congratulated on saying they did not understand. From having arrived at the proper judgment dred

Perhaps couver organ will now labor with its Victoria colleague in order to remove totally its hallucination that the white population of the island can be "figured up" to the level of the mainland. In any event, there can be no longer any excuse offered on behalf of the government, for the ministers could surely have done long ago what the World has now accomplished, and arrived at the truth in regard to the Indian population.

In discoursing on this matter the

Vancouver organ kindly lets a little more light in on the doings of the government, in this fashion:"It is now an open secret that the bill had been drafted, submitted to a caucus of its supporters on the Thursday afternoon on which Hon. Mr. Davie made the announcement which has given so much offense to this section of the province, and it was not until after recess that evening that a final decision was reached. We have held that there are several constituencies over - represeted whilst others are under-represented. It was when these came to be adjusted that it became apparent that discrepancies of a serious nature existed. The majority favored a further postponement in order to enable a thorough investigation to be made." The bill was drafted and submitted to a caucus, says the World. Then the discovery was made, presumably while the ministers and their supporters were discussing the bill in caucus, that there were discrepancies in the census figures. Hitherto the premier has sought to convey the impression to the public that the "discrepancies" were discovered when the government was drafting the bill, but the World gives an entirely new version. Who is right? There would not be much utility we fancy, in considering that question at any length, but there is every reason to believe that the trouble arose in the caucus. And the trouble lay not in any discrepancies of the census but in the irreconcilable opposition of some of the government's faithful supporters. The 'discrepancies' came along afterwards as a convenient shelter for the govern-

There is another circumstance in connection with the population question which tickles the World's imagination. As the census allows the province only about 98,000 people, our Dominion per capita subsidy will, of course, be calculated on that number. But if the Indian department finds 12,000 Indians in the province whom the census missed. then it is plain that the province should will have to depend upon the Asiatics, who will charge the very highest rates for the poorest work. The small presyear, no inconsiderable sum in these hard times. The World trusts that if the Indian department insists on increasing our population Premier Davie will insist on the subsidy being increased also. Now we quite distinctly remember that when the population of Victoria was shown to be underestimated by the census, and we suggested that through this act the province would be cheated out of its rightful per capita subsidy, the World charitably accused us of urging a raid on the Dominion treasury. Well, we shall not now return the compliment, but trust, with the World, that the premier will compel the Dominion to fork over that \$10,000.

> Says the Empire:—"A couple of years ago there was \$10,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks of Melbourne and \$200,000,000 in the chartered banks. To-day there is nothing but bankruptcy and ruin visible." The colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capial, is the most highly protected of all the Australian communities, and it is there that the depression is most severe. These facts do not speak well for the fiscal policy which the Empire so ardently admires.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Matters of Interest Happening in All Parts of the World.

Hull, Eng., April 28.—The leaders in the strike of the union dock laborers against the employment of free labor at this port have decided to take a vote of the strikers by ballot as to whe ther they wish to continue the strike. Paris, April 28.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Peytral, minister of finance, stated that the government would make the separation of the li-quor tax from the budget a quustion of confidence. After discussing the question, the chamber, by a vote of 397 to decided to separate the liquor tax 132. from the budget. Naples, April 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the King and

Queem of Italy watched from the war-skip Lepanto to-day the naval review in the harbor. The Duke of Genoa commanded the squadron Paris, April 28.-Eight thousand men aployed in the Loire navy yard struck at Nantes to-day, and marched, shouting and singing, through the streets. No trouble is apprehended, and the troops have been confined to barracks.

Paris, April 28.—Gustave Nadaud.musician and ballad writer, died to-day. He was born in February, 1820, and in 1861 received the decoration of the le-Olean, N. Y., April 28.-The Allbright and Simpson sewer at the corner of Union and Lawrence streets caved in

this morning, burying five Italians. San Francisco, April 28.—The propeller of the coast defence vessel Monterey, which became entangled in a fishing net while the Monterey was on her way down from Mare Island to this preparatory to making a short trip with the inspection party aboard, has been cleared by a diver and the vessel has resumed her trip.

Visalia, Cal., April 28.-About 3:30 this morning fire was discovered in the second story of the Visalia flouring mill, owned by J. Max. In a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. The fire department responded to the alarm promptly, but their efforts proved futile. The firemen confined their efforts to saving adjoining buildings. The plant was worth \$40,000, partially insured. The employees assert that the building was set on fire. The mill was a four-story building and well equipped with flouring machinery.

Swept Away By Fire. Prague, April 28.—A large portion of he town of Kreutzeberg, a place of 500 inhabitants, near Deutschbrod, Schemia, was destroyed by fire last The conflagration swept away 169 houses. Six persons perished, and many others were injured. Five hundred people lost their homes.

#### ENGLISH VILLAGES AND FOLK

Exquisite Delineations of Their Habits and Environment.

NOT SO SERVILE AS FORMERLY.

Less Head Ducking, Tuft Pulling and Olden Brutal Diversion - The Home Now a Better Place Than Parson's Lawn or Brawling Street.

London, April 17, 1893.-After all, though the antiquarian, historic and picturesque features of English villages provide endless fascination and charm, their human interest has the strongest hold upon the observant mind and sympathetic nature.

They are by no means alike although universally possessing similar characteristics, and very many are strikingly typical of them all. Those most like the English villages of literature will be found in the eastern, midland and southern shires, from Lincoln around to Devon, and these comprise the far greater number. Those differing most from each other, and occasionally sep-arately as well as a whole from all others, are those of the northwestern shires; the northwestern midland shires where industrial development has created a host of comparatively modern hamed a nost of comparatively modern nam-lets; the western central shires among the Malvern and Cotswold hills, where the antiquity of all villages is very great; and those of Cornwall where race distinction has left strongly marked peculiarities in language, customs, and home and village life among the lowly. The peasants of Cumberland and Westmoreland, who are nearly all villagers, most of the former being "states-men," that is, owners in fee of their tiny estates, are as a rule "house-proud." years of wandering among the lowly of European countries I have never come upon any rustic folk the exteriors of whose habitations were more picturesque, or whose interiors were such shining examples of homely comfort and shining examples of homely confort and content. There are of course exceptions. Now and then you will find hamlets like Watendlath, hidden among the fells between Borrowdale and Thirlithe fells between Borrowdale and Thirlithe fells between Borrowdale and Thirlithe sadden. mere, where may be seen the sodden squalor occasionally met among the unfortunate Scottish west coast crofters and in the Irish west coast fishing villages. Their houses are dark and un-wholesome, the floors uneven, the furniture crazy, the men clad in ragged fustian and the women in coarse wool and wooden clogs. These are sheep-herders under a later sort of feudulism. In every such case the history is, their forefathers sold their little "estates" to encroaching land-grabbers, and their children are consequently to-day in a

condition of petty serfdom.

Precisely as in Wordsworth's time you will find outside the Cumbrian villagers' cottages the shade of grand old sycamores and always"a tall fir through which the wind sings when other trees are leafless;" in the rear a little orchard; an ample herb-bed; a near rill or spring-spout with its ceaseless wimple; comely garden; comfortable stone outbuildings for grain and for winter housing of the cows and tiny but hardy Cumbrian sheep; and always the shed for the hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the darkest, ever the sweetest, honey in the world. These village home interiors are no less characteristic. The floors are usually of the same huge slates as those covering the roof. They are scrubbed and cleaned until they shine like dusky mirrors. Frequently you will find them particularly near the door and freplace, decorated with white, ochre and vermilon chalk in figures and scroll work embodying strange fancies in rustic art. The living room or "fire-house" as it is is always very large for a cottage, often from eighteen to twenty-five feet square, low, but with the richest of old and polished oaken beams in the ceiling. Indeed old oak may be found these Cumbrian village homes in pro-

The long, solid table with benches at its sides where the "statesman," his family and laborers sit together at meals and of evenings in winter; the long "settle" or two-yards long sent at one side of the great fire-place, and the "sconce" on the other side, under which the night's fuel, called an "elis placed; the chairs, huge and high andrequiring a strong arm to move them; the high, narrow, sprawlinglegged bureaus; the many iron or prass bound chests; the beds huge and strong enough to hold giants, for these Cumbrians are often tremendous in stature; are all of oak, curiously carved and wonderfully polished. All this is some-times varied by pieces of mahogany almost as unique as can be found among the peasant homes of Brittany. From this large, clean "fire-house" or livingroom there are in all directions inviting vistas through wide, low doors and cozy stone "lean-tos," perhaps each one built different century; to tiny-paned windows, splayed like turret windows, white with inner curtains, and in summer ablaze with outer bud and blossom These villagers rooted to the land which gave them birth not only by the sacred ties of heredity but by the, to them, more priceless heritage of owenership, neithe nor flock to the owns. Here is "are rural England as has for centuries been, among a type of independent, haif-defant folk, whose aplicity, piety, hardihood and solidar-

ity compel genuine admiration and res-Many of the comparatively modern rillages of Yorkshire, Lancashire Der-byshire and Staffordshire, the village mes of operatives in mines, mills and potteries, are far prettier and more comfortable than even many Englishmen would have us believe. A half dozen different religions fighting tooth and nail for their piety and pence, the vague unthat comes through almost unlimited access to newspapers and books, and the changed standards of necessities and luxuries pressing sorely upon the highest limitations of even largely increased wages, have given the villa-gers of this type of hamlets an entirely different mental and material mold. I would not say they are happier for the change; but their homes, food, labor, wage and environment are, as we measure things, infinitely superior to those of the same class from a half century to a century ago.

Many of these hamlets are massed about by trees, have architecturally beautifully little churches, chapels, club-houses, libraries and the neatest of shops. Nearly all are tidy and clean. The potters' villages of Staffordshire are good illustrations of them all. Within a five mile radius of Hanley, Burslem and Stoke, you can find 10,000 homes of potters, nearly all in pretty hamlets or in shady village lanes, and villages of long, single streets. The poorest potter of the district lives as snugly as did the master potter manufacturer of forty and fifty years ago.

His cottage is of brick. It has two stories, and the blessing of perfect drainage. On the ground floor are a parlor with a pretty fire-place, a large living-room provided with a huge grate, bobs and "jokey-bar" for swinging pots and kettles; and behind this is a scullery, with a fine little garden at the

large sleeping-rooms.

This gives every family a five-roomed, completely detached house and garden. Ordinary workmen earn from 25 to 30 shillings weekly. If there happen to be described as the complete of t shillings weekly. If there happen to be daughters, one may be a "paintress," coloring the cheaper wares and earning eight shillings, and perhaps another a "burnisher," earning six shillings, per week. Many families thus secure from 35 to 40 shillings per week, while their rent and rates do not exceed five shillings per week for such a home.

Nearly all of these workmen's village homes have front-area flower-plats. In

omes have front-area flower-plats. In the gardens of all are mazes of flowers and vines and beds of vegetables in summer. Every parlor has its solemn voiced "grandfather's clock." It also boasts chests of linen, drawers of com It also drawers of comfortable clothing, and many cheap and pretty pieces of furniture; while on the mantel or bureau top is always found some fanciful sketch, painting or curious model, the result of emulation to win prizes for invention in new processes, or for unique and original designs in modeling and decoration. The murderous "truck" system is unknown in England, as it should be in America; and every penny due every man is paid him each Saturday noon. We are very fond, about election-time, of telling our workmen what lucky dogs they are. I wished they truly possessed the ho fort and pleasant environment that Eng-

lish workmen's villages almost universally disclose. Another and most interesting type of villages and village life may be found in the region comprised in southwestern vickshire, Northern Gloucester-eastern Herefordshire and south-Warwickshire. ern Worcestershire, between the towns of Stratford-on-Avon, Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester. The antiquity of most of these villages is as great and their characteristics as distinctive as those of the stone hamlets of Cumberland. Like the latter most are of stone and from 300 to 500 years old. Here is everything curious and ancient in old oak doors and hinges, fanciful chimney-pieces, massive oak linters, doors and balustrades, mullioned windows paneled rooms. When the habitations are not of stone they are the still more picturesque ancient Tudor half-timbered houses. These in their gables with crowning pinnacles, their odd porcies, small but massive doors, mullioned windows and huge chimneys, overhanging stories and jumbles of projecting win-dows, are no less quaint and curious than their interiors, with their spacious, low-ceilinged rooms paneled with oak of ebon blackness, often elaborately carved and ornamented, and with passages, nooks, niches, cupboards and presses, bewildering in arrangement and number. Each stone farm-house and cotter's village home stands in its own orchard, brilliant with sprays of pink and white, or with balls of russet and gold, according to the season. Chaffinches and robins are among the mosses in all these orchards; blackbirds and thrushes everywhere in the thick garden shrubberies and in the tangled coppices and hedge-

The stage-coaches are here just as of old. So are the carrier, the carter, the thatcher, the tiler, the drainer, the plowman, the shepherd, the common field laborer, and even the poacher; all as heedless of Reform as Cuban guajiros, and all with kindly faces and speech betokening sturdy pride in their vocations which were the toil of their fathers before them. There is no elbowing, no jostling, no harrying or hurrying. Everybody saunters, dozes or labors as though content never paid penalty to want. An atmosphere of unconstrained amplitude broods over all. of the olden English villages are surely here in a region that knows no change. Unless one has really wandered rock-buttressed old Cornwall it is hard that outside the picturesque oastwise fishing hamlets there is such a thing as characteristic village life, the casual observer from the rail railway rain, the whole face of the land seems torn and scarred as, if by tremendous lemental struggles. A myriad hissing fragments of exploded planet, hurled in awful upper rain upon its face could have left no more unsightly hurts. But it is full of entrancing hidden nooks, where, sloping from ragged moorlands are beauteous little valleys with ample farms, lessening into timer checkers of nedge and lane-broidered fields into mossy old hamlets, where the white Wesleyan chapel and the Norman towered parish church, are the only two

structures showing through a wealth of trees; but where are curious old homes, and always a bawling moorland stream turning the gray, huge wheel of some trembling old mill. Here, miles perhaps from their "paird-ner" work" below grass" in the mines on the moors, live swarthy "Cobden (cousin Qack" with scores of cotter laborers upon the farms. Wherever these vilage cottages are their walls are of ever asting stone, embowered in brilliant Cornish creepers and roses, with cement floors, and thatched roofs subject to interminable repairs from onslaughts of scores of busy sparrows, tiny miners themselves, endlessly sinking shafts and drilling "cross-cuts" and "levels" in the soft and yielding straw. There is one room below; sometimes two: and a half story garret beneath the thatch. There is only a front door. A window ither side of this, and sometimes directly above these, tiny panes to light the rarret. Each cottage is provided at the end or back with an open fire place in the center; a sort of range a: one side, covered with brass ornaments which the housewife is endlessly polishing with growder; while at the other side is the 'ungconer" with "heps" or upper and ungconer" with "heps" or upper and under doors, for storing faggots or furze

The furniture though scant is honest and useful. At the fire-place are the brandes, a triangular iron on legs on which, over the coals, the kettles boil, the circular cast-iron "baker" is set, and the fish or meat, when they can be luckily had, are "scrowled" or grilled. There are perhaps four chairs, singularly en ough with solid mahogany frames but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These are for "best," and all are the best. For every-day use one or two "firs" or rude benches are provided. The single table is of pine, an unpainted side for daily use, and scrubbed daily and a painted side for Sunday. The ta ble ware is something startling in cheap goods, for the Gipsy hawkers frequent Cornwall, and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer with a gorgeous gilt band.

For his class the Cornish villager is a generous liver. The young folk have an unusual fund of games distinctive of Cornwall; marriages provide extraordin-ary festivals; the dead are "watched" from decease to buria! and funerals provide subdued diversions with heroic feasts; leaping, wrestling, running, cricket and "putting the stone," are the principal amusements of youths and men, in which they excel; and countless endeared hobgoblins and caboos," which Westey and Whitfield along with the railways and telegraph were never able to "lay," draw these sturdy Cornish villagers close together around the flashing value smithy forge, the Cornishman's chief place of evening esort, or within the home glow of their blazing ingle-nooks, during the long winter nights when the cruel fogs pound in over the moors from the seething Chan-nel, or the tempests howl across the dreary, shuddering moors.

bobs and "jokey-bar" for swinging pots and kettles; and behind this is a scullaborers, whether ope atives, shepherds, lery, with a fine dittle garden at the rear. The upper floor comprises two mon field laborers, just as they have

been for hundreds of years. There be a publican or unkeeper, a er, who is postmaster er postmist carpenter, who is often a painte dertaker, verger and gravedigge a baker, a tailor, a blacksmit poacher, for the latter is in evelet in Britain, all great oracles way. But three ranges of and frequently not that known—those of the lord of But three randlies of or the squire, the rector or and the schoolmaster; for the de always summoned from a near

English village life is therefor to lie within a wonderfully close have been much with the their labor, their diversions homes. After looking at them earnestly with my own eyes, 1 to get, as nearly as possible, i personal environment and then of the windows of their minds habitations upon the everyday about them. that is not hopeless and much gratifying can be discerned. It tainly true that an infinitely high dard of life and living is enjoye the "good old days" whose

the wise writers so bitterly Universal education has caused universal discontent. not think it carries from youth age. By the time wiese 25 years of age the fermentation away to the By the time these folks are is passed. Some go away to the citi with us, or to America or Austr those who remain are better villagers and citizens. peasant clod has thus almost disappeared. You will not see much knee-crooking, head-ducking tuft-pulling to superiors, while the no less genuine kindheartedness an Smock-frocks and corduroy less frequent. So are the feasts gorgings and guzzlings. But the lagers are less gross. They are They have more who food to eat, and a greater variety know something about hygiene. insist on good drainage fashion they beautify their habita without and within What has lost in the rough and often amusements of the olden tim; has more than gained in and for the ho There are books and newspapers prints in it. The fireside is ever grander place than the parson's lawn the brawling street. In a word, w out having lost a jot of their value laborers and servants they have em from the condition of sodden male female hinds to that of self-respec

men and women. With this has come an individual for the village home and the home age. The thrilling history of man place, its antiquarian marvels, its cient legends, folk-lore and even si stitions, are no longer the exclusive session of London savants. steadfast interest of this sort is fla up among them. It bodes ill to the Along with it surely comes ethical development. They are be ning to share with the historian. artist, the novelist, the vagrant wan er like you and I, a perception of matchle beauty of their environ That alone is proving a mighty factor in preserving all that is tender, swa and sacred about them for the exquisit delight of alien eyes.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

New York, April 28.—Edwin Booth's condition is reported unchanged this morning. Physicians said the trage morning. dian was sleeping comfortably and resting easily.

Killed By the Noon Gun. April 28. March, of Fort Henry, was fatally injured by the explosion of a cannot while firing off the noon gun yesterday

He died during the afternoon. Veragua Has Heart Disease. Harrisburg, Pa., April 28.-Duke Veragua and party passed through Harrisburg this afternoon en route for Between here and Philadelphia the duke was stricken with heart ease, but was feeling better when the train left here. It was thought prud send a physician from this point and Dr. Daniel Dunott accompanied the party.

# The Good Derived from HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

## All Run Dyspepsia

The peculiar combination of stomach tonics and alterative remedies in Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled, and this superiority explains the wonderful success of

This Creat Medicine in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and similar troubles. Mr. T. A. Wheelock, a well known citizen of Burlington, Vt., writes:

"Six months ago I was badly run down and unable to attend to business. The principal trouble seemed to be due to indigestion and

aggravated dyspepsia. I had no appetite, **Nothing Tasted Good** and what I did eat distressed me. Added to this was a nervous disturbance. Physicians that I employed failed to reach my case. I grew worse, lost flesh and almost hope. One day I ran across a testimonial for Hood's Sarsaparilla stating what it had done in what seemed to be a case similar to mine. I got a bottle and in three or four days saw that I felt better. Before I had finished the first bottle, was greatly improved. Rested better, felt better, and knew I was

Better All Over

I continued with the medicine, and have taken two bottles and now feel better than at any time for the past five years. Feel as hearty as when a boy. Have regained my flesh, have good appetite, can sleep well, and my nerves are in excellent condition. I would not value a thousand dollars for what it did for me." T. A. WHEELOCK, Burlington, Vt.

Fully Indorsed

"We have sold Mr. T. A. Wheelock several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have heard him tell in high terms of commendation what it has done for him. I know that has recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla to many others here. Our customers generally speak well of it." F. L. TAFT & Co., macists, Burlington, Vt.

Hood's Liver Cure Pills All Ills

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They Live L

Powerful and Ori With China Japanese M Chinese the

There probably is British Columbia or better qualified to Chinese question to of Moresby Island. tion of Capt. Rober and wonderfully va among the people of dom. He has seen ceivable phase of lin ed with the acute tentive memory of through such awfu scribes without opinions. Indeed. Robertson's life if throw into the shade efforts of fancy and ever penned. Kno about the Chinese. ( realizes the tremen the question, and bodings of coming race may not be the intelligent reade ognize in the warni ented writer matter eration. The capt the missionaries and the Chinese will co to many who have stand that those ge a far different life; missionaries among ing vast strides, an Christian abnegatio remainder of Capt. ing review of the published in a

CHAP' THE GREAT CHI The historian Ro are three things in serve no quarter:—I and tyranny." Editor Times: A ent of the Vancou in discussing the Chinese immigratio It is evident tha

many others, unfor Columbia, thinks th discussing any mea the protection of ing class and the hel so much time lo rected executive should attend strict forward the chimeri philanthropic friends forgetting themselves very effective in few and in doing vince in the past. From knowledge practical experience ish Columbia, I am fi others the most vital menace that threat the white race, mor intellectually. It is impossible for the v stand, the insiduous Chinese. Neither the contained) United Sta British Columbia wit bilities, now one of can afford to allow things to continue. very few may live ensuality, the outco fraud, our people an Several writers from standpoint have made world their views or book knowledge, oth vations made during

months or years, but ual experience of ma mentioned are surel with authority. The humanitarian self, sees in the ty creature of circumst voice in the affairs o whose natural insti to him through cour serfs; a human bein than condemned for

The hypocrite, the under the guise of re Chinese a means to olence the means oth. With the n justifies the means. The Pharisee find most effective instru-coerce and demoral coerce and demorali race, by forcing the slave labor. What Pharisee if our labo are driven by starv onr women and girls
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will make splendid foting down his stolidit out knowing the tru-dict that at some fu nese will, by force the world. Some of in the Chinese prop mitters of malignant compare, aided by th "order-in-counc the people with

The Dominion box Chinese a perfect botters it to them if the tal and murder peopl The birds of prey convenient inedium fo blood out of the poor bery associations, manufacturers of we will have slave our profits redu The imperial gover regard to the necessi whom regard for inknown quantity), Christian agency, opin world, expressly gently (very) persua (miscalled Chinese) g in the treaty signed 23rd, 1860, free coolie Chinese will retaliate cry of our politicians own ends, and of ma disinterested writers disinterested writers. fend one individual of who, in return for our

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How Their Presence Affects the Industrial Progress of the Country.

HABITS OF THE PEOPLE IN THEIR OWN LAND.

They Live Lives of Lawlessness, Immorality, Crime and Wretchedness.

Powerful and Original Descriptions of the Flowery Kingdom-Our Trade With China and Japan --- Terrible Effects of the Opium Trade ---Japanese Miners at Nanaimo---Some Black Historical Facts---The Chinese the Coming Race---Battles in China.

BY CAPT. H. J. ROBERTSON, MORESBY ISLAND.

tentive memory of the captain can pass through such awful scenes as he describes without forming very strong ppinions. Indeed, the history of Capt. Robertson's life if published would throw into the shade the most powerful efforts of fancy and imaginative genius ever penned. Knowing what he does about the Chinese, Capt. Robertson fully realizes the tremendous importance of the question, and although his forebodings of coming evil to the white race may not be fully shared by all, the intelligent readers cannot fail to recognize in the warning given by the talented writer matter for careful consideration. The captain's remarks upon the missionaries and their labors among the Chinese will come as a revelation many who have been led to understand that those gentlemen are leading far different life; who believe that the ssionaries among the Chinese are makng vast strides, and are living lives of istian abnegation and toiling for the dvancement of the Christian faith. The emainder of Capt. Robertson's interest-ing review of the Chinese question will

published in a few days. CHAPTER I. THE GREAT CHINESE QUESTION The historian Robertson says:—"There the three things in this world which de-rye no quarter:—Hypocrisy, Pharisaism

Editor Times: A Victoria correspond-nt of the Vancouver World on Feb. writes: "This afternoon was spent discussing the threadbare subject, nese immigration.

It is evident that this writer, like lany others, unfortunately for British columbia, thinks that any time spent in iscussing any measure brought up for ne protection or welfare of the work-eg class and the helpless poor is simply much time lost; that our Heaven-ected executive and their coadjutors hould attend strictly to business; i. e., orward the chimerical schemes of their hilanthropic friends and supporters (not orgetting themselves) that have been so ery effective in filling the pockets of he few and in doing injury to our pro-

rince in the past.

From knowledge gained from bitter actical experience in China and Brit-a Columbia, I am firmly convinced that ne Chinese question is one beyond all thers the most vital. It is the graves nenace that threatens the welfare of ne white race, morally, physically and ntellectually. It is, I believe, utterly npossible for the white race to withand the insiduous influence of the hinese. Neither the rich (i. e., selfontained) United States of America nor ritish Columbia with its latent possiities, now one of the poorest states, a afford to allow the present state of nings to continue. In order that a uality, the outcome of injustice and ud, our people are seemingly doomed

Several writers from their particular adpoint have made known to the dd their views on this subject. Some e written from hearsay, others from k knowledge, others from the obsermade during a few days, weeks, ths or years, but very few from act-experience of many years. The last oned are surely worthy to speak humanitarian, looking beyond

sees in the typical Chinaman a ure of circumstance who has no in the affairs of his own land, and natural instinct is cunning, the ance of slavish fear, passed down n through countless generations of a human being to be pitiel rather ondemned for his moral delinquen-

hypocrite, the typical missionary, the guise of religion, sees in the ese a means to extract from ben-nce the means to live a life of With the missionary the end he means. The Pharisee finds in the Chinese

effective instrument with which to e and demoralize the poor of our oerce and demoralize the poor of our ace, by forcing them to compete with lave labor. What matters it to the Pharisee if our laboring men and boys are driven by starvation to theft, or our women and girls to worse?

The swashbucklers say the Chinese will make splendid food for powder, setting down his stolldity for bravery, without knowing the truth of it, and prethat at some future time the Chi-e will, by force of arms, conquer world. Some of our physicians find he Chinese propagators and transers of malignant diseases beyond pare, aided by that relic of barbar"order-in-council," which is field up

people with the cry, "stand and Dominion boodlers find in the se a perfect bonanza. What matto them if the Chinese destroy de, drain the country of its capital must record? murder people? birds of prey find the Chinese a tient medium for sucking the life's out of the poor workwomen. Robassociations, monopolists, and cer-nanufacturers cry out, "We must, ill have slave labor; we will rot our profits reduced."

mperial government, having due to the necessity of having agents om regard for human life is an yn quantity), able and willing to ntroduce and spread that blessed in agency, opium, over the civilworld, expressly stipulated, and (very) persuaded the Manchoo lled Chinese) government to insert treaty signed at Pekin on Oct. 1860, free coolie emigration. "The se will retaliate," is the bugbear of our politicians, to further their one individual of 400,000,000 people

There probably is not to-day a man in British Columbia or on the Pacific coast better qualified to discourse upon the Chinese question than Capt. Robertson of Moresby Island. The major porof Moresby Island. The major portion of Capt. Robertson's long, stirring and wonderfully varied life was spent among the people of the Flowery Kingdom. He has seen them in every conceivable phase of life, and no man gifted with the acute observation and rebe proceeded with. It also rests with our people to judge whether this child-ish twaddle to which I refer is quite dis-Interested, or intended to gull and in-timidate the credulous and ignorant.

> CHAPTER II. OF CRITICISM.

Fully understanding that any writings on this subject will have to undergo a searching criticism, not only by those in favor of but those who are against the nese slave labor, and having had considerable practical experience in China and with the Chinese, and with the firm belief that some of this experience may be useful to my fellow-men, I venture to address them on this question, Chinese slave labor, from the standpoint of hu-manity, proving that the dire effects of "Heaven's light" on the Chinese will in-evitably react on the white race on the Pacific coast, as it has in other parts of the world, where it has been introduced by the Chinese. Our safety lies in stopping Chinese immigration now and forever. It is quite true that a few may not realize such large profits, but they will simply have to try and live with less in order that our poor may live, not in luxury, but in the actual necessities of civilization.

Man is more or less changed by his surroundings. I came of several generations of seamen and was brought up from childhood on the sea. I claim to be no better, and I hope but little worse, then my compacts. than my compeers. Seafaring men are not a religious class. Their strong point is humanity. If they use you hard one minute they will give you a fair share of all they have the next. They are not ready writers; the experience gained in their youngs through life in strong in their voyage through life is rarely made public outside their own circle, and there must be something radically wrong before they take pen in hand to address

The danger threatening our people and our homes and property through mal-administration is so great that it is the bounden duty of everyone to add his mite for the general good. i will do my best according to my light to place my experience before the public. My statements are the truth, although my skill in making them known may not be up to the standard. I appreciate the fact that I have taken in hand a severe task. Have I sufficient experience to justify my writing on the Chinese question? My readers shall judge. judge.

CHAPTER III.

MY ADVENTURES IN CHINA I arrived at Shanghai in February, 1853, and left for British Columbia on Aug. 7th, 1887. Except a few months' holidays during 1870, I never left the country further than travelling up and down the coast. I have had dealings with all sorts and conditions, from the vicence of the province dearn. viceroy of the province down to the coolie. I have seen the Chin-se at coolie. I have seen the Chin-se at their best and at their worst; during their happiest and at their last moments before death; in their houses and in their hovels, and in the open places where they have been dragged to die, writhing in the agonies of cholera, dysentery and small-pox; after battle, accident and wreck, and before execution. I have fought for and against them, afloat and ashore. I have commanded them fighting against the robels, beating off pirates, and struggling for life during the typhoon, when death seemed almost inevitable, and also when they were suffering from famine.

ing typhoons; on one occasion some of my crew, under the influence of opium, had a rope around my neck to strangle me. Another time after wreck I was dragged with a rope around my neck and my hands lashed behind my back and tried for my life, charged with being an opium smuggler. I was once taken by pirates after being nearly smothered by stink-pot-fire. I have undergone some of their little pleasantries for hours when death would have been most welcome. I have heard them most welcome. I have heard them shricking in their rage: "Strike, cut, kill the foreign devil!" For cruel treatment or abuse? No, for stopping the pay for bad work. But I am not writing my life in China, but simply proving by these facts that I have had some little experience of the (Wineya

I have been wrecked three times dur-

little experience of the Chinese.

I have, at different times, on divers works, employed many thousands of Chinese, including skilled artificers, artisans and the coolie, the beasts of burden of the country, just a short remove from the brute beast. 'The Chinese generally follow the callings of their dous works, but their tools and implements are of the same primitive order to-day as they were three thousand years ago, and their designs are as crude to-day as they were in the olden time; in fact, they make little or no change and bitterly oppose all change. As artists they are not even within measureable distance of the Japanese, and notwithstanding their stolid contempt for death under certain conditions, one Jap in their own country, on their own roads and amongst their own people can make half a dozen of them run with their tails on end like a flock of frightened sheep.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHINESE COOLIE. "Man is the sum of all animals structure as in development." The typical coolie is the descendant of animal

tain works, or for the vilest purposes, for a term of years or forever. The unborn child is sold on chance. If it turns out a boy the purchaser rejoices; if turns out a boy the purchaser rejoices; if a girl he curses, and if the girl canot be sold again she is drowned like a blind puppy. A very small sum will purchase human beings for the vilest purposes without let or hindrance from the authorities. Men are sometimes sold as substitutes for execution, and go willingly and suffer death with stolid indifference. The Chinese say: "With money you can command devils; without thoney you cannot even command a money you can command devils; without money you cannot even command a man." Again, "I will come if you beat me, if you curse me, if you use me vilely, but not if you cut my pay." For money, the coolie will submit to any and every indignity; for money he will commit any crime; having little regard for his own life he has none for the life of other persons. If he be caught and condemned he will suffer death without a murmur; it was his fate, and it is a murmur; it was his fate, and it is useless to contend against fate. He will cheat every person he has dealings with, he will tell the truth only under torture unless there is some money consider. eration; for money he will say anything you wish. He is subject to every known vice. Sodomy is an established institution of his country, therefore not a crime. He is most filthy in his person and habits. His vocabulary is stocked and natures. His vocabulary is stocked profusely with the vilest, obscene oaths and indecemt gestures. In all his moods, in anger as in jest, in buying or selling, from the grey-bearded men and aged women down to the child that can just speak-from one and all nothing but obscenity. And all appear to take great pleasure in teaching foreign children their vile actions and oaths. Where European parents can afford it their children are sent out of China be-

fore they arrive at an age to under-The fearful struggles of his progenitors for life and food has produced a hu-man being lost to all sense of moral obligations. From my experience, I can-not truthfully say that there is one re-deeming ethical trait in the typical (i. e.

low-class) Chinaman's character. "John Chinaman, my jo, John, when nature first began

To make the ugliest thing she could, she made a Chinaman.

She took a monkey's head, John, and caused a tail to grow,

And this it was the origin of John Chinaman may in man, my jo.

> CHAPTER V. OF RELIGION AND STOICISM.

The Chinese do not affect religion, they follow and conform to the customs and ceremonies of their forefathers. Every known event from birth to death and after death, to the manes of the dead; also in all their business relations, each and all have their prescribed ceremonies which are performed by some of the family or by proxy, varying in gree according to their means. D cations are annually made on the graves of their relations, of cooked food, from a large roast pig, the Chinaman's great delicacy, with fruit, wine and cakes in abundance, by the rich, down to the basin of rice with a small piece of pork, by the poor; burnt offerings in like proportion. The rich have all they were accustomed to on earth sent to their manes by burning paper invitations, the poor according to their means. Each year the graves are put in order and the professional howlers, women, get off some of the most horrible music the human animal, after years of practice, can emit. I can only describe this music by comparing with the syren steam whistle, making due allowance for strength. Herein lies the grand secret of the Chinese deto have their their own country. It is not love of country at all. Let a foreigner, out It is not love of of sympathy or curiosity, walk near these sweet singers, and obscenity that nearly makes his hair stand on end is

he result. Beyond the foregoing all the religion the Chinese have is comprised in pantheistic fatalism. They believe that everything is predestined, and nothing depends on man; nothing follows man's calculations; nis, whole life is arranged by fate. Everything is settled beforehand, so it is no use to fret over this transitory life. Wife, children, pay, position, rank, are all predestined; every thing he eats or drinks is predestined; everything may be overcome, but not fate; the man can but his fate cannot; herein lies the keynote of all their action: "Have got good chance. No got good chance," is their everlasting cry.

I will give an example of the stolidty of the Chinese when condemned to death. It happened in Saanghai city while it was held by the rebels. Three men, Imperialists, were brought down o the tea gardens near the quarters of One of them was thrown the chiefs. lown, his head cut off at one blow, his body ripped up and slashed across, the heart taken out, chopped in pieces and held on the points of the swords, then eaten, the two others looking on. The second, then the last, submitted without a murmur; not a cry for mercy. Why? Fate. I could cite numerous instances of the same nature, but this is the only one where the wretches ate a piece of their victim. Again, I bave seen Chinese, for a few dollars' worth of wreckage, risk the rifle shot of the watchman. I have seen them risk their lives for the smallest gain; so small that even our poorest would hardtake it as a gift.

They have great belief in the fatidical power of their bonzis (priests) and Fonz Shin, geomancy, Tein (sky) Te (earth) everything good is brought about by Tein; everything bad from Te. All dedications are made to 'Te that it may not injure them. Tein and Te, Feng, (wind), Shin (water), are always consulted through their bonzis before any transaction of any importance, social or otherwise, is undertaken. This governs their life.

CHAPTER VI. OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Have the foreign missionaries with all the millions extracted under the guise of religion from the benevolent, changed this? Let my readers judge. Hudyn's Dictionary of Dates has some startling facts thereon. A. D. 635, the Nestorian Christians were permitted to preach; in 845, after 210 years, they were proscribed and extirpated. In 1692 Jesuits were admitted: 1724-32, they were expelled. In 1812 an edict was promulgated against Christianity; notwithstanding this the missionaries forced themselves upon the Chinese under cover of our guns. The immensity of the trouble they have caused in China s proof positive that they are extremely objectionable. That the efforts of a few of these men are highly com-mendable is true, some of them are humanitarians, especially the medical class, who do much good. Some of the women do good by teaching the poorer class to earn their living by sewing, but what is gained in this way is lost when the typical missionary undertakes to explain the Christian doctrine of the trinity. The cunning Chinese, judging others by himself, has very little belief in man's goodness, more particularly the goodness of the Fan Quai (foreign devil.) The life of many foreigners is (very) persuaded the Manchoo led Chinese) government to insert treaty signed at Pekin on Oct. 1860, free coolie emigration. "The se will retaliate," is the bugbear our politicians, to further their our politicians, and of many of these purely one individual of 400,000,000 pccple individual of 400,000,000 pccple individual of 400,000,000 pccple in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the family, from his great grand-in return for our poisoning some of the solution of the state of affairs in British Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the hum, women and children, natural, saccidental and manufactured, isound. Some of the atrocious cruetties by the pretender and hyprocrite. The good suffer for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, for eight for the bad. Intelligent Chinese,

brother, as occasion requires. He or she can be sold into bondage for certain works, or for the vilest purposes, with the writings of their great philosopher, Confucius, and say it is good; it is according to his golden rule. No doubt there are some who believe the Chinese who claim to be Christians; others, whose wish is father to the thought, proclaim to the world the won-derful progress they are making in China. There is one thing, that a Chinaman is, anything you wish; the highest price always fetches him. There are thousands who claim to be Christians to get the protection of the foreigners. This is the source of much trouble; they will carry on their rascalities, and when caught will call on the missionaries to get their consuls to intercede, claiming that they are proported. claiming that they are persecuted be-cause they are Christians. There may be Chinese Christians, but I do not think there are. Further, I think it is impossible to change the hereditary bias of this race except through fusion with the whites. If there is any man, voman or child that has a few cents to spare, and cannot dispose of them amongst our own poor, let them walk down, if not too far, and throw the money into the the harbor; it will do equally as much good as giving it to the poor (?) foreign missionary.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE VAST CHINESE EMPIRE. China proper is an immense empire, of which we, after many years of inter-course, know very little, when we take into consideration that it is over 1600 miles in length, and from 900 to 1300 miles in breadth, with fully 2500 miles of a sea-board, and that our knowledge is principally concerning the sea-board. There are eighteen provinces, and if we may judge by what is known of the seaboard provinces, they are as bitterly op-posed to each other as they are to the foreigners. Though their written lan-guage is the same their pronunciation is so different that in a few miles even a foreigner can perceive the difference. Hence the bitter animosity against neighbors only a few miles apart.
Of all the provinces the natives of Kwong Tung are the most hated. Ninety-five per cent. of all the Chinese on the Pacific coast and in the Sandwich

Islands are from this province. They rawaged the whole coast, levied blackmail openly, had their agents in each of the large ports and on paying a certain percentage, flags were granted to vessels, which were respected by the pirates. The high authorities were perprates. The high authorities were perfectly helpless, so they made a virtue of necessity and countenanced these pirates, even engaged them to keep outlying districts on the sea-board in subjection. When anything out of the common was called for, to fight the foreign devils for instance, the pirate chief received a mandarin's button of rank in proportion to the service rendrank in proportion to the service rend-

When the writer arrived in China the blackmail rate was so high that over 100 foreign built vessels were engaged in convoying fleets of junks from one port to another, and received very large pay. The service was somewhat risky, ut it had its pleasant side. Our war vessels found splendid gun practice on the pirate junks. In 1885 pirates took the British steamer Greyhound; in December, 1890, the steamer Namoa was taken, the captain and three other for-eigners being murdered. Without doubt a few of those beauties, finding their own country too tropical, are now plying their trade in a different way in British Columbia.

This preamble is therefore necessary to show that the foreigners' knowledge about China is simply relative, and when it s source is interested it should taken cum grano salis In the extreme north of China, on the orders of Manchooria and Mongolia, is situated the capital and metropolis of China; and China is now, and has been for 271 years, governed by an alien race; yet, 1100 miles distant the edicts of this governing power are as much respected as they are at the capital, Pekin, it

not more so. Distance seemingly tends to make the power more formidable. This brings us to the question, how is this immense empire governed? I will try to explain. Each province is governed, nominally, civil government by a viceroy, usually, some high Chinese literary graduate, catspaws of the Tartar, open to the poorest boy in China. The military, or eal government, is by a Tartar gen-ral. The criminal judge and provin-ial treasurer are also Tartars. The eople of the province are kept in subection by the viceroy with the provincial militia, subject to instructions of the Tartar general. Each provincial Tartar general: Each provincial is garrisoned with a force of Tarsoldiers, and has within its walls large granaries that serve a twofold purpose: to supply the Tartar troops in case of rebellion, and to keep any philan-thropists from getting a little corner in rice. Whenever the price of rice exceeds a certain rate the granaries are opened. This keeps the people quiet and averts rebellion. The provincials are governed by the simplest means. The head of each family is held responsible for all its members; let any one of a family commit any misdemeanor, or rime, some yamen court official residence runners is sent to the person's residence. These runners are feasted

and bribed according to the means of the people. The greater portion of the bribe is paid by the runner to his chief. Day after day, week after week, month after month, this squeeze goes on, being graded according to the crime committed. When there is no more money the man is arrested. Again the squeeze is tried; if the family is utterly ruined then the man is punished. It is not the actual fear of punishment, but the fear of the utter destruction of the family that keeps the Chinese in subjection. In province, district, town, down to the village Tepon (Land Elder), the Chinese viceroy, usually appointed for three years, has perforce to be a thief, and get all the money he can by squeezing the people and as this has to be done the people, and as this has to by means of understrappers who fail not to enforce a good round portion for themselves, the viceroy and such high officials have to pay at each turn. When his term of office expires, he returns to make his obeisance to the Emperor. I have said that there are many things done in China that are criminal with us; there are also many things done that would enable the Chinese officials to ef-fect large squeezes but the are condon-

ed by the understrappers. CHAPTER VIII. OF SANITATION AND MORALS. There are no laws governing sanitary matters. Each and all appear to do just as they like. The latrines are private property, and are as closely guarded as one of their shops; the narrow streets, reeking with filth; here malignant disease is met everywhere. Smallpox in all stages of the disease is met in the streets during the season, also the dysentery which one can smell 50 yards off. There are no native hospi-tals for the sick, no asylums for the insane, no homes for the aged or help-less, or for incurable diseases. Deform-

portion of the vileness to be seen in walking the streets work, while the men Morals and crimes are relative. What is thought immoral in some parts of the world others think natural; some think it is right to kill and eat their enemies; others to torture them to death. 'Ine atrocities committed by the Chinese now, are, however, not worse than the

provincial city of Fokien, Foochow, there is a man who wields great power. This man holds every beggar in the district in his power; the beggars obey him to the letter. He is called the king of the beggars. Each cheek large are the to the letter. He is called the king of the beggars. Each shop, large or small, is asked for so much cash per month, which is usually paid on call. Should any be foolish enough to object, nothing is said, but in a very short time a beggins carrying another suffertomers will go near, some person is sent to find the king, usually not far away,

In British Columbia we do this work under the authority of the order-incouncil and are forced to submit to vaccination; the sacred right of man in his person is outraged. How many suffered this indignity? How many mothers are there in this province now who would rather suffer death than have their children so torture! again? How many are there that have been their children so tortured again? How many are there that have been poisoned with the filth stuck into their system? As the man in the desert system? As the man in the desert cries for water, as the starving in our great cities (victims of the birds of prey) cry for food, as the political Christian for credulity, as a sailor does for a change of wind when on a lee-shore, as the swashbuckler does for war; yes, even as the opium smoker does for the drug, so do the doctors cry out for a good, healthy epidemic. Dr. Garth Wilkinson says of vaccination: "As forced upon every British cradle, I see vaccination as a monster instead of a poisonous midge; a devourer of nations: poisonous midge; a devourer of nations; as a destroyer of the honesty and humanity of medicine, which is through it a deeply degraded profession; as a tyrant which is a broad of tyrants, and through Pasteur and his like a universal pollution master; as a choul which sal pollution master; as a ghoul which sits upon parliament and forces the contamination by-law and prepares the way for endless violations of personal liberty and sound sense at the bidding of cruel experts. Not denying other forms of social wickedness, I now, after careful study, regard vaccination as one of the greatest and deepest follies, abolishing the last hope and resort of races, he new-born soundness of the human

Just as long as Chinese are admitted into this or any other place, just so long will there be small-pox. Everywhere you find a cotton-padded quilt, a long will there be small-pox. Everywhere you find a cotton-padded quilt, a cotton-padded coat, that has come from China. In these padded things the chances are that at the very least 19 out of 20 of them have not only small-pox germs but the germs of other horripox germs but the germs of other ole diseases.

What has this small-pox scare cost British Columbia that a few medical might have a helping hand during

British Coulmoid that a few medical men might have a helping hand during the hard times?

Provincial account (out of people's purse), \$13,584.01; corporation of Victoria (one item only), \$4,212.75; Nanaimo, Vancouver, New Westminster, \$17,796.81; private loss among the people, loss to labor, loss of trade, loss of local themselve companies and the people, loss to labor, loss of trade, loss of local themselve companies are transplant to the loss of trade, loss of local transplant are transplant to the loss of local transplant tran will half a million dollars cover this this loss? It is very doubtful if this sum would cover the actual interpretation to the contingent losses. It may safey be said that one year's work was thrown away. Has this done any good towards keeping out small-pox? None Small-pox is just as prevalent now as it was before the grand scare, but it would not do to carry this too far. The people might kick. We are now going to expend some thousands of dollars more of the people's money in building a quarantine station, etc., etc., etc. Cost of keeping up this establishment. medical etc., etc., two or three little sine cures for friends, in addition to gross personal outrages committed on

CHAPTER X.

OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Our Heaven-directed executive have decided out of consideration for the Fraser river canneries and the C. P. steamship company that Chinese immigration much and child. gration must and shall continue, and with God's help they will enforce the same. The following few items must be included, and no doubt divers others: 26.3 per cent of the convicts in the penitentiary are Chinese; 16 per cent of the insane in the asylum are Chinese; 30 per cent of the prisoners in the pricoin real prison are Chinese. The city jails no doubt have their share. At least one-third of the time of our courts is the property of the city pairs one-third of the time of our courts is taken up with Chinese criminal cases. Our people hardly know, any more than the writer, how much we have 'o thank our executive for. The very grevious injury done, not only to British Columbia, but to the Dominion of Canada by political Christians can hardly be esti-mated, and the greater part of which is beyond reparation. Excessive duties have been placed on foreign goods, provisions and other necessary things, that the boodlers might have more money to squander on their friends and support-ers. The whole of Canada has been Irained of its hard-earned money drained of its hard-earned money to fill the pockets of the boodlers and alien slave labor contractors, and the country's name has been brought into country's name has been brought into disrepute. But the worst has been the depopulation. The country has lost over 30 per cent of its workers, its life's blood driven into the United States.

It has been said repeatedly that the Liberal's (Opposition) have no policy. Canada's loss is their gain. At least 90 per cent. of the immigrants who have been induced to come to Canada find their way over the border. Why? They find there is no posible chance of earning an honest and respectable living. try is overrun with boodlers, whose cry is "Plunder! Plunder!"

CHAPTER XI.

OF SELFISHNESS AND STUPIDITY. The Canadian Pacific railway com-The Canadian Pacific railway company dominates the whole country, and our executive, having due consideration for self under cover of duty and humanity, are working our ruin. These men have had such great success in gulling our people that they do not even try to blind us now; they simply walk rough shod over us, "will ve nill ye"; saying "We will! You shall!" That is the state of affairs in British Chumbia at the present moment. Five per cent

ple are voting down resolutions restrict-ing Chinese immigration. Not that they but they openly declare that it is their intention to uphold Chinese immigration. Let every man (or woman), no matter what his trade, atrocities committed by the Chinese atrocities committed by the Chinese now, are, however, not worse than the cruelties inflicted by the Holy Office or the Inquisition, which commenced its work in the year 382, and only abolished in 1820; 1438 years.

I will close this part by pointing out the different means of extracting money in China and British Columbia. In the provincial city of Fokien, Foochow, there is a man who wields great power. This man holds every beggar in the dissertion in the disease of profession (lawyers excepted), who reads these lines, written on behalf of humanity, think over this proposition: "Am I benefited by the Chinese Could I run my business with the support received from them? Can I run my mill on the money they spend for lumber? Can the professional men who get employment designing, on the press, or in the divers other things that make and build up our institutions and industries live on what stitutions and industries live on what they receive from the Chinese?" If not, it is maniftse that these who employ either one or one hundred Chinese are absolutely living on them indirectly; the employer of Chinese is sapping the foundations of all trade and all prospect any be foolish enough to object, nothing is said, but in a very short time a beggar comes along carrying another suffering with some loathsome disease, and dumps this poor creature down on the counter. The Chinese are not afraid of smallpor or any other malign disease. The poor shopman has now to pay for the poor creature being taken away, no other person will have any truck with the filthy creature, while there are many outside jeering the shopkeeper. No customers will go near, some person is sent of improving morally and physically the white race. Our farmers, only those who are favorably circumstanced, are making a little profit, and then only with strict economy. Others, who have to fight hard for a living, find that the only profit is in the slight improvement made in clearing a little more land.

Money is being squandered by our executive without the slightest regard to the actual necessities of the farmers for roads, bridges and what. for roads, bridges and whires. A glaring example of this is the spending of money on superfluors. sto find the king, usually not far away, and after paying a good sum, the sickening object is talken away. Do the officials stop this? No, there yamen would in a few hours be swarming with most filthy creatures.

CHAPTER IX.

OF SMALLPOX.

In British Columbia we do this work under the authority of the order-incouncil and are forced to submit to vaccination; the sacred right of man in his person is outraged. How many suffered this indignity? How many mothers are there in this province now who would rather suffer death than have their children so.

bia.

Even John Stuart Mill, in all his applications of political economy to social philosophy, never considered the effect of an alien slave race earning by labor of an alien slave race earning by labor. or otherwise the money (capital) of a country and sending that money out of the country and sending that money out of the country to pay their task masters and for food, clothing and luxuries. It may safely be said that at the very lowest estimate at least \$1,250,000 has been sent out of British Columbia each year for at least six years, and that \$7,500,000 has been drained out of and year for at least six years, and that \$7,500,000 has been drained out of and totally lost to British Columbia. This is going on all the time, yet men of intelligence, for, notwithstanding their short-sightedness (selfishness) of our "Heaven-directed" legislature (no one will call them fools) advocate Chinese immigration. Had this money been kept in the country and expended year after year in building up and establishing industries it would have supplied many of our requirements that we have still to have out money from Parities. still to pay out money from British Columbia for. For each Asiatic we have now sapping our very life's blood we should have had twice that number of our race and twice the acreage of land under cultivation and the revenue twice what it is now. What stopped all this? Self, self; frail humanity. From the past we may safely judge what, we are to expect in the future under the present regime. Our young men on the farms are getting dissatisfrom their home on the farm few, few, will ever return; therefore the land will not be cultivated, for there are few farms that can afford to employ outside labor. The boys go; the girls wish to go also. None can compete with the go also. None can compete with the Chinese; they can always sell just a little under the white when they meet competition, and it is only the competition of the white that keeps down the price of the Chinese. We see examples of this on farms cultivated by Chinese at Saanich and other places. In denviving our formors depriving our farmers of protection against the Chinese we simply deliver ourselves over to their tender mercies, which, from experience, I really cannot

recommend. CHAPTER XII.

REACTIVE TENDENCY OF MISDEEDS. If we deprive our people of the protection against competition with alien slave labor it is not the poor laboring class only that suffer. We cannot inclass only that suffer. We cannot injure others without injuring ourselves; every one suffers, directly or indirectly; even the boodlers and "philanthro pists" cannot find safe investments for their ill-gotten gains; trade in all its ramifications is now paralyzed in Brit-ish Columbia. Our store keepers are assigning one after another. Why? The laboring class, that earned the money to spend, no matter how, it was kept in circulation in the country and trade was supported, is gone. Without white labor what is to support trade? No doubt many of those who have gone under tried their utmost, but bad debts and stagnation of trade was too much, the struggle too great and the end was only struggle too great, and the end was only put off from month to month. The white man does so hate to be beaten: it is the best part of our nature to excel and succeed in our undertakings. Every expedient is tried, but the end is inevitable collapse.

This affects the wholesale trader, who depends on the retail dealer. Here the same struggle goes on, more or less pro-tracted according to the means of the trader, but the end is the same.

The manufacturer is affected in his

turn. After years of toil and eare spent in building up and establishing an industry employing more or less labor, he fights the bitter fight, but all to no purpose. Down he goes with a crash, and, it may be, drags others down with him. Why is this? Simply because we do not protect the worker; for all his superstructure was built and kept up by the worker, not by drones; and these drones are kept up by the sweat of the brows of the credulous who are gulled here by

It has been said repeatedly that the Liberals (Opposition) have no policy. Witness the ceaseless efforts of the few under the guidance of their very able chief, who is not called "honest," or "Czar" Robert in derision, against whose character not one word is said ing an honest and respectable living. If they succeed in getting work they find that a dollar has not the purchasing value of a shilling in Engalnd. or of 50 cents in the United States. The country is overrum with boodlers, whose cry pel or grog shop. He has honestly established his right to the leadership of the Liberal party. For years, with but few at his back, British Columbia, he has been striving to protect our inheritance and fighting in humanity's cause. The Liberals are in humanity's cause. The Liberals are not to be blamed that many of our statutes are gross outrages on our

To infuse new blood into the Patricians it was found necessary to pass the Conulcian law. In order that we may have reform it is absolutely necessary that we infuse more humanity our legislature, provincial and Domin-

Our judicature can only administer the laws as provided, good, bad or absurd, hence they are in no way responsible for the present state of affairs. The ex-

ecutive only are to blame; the wrongs are theirs, and they must expect now, in the future, that their names will be blazoned forth as infamous in the annals of British Columbia.

#### CHAPTER XIII. OF LEGISLATIVE KNAVERY.

In the legislature of the civilized world we have divers curiosities. British Columbia will furnish her quota: curiosities of legislation, which, when read by our posterity will no doubt be compared with the productions of the days of barbarism, say in the time of William the Conqueror of blessed memory, more particularly in respect of acquiring lands. William, with the aid of his swashbucklers, claimed it was all his and theirs. Our Heaven-guided executive, with the aid of their toadies, are evidently following William's most none example

It will occur to the memory of a few of my readers that little unpleasantness es have resulted of late years, as in the past, through the rather mixed ideas—the (I may use the term) indeterminateness or muddle-headedness as where to draw the line meum inter tuum. When the serfs got a little fractions they were brought to a sense of their hopeless condition by the sword. This was crude and harsh, of but what could be expected sm? We portion out la harbarism? amongst our helpers and friends, and to prevent any trouble and to meet any fractiousness on the part of white labor which may object to compete with alien slave labor for food and decent clothing for themselves and families, our most generous executive have, under guise of humanity, and, as would have us believe, with God's help, passed the industrial disputes and arbitration act—i. e., Oleo-Saccharum act. A little of this applied judiciously to the effects of mal-administration, when required, will keep the people quiet unrequired, will keep the people quiet until all chance of redemption is past. The lands are ours by statute; if you do not wish to compete with slave labor you must take the consequences—starve. This will bring you to your senses just as effectively as the sword of the barbarian in the past. We are placed here by our friends, and we are in duty bound to protect the interests of our friends. What would 20 or more cannery owners do if we stopped Chinese immigration? Their profits would be reduced: we should lose their support. reduced; we should lose their support.
What would our birds of prey do?
How could we then coerce labor? What
would the C. P. R. and other steamship companies do if we stop Chinese imm What would the boodlers do? carry if farther, what would the imperial government think of us if we stop the importation of opium? Think over all this calmly; take a few spoonsof Oleo-Saecharum and viu will be convinced that it is our duty to forward in every possible way Chinese immigration; and that duty we are determined with God's help, of course, to carry out if not to the satisfaction of the peo at least to the satisfaction of ourselves.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTIES. "That only is good which, if generalized, would create more favorable contions of existence for our race."
The Hon. Mr. Turner, in his super ficial arguments when speaking against Mr. Keith's Chinese immigration resolution, evidently tries to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He, the Hon. Mr Turner, was no advocate of the Chinese or Chinese labor, yet nearly every word he said (if the report in the Vancouver World is correct) was in favor of keeping Chinese labor and encouraging further Chinese immigra-tion. The salmon canneries would not operate without them and compete with the Alaska canneries. Here 've have the whole question in a nutsheli; here we have the flag under which the Hon. Mr. Turner serves, and the question of Chinese immigration is (from his own words we must judge and condemn him) viewed by him from this stand-point. "We must," he argues, "and hall as long as I am to the fore, have Chinese labor, no matter wno may suffer. The stopping of Chinese immigration may reduce our profits on canned

These are the contentions of the finance minister of our province, with a few words for the poor Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and the trade with the orient. Political economy is most certainly not a strong point with the finance minister; if we may judge, it is with him an unknown quantity. It is quite true that \$4000 per annum is not much; but, in these hard times we might possibly, if we tried, get some one with sufficient knowledge on this very simple, yet quite necessary, subject, to enable him to see beyond his There were, I believe, own doorstep. 18 canneries running on the Fraser, allowing an average of four owners to each 72 men. The present, proximate and ultimate welfare, morally, socially and physically of the entry population of the province is to be sacrificed rather than risk a reduction in the cannery owners' profits. The canner's employ the Chimese for from six weeks to two months: the rest of the year they simply prey on white labor in undermining and destroying all possible prospect of reform. The money earned by these slaves is absorbed by the labor con-tractors, owners of these men's labor, and sent out of the country. The money earned by the whites and Indians is spent in the country, otherwise the canneries would be an actual injury, instead of, as now, a temporary benefit. If the money paid away to the Chinese was paid for white labor, there would be plenty of white labor ready to take We have advantage of the windfall. hundreds of respectable whites who would be only too glad to have two months' profitable labor. The first caunery owner who adopts all white labor will realize a handsome profit by making it known. I need scarcely point out the injury done to white labor by these slaves dur-

ing the slack season; the poor whites become demoralized; at the end of the year they find themselves no better off. Those who have families to support, are, like the single, driven desperate. They see few prospering except by wrong-doing; and were it not that we have rich neighbors there would be much more crime in our province. We cannot blame the cannery owners for trying to make the most of their business, and to agitate when they think their interests are likely to be sffeeted in the slightest legree. Each and all are so afraid that there will be a scarcity of labor when the fish begin to run that we can hardly expect them to run that we can hard, to become advocates for restricting or doing away with Chinese labor. there was the same cry in Aus-Fortunately for the country the cheap labor question was voted down, which resulted in an over-flow of white immigrants. The cry became: "One people, one destiny." The Chinese restriction bill was passed through all its stages in one day, May, to the Japanese government for their 1888. Sir Henry Parkes speaking on the question said: "Neither for Hea Majesty's ships of war, nor Han Majesty's representative on the spot, nor secretary of state, lo we interd to turn back from our purpose, which is to turn back from our burpose, and the chirchest for the landing of the Chirchest here." And no doubt something similar will be done in British Columbiant w

bia shortly; it simply rests with our We have a much better example than this, showing the shortsightedness of man. The American war of secession was brought about that cheap labor, i.e., slave states, might be increased. The cry was: "Without slave labor our cetter and other industries will be i.e., slave state. The cry was: The cry was: "Without slave labor our cotton and other industries will be ruined." To uphold slave labor many thousands of lives were lost, many thousands of people ruined and thousands of millions of dollars expended. Yet there has been for years more cotton grown and greater prosperity there than ever there was in the days of slavery, and this grand country is not going to let a few Chinese demoralize destroy the people. Yet ance minister appears to be utterly ob-livious to the facts. The question for our people is: Can we afford to keep the Hon. Mr. Turner in office? The \$4000 paid to him for his valuable serhad better be thrown into sea; and ten times as much would be a trifle when compared with the injury our province will suffer through having men of his views in office. This applies equally to the three other ministers.

#### CHAPTER XV.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT. Let us examine, without magnifying glasses, what the prospects of trade are for and against China exports, tea, silk, manufactured and raw, and straw braid. Beyond these three staples literally nothing except a few trifles, which we can get from India and Cey-Silks are not an actual necessity and as for straw braid we are not likely to suffer. Not that there is the slight-est prospect of our being deprived of anything we may wish to purchase from China. Outside of tea the greater portion of the stuff brought is for Chinese consumption, bought and paid for with money drained out of British Columbia. If the Chinese living out of China devices the chines pended on us for their food, rice, they would not live long; for not one pound of Chinese grown rice can be exported; is death to the exporter if caught I have before me a memo o m-ports into British Columbia from China

for the year ending December 31st, 1890. The gross total amounts to \$321,024.00; for tea deduct \$14,544.00; opium, \$233,213.00; rice, \$23,405.00; the Chinese food and nick-nacks. From Japan, during the same year, we received \$24,382.00 worth of merchandise, consisting of silk, rice and nick-nacks. The whole could be carried in one vessel. If we deduct opium and articles of consumption, the sum total for merchandise is under \$55,000; over one-fourth of this sum is paid as the British Columbia part of the subsidy. The exact sum is not given. Here we have what our trade with the Orient

is worth. Against this we have now the curse f slave labor and 100,066 pounds of "Heaven's Light" to murder our people and our neighbors. The Chinese have and our neighbors. The Chinese have now taken up manufacturing by steam. When their factories, some are now in operation, get well started, with their limitless supply of cheap labor, what will be the prospects of any manufac-tories in the game limit in the course. will be the prospects of any manufac-tories in the same line in this country? Examine the question of Chinese immigration from every possible stand-point and it will be found against us. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. receive a subsidy of £10,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. on £1,200,000, the full value of their steamers. The Domin-ion of Canada pays are questions and constant ion of Canada pays one-quarter, equal to \$75,000, or \$6250 per month. What does either British Columbia or the Dominion get in return for this? Here we are victimized to keep up a come receive next to nothing. The Imperial Government pays the other three-quarters of the subsidy; for what? That in case of war (with whom?) these vessels can be armed and act as swift cruisers; further, that certain proportion of their crews shall be naval reserve men. When these vessels arrived at Hong Kong a crew of Chinese was engaged. Sailors, firemen, coal-passers, and the waiters, etc., that in case of trouble they would be helpless, for these crews would either fight nor attend to the firing. Yet the poor taxpayer is made to be lieve in their efficiency. How long wil this state of things last? Here we How long will Here we

The American missionaries are cryng out that the Chinese will retaliate China would have about as much chance in any trouble with the United States as a mouse would have in the claws of Several times China has a cat. smell of Uncle Sam's powder. Colonel Denby's (United States minister to China) statistical report shows that at the end of 1889 there were in China 1022 Americans, made up as follows: S48 adult males, 122 adult females, 26 minor males, and 21 minor females; 529 of these were paid by the American people, made up of 506 missionaries, 23 diplomatic and consular service, merchants 6, marine engineers 23, mining engineers 13, shipmasters and 83, storekeepers and skilled labor 340, Chinese custom service 28.—493. Not a single laboring man amongst them. In the United States there were over 107,500 Chinese. The missionaries say these Chinese will resist the Chinese restriction act passed on May 5th, 1892, which provides that each Chinaman shall be photographed and registered, those failing to comply to be deported.

have a company that has not the slight-

est claim on our people, drawing £45,000—\$225,000 a year from the public

Let such a law be passed in Japan and not 24 hours would elapse before every Celestial would be in bond with hat off and tail let down. Again, let any Chinese bring into the empire of Japan or be caught with any opium in his possession, in a very few minutes he will conclude that Japan is not a "belly good place" for Chinaman. But then the Japanese are not Christians; "Heaven's Light" is not their guide. There is no talk of retaliation; not one

word. Japanese are, when compared with the Chinese as immigrants, as pure gold is to dross. Notwithstanding this, none but bona fide merchants should be admitted, for the simple reason that they disastrously affect labor; our people cannot compete with them and respectably. The Japanese dislike typical missionary just as much as they hate the Chinese. The following is an example of how Japanese are imported here. A short time back 100 Japanese brought over under contract to work in one of the collieries at \$1 per day on the bank and \$1.25 in the mine. That is the pay the contractors received, the poor Japs receiving less than half. In their ignorance of the cost of food, clothes and house rent, they thought the pay munificent, being fold what they would receive in Japan, hence to secure the chance a good bonus was paid to the contractors. The poor creatures, under a time contract, find the sums they thought large will hardly pay for the poorest food, hence dis-satisfaction and trouble. The colliery owner desires work in payment for the money advanced to bring these men return. The Japa, finding they have been imposed upon, refuse to work. Hence they abscond, and to obtain food commit misdemeanors and are brought before a magistrate who has no alternative and most either send them beet are tive and must either send them back or

lives of their fellow workmen No! a thousand times no! An Asiatic when imposed upon and sees no way to escape, will destroy himself, and if possible everybody else. The colliery owner that deals with Asiatics is simply risking injury to his property. These people live a simple life in their own country; their wants are small, their leasures for and little pleasures for and little pleasures. pleasures few, and little pleases them, but when they despair they are danger-

#### CHAPTER XVI OPIUM STATISTICS.

I will now give a few statistics showing to what extent opium is now sent into China and later on will show how it is affecting the people. It will be seen that more money is paid out for opium than is paid to the United Kingdom for manufactures. Further, that Indian manufactures are now replacing British.

Kerosene
Woollen goods
Fish and fishery products..... 2,804,657 1,973,173 1,577,018 1,341,291 1,075,674 18,291,518 Coal Cotton, raw Matches Sugar Sundries Hai Kwan taels ..... From Great Britain ... 24,607,989
Hong Kong (including all opium) 72,057,314
Indian manufactures, etc. ... 10,300,101
Straits Settlements and all other colonies ..... 2,610,149 

 86.28 per cent of all the trade...109,575,553

 Hong Kong
 ...66.10 per cent.

 England
 .22.43 per cent.

 India
 .9.33 per cent.

 Straits and all other colonies.
 2.25 per cent.

 100.00 per cent. 
 United States
 2.45 per cent.

 Macao
 3.17 per cent.

 Russia and Siberia
 0.00 per cent.

 All other countries
 0.58 per cent.

100.00 per cent Opium represents 23.15 per cent. of all imports into China; and 26.56 per cent. of all England, Hongkong, India and all other We sent into China from Hong Kong during 1890, 14,172 parcels of opium, 3819 tons 15 cwt. 212-3 lbs; value, Haikwan taels, 28,956,329, or £9,152,-169 11s. 8d. It can safely be laid down that at least 25 per cent more is smuggled into China, for it is well known that nearly every vessel that leaves Hong Kong with either a Chinese crew or with Chinese passengers carries away more or less crude or

#### CHAPTER XVII.

"HEAVEN'S LIGHT." "That only is bad which, if generalzed, would jeopardize or make more the life of our race." difficult

A few years ago the most deadly parasite known to the human family, was introduced into Britich Columbia This parasite is a native of a large country called Tseng; the parasites are called Tsengs. The nomad Mongol and Manchoo tribes have, off and on, for eleven centuries done their utmost to keep down this parasite. Many millions have been killed off at different times, but in a short time they were as thick as ever. Earthquakes, floods, famines, annual pestilential epidemics, dysentery, cholera, malignant smallpox, leprosy and divers other diseases, the germs they carry and take off and on with the seasons. The spring rains flush the gutters and drains, washing all their impurities into the river; or it percolates into their wells: the excrementitious natter saved during the winter is diluted and spread on their fields, and thrown on the growing plants, forcing vegetation. The noisome effluvium is sickening. The pestilential germs in the effluvium is water and in the air, start the ball roll-Dysentery and cholera, which ing. carry off their victims by the hundreds, and the deadly scare assists by the thousands. When they take on their winter clothing, padded with cotton, which has done duty for generations, passed down or sold to a poorer class nothing is ever thrown away) thus vile diseases are transmitted wherever this parasite goes. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil," (what would our medical men in British Columbia without this?) Infanticide is an institution of the

country and to such an extent is this carried on in some provinces, that one woman is married and cohibits with several husbands. Notwithstanding all these impediments to over-population, the food supply is found, inadequate, hence the ceaseless struggle for food, for life. All and everything human is sunk in the intense animal craving for food; food, nothing but food. Morals, ethical morality; and we expect them, or anything else like them, from a race people who will sell their children become sodomites and prostitutes, for food? No more than we can expect honesty in the Pharisee, religion in the hypocrite or justice in the tyrant. To resume, nothing was found really efficacious to keep down the parasite until some swashbuckle natives of Engfound in India-in the provinces of Benares and Patna, a most seductive drug extracted from the poppy, grown on the alluvial deposits, and irrigated by the waters of the sacred Ganges. This drug is called opium by the natives; by the swashbucklers "Heaven's Light" and "civilizer," and if there is any truth in history this drug has not misnamed. If it once gets the slightest hold of white, black, yellow or red, it has never been known to let go. It never releases any of its victims unthey join the great majority. As a civilizer it is also very effective; it not only kills its victims, but passes the love of the drug to their progeny. Al-cohol had its victims, and occassionally men and women go under its influence, which they sincerely regret when the fit is past, but opium works differently; t destroys everything that is good, that it kills slowly human; but surely. The victims know this, but they cannot help themselves, they cannot resist, they cannot overcome their cravings. House, land, children, wife, all are sacrificed one after the other. Death has no deterring effect, death is longed for when the drug is not to be had. It is well-known by those who have seen some of its effects, by those who have watched its effects on the victims (the writer of this for one) who commence curiosity, are led on and on. from gradually, by its seductiveness, and when they would stop, suffered such intense agonies that they had to continue smoking the drug. Drink is temporary madness, opium Hic jacet.

Some years ago before steamers were running on the coast of China, I had two white passengers, men of intelligence, but unfortunately addicted to opium. With a fair wind it was 48 passage; with head winds, from ours' 12 to 15 days, but to be certain these men took sufficient opium to last them over 20 days. We started after the first burst of the northeast monsoon, but a succession of gales kept us back.

These men got out of opium; they had reduced there usual allowance; they scraped out their pipes; what was refused before became more precious than gold. Their torture then commenced; they would cry out in their intense

Asiatic way to if pesy own
agony; they refused food, anything; they which the missiles came, those that reached the allies were spent and almost harmless. The enemy must have fired their gingals at a very high elevative. have given them for a few pipes of opium. To save their lives I ran into an infected port, risking confiscation, that these men might have their drug. They both joined the majority within a year after that.

went from bad to worse; his friends gave him money, but—could not or would not—keep on doing so. The would not-keep on doing so. The children were sold, but the wife was unsaleable. So she went round beg-ging. When everything failed he scrap-ed out his pipe, washed out the tube and swallowed the lot. Some of his relatives advanced on the strength of the wife's promise to pay just sufficient to put the body under ground. The swashbucklers annexed India piece by piece, and finding out the won-derful effects of this drug, and to what extent the man animal would go to obtain it, and the wealth beyond calcu-

lation to be gained by selling the drug, made it a government monopoly—which it remains to this day. Cultivators of the soil found there was more money to be made growing the poppy, so acres by the thousands were perverted for that purpose. It is estimated that there is now over 1.000.000 acres of the best and now in use for this purpose. The introduction of this drug Tseng was accomplished by the India Company (the simplicity of the Tsengs rendered this an easy matter.) The drug worked like a charm, Tsengs took to it with avidity, and as a natural consequence it took them off rapidly; millions yearly; foregoing examples will give an idea how.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

JUST & LITTLE HISTORY. The Manchoos, finding they suffered nore in loss of revenue than they gained by the destruction of the Tsengs, tried every possible means from 1834 to 1860 to stop the continuous drain of money out of the country, but they could not withstand the gentle persuasion of the Britons with their well equipped ships of war, and their well trained soldiers, their rifles and Armstrong guns. From the opening up of trade with Tseng all business transactions were done through go-betweens. As in the past, so they are now, stalking horses, rascality. These go-betweens bribed the officials to shut their eyes to the smuggling of the opium. This led to trouble. We have on record that on April 28th one-half of the stock of opium in Canton was given up as contraband, the remainder, 20,283 chests, was surrendered on the 21st of May and the merchants left on the 24th of May. The opium, 40,566 chests, was burnt on the 3rd of June. If these chests contained the same am do now, one pecul-133 1-3 lbs.; 5,408,866 2-3 lbs. of opium was then destroyed. In August Hong Kong was destroyed. In August Hong Kong was taken; 5th January, 1840, an edict of the Emperor was published interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever. Our swashbucklers had evidently a roving commission, for ships. forts, towns, cities, all came in for a share of their pleasantries and brought these obstinate Tsengs to their senses. So, on the 20th of January, senses. So, on the 20th of January, 1841, Hong Kong was ceded with \$1,000,000 to stay the foreign devil. The rampage was kept up, more forts destroyed, guns taken. Canton city bombarded and on the 25th of Ma city ransomed for \$1,000,000, and \$500.-000 was paid down. Month after month this unequal contest was continued. On the 12th of August, 1842, another treaty was signed at Nankin, China, to pay for daring to try to protect her people from opium \$21,000,000; open five ports to foreign trade, Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain. Our officials finding money coming in very slowly, sent some consular officers to establish a foreign customs service in 1854, to collect duties, to pay the little accounts, and for advice, etc., etc., etc., plundering our merchants to pay themselves. On the 28th of October, 1851, the

borcha (Chinese rigged vessel) Arrow was captured, accused of smuggling, and 12 Chinese of the crew taken. gave another opening for our swashbucklers. Canton was again bom barded, the Chinese fleet of war junk was destroyed. In 1857 troops were from Great Britain, Madras and other places, and another fleet was destroyed. Trouble with the Sepoys in India stopped the fundamental for the fundamen ped the fun for a few months. On the 28th and 29th of December Canton was bombarded by the English and French, who entered and took possession on the 5th of January, 1858. the viceroy, who had beheaded every person caught smuggling or smoking opium, and credited with having ordered the execution of over 100,000 of the Cantonese, was sent to Calcutta ing to stop opium smuggling. The Eng-lish and French proceeded towards I'ekin, destroying the forts at the mouth of the Peiho river. Another treaty was signed on the 29th of June at Tien-tsin; a few more millions of doilars were extracted. So much for freedom of trade and the toleration of Christianity. In June, 1859, Mr. Bruce, British envoy, on his way to Pekin, was stopped at the mouth of the Peino. Admiral Hope, with death or Westminster Abbey in view, attempted to force the passage at take his gunboats up, in full line of fire of the forts, landed his men in the mud, which was full of spikes. Con-sequently he was repulsed with a loss of 81 killed and 390 more or less wounded, and the gunboats Tees, Plover and Cormorant sung.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

A LITTLE MORE HISTORY. In our little wars (i.e., armed picnics) of retaliation against the Chinese our vessels entered any of the ports, sent for the highest official in the neighborhood and gave orders for so many head of cattle and other provisions required to be supplied at such a time and place, and they rarely failed to turn up at the appointed time.

In 1860, our grand picnic took place in conjunction with the French, to avenge our honor, and to punish the Man-choos for firing on Admiral Hope's fleet. The following abstract is from the "Narrative of the North China Cam-

paign:"
"British force under the command of Sir Hope Grant. Officers, 407; men, white soldiers, Sikhs and Paryonbers, Canton coolies, 2300. Total: 15.161. French, under command General Montauban, number of officers and men not given, but there was not over half of the British force. On the 1st and 4th of August the greater por-tion of these forces was landed in the mud about three miles outside of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho River, without the slightest opposition. Two of these forts were deserted, and when of these forts were deserted, and when examined it was found that dummy guns bound with hide composed the armament. The Tartar forces were they could fire at the French fleet. Time out of number Admiral Courbet was edvised to leave, that the Chinese troops advised to leave, that the Chinese troops advised to leave, that the Chinese would not have followed him the rebels at this time.

most harmless. The enemy must have fired their gingals at a very high elevation, as the three men who were wounded on our side, and the six men and an officer on the side of the French, were bruised more from the weight of the metal falling through the air than by A well-to-do Chinaman of my acquaintance was induced to try a few pipes. After experiencing the pleasure he tried again. In a few weeks he was past reclaiming. He had a fairly good business and a family of four children. He lost all care for his business. Things went from bad to worse; his friends gave him money. the gaps that were made in their ranks by the murderous shells. And the delight was general to see how repeatedly they reached the wall of mounted men, who stood so long and so bravely dis-charging their wretched gingals at us without the slightest effect. The fight on our side had been almost entirely sustained by artillery. 6000 or 7000 cavalry, armed for the most part with bows and arrows and spears, only a small proportion with matchlocks, had behaved, as General Napier justly observed, with courageous endurance. They appeared very sanguine at first, but what could such a wretched erew do against 10,000 well armed and well-disciplined British troops, supported by 5000 equally fective French? Casualties on side-Two Sikhs killed, one officer and 12 men wounded. Takoo was taken by the Allies on the 14th; 42 British and French guns were

brought to bear on the entrenched and fortified camp, which mounted 45 pieces of artillery, from 4 and 6 to 24 pounders. The contest was hot and angry for some time. When the place was taken I observed that some of the unfortunate creatures had been tied to the guns by the legs. This seems almost incredible, but several officers and myself saw the poor victims lying dead or dying tied to the weapons they were employed to use against us. It is wonderful, considering the hot fire of the enemy, how little injury had been inflicted on our side. Not a man was killed, only three British gunners wounded, and about a dozen French. One British sailor was wounded while destroying some war junks. On the morning of the 21st the North Takoo Fort was taken by assault; in the after-noon the lower North Fort threw open noon the lower North Fort threw open its gates, and the garrison, upwards of 2000 men, passively yielded like so many sheep. At dark Mr., afterwards Sir Henry, Parkes, returned with an unconditional surrender of the country on the banks of the Peiho, as far as Tien-tsin. Casualties, 17 men killed; 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The French had about 130 casualties; some of their officers having been killed."

Here we have the written evidence of an eye-witness, a civilian, of the great China war: the "glorious success of the An army of over 20,000 men: the French and British fleets, and about 100 transports; five thousand men with fifteen thousand coolies to carry them when there was no shooting to be done.

marched and conquered the country, and were received with open arms; but let me close this little history. The Tartars still tried to evade coming to any satisfactory terms, so the marched to Pekin, looted and burned the emperor's summer palace, and on the 23rd of October another treaty was signed; two and three quarter millions sterling to the British, and nearly the same amount to the French. Two more articles had been admitted, ious treaty, drawn up at Tien-tsin; one legalizing coolie emigration, the other eding to Her Majesty's government Kowloon, opposite Kongkong.

These little picnics were, of ccurse, inpleasant for the time in the particuar province in which they took place. While we were practising our men in the province of Chili, the seat of government, trade was carried on in the other provinces just the same, the forcustoms officers collecting the eign duties in each port to pay our little squezzes, finding that sufficient could ot be collected to pay these bills, and that the Chinese could not come to time, in addition to the amount required to purchase "Heaven's Light." a most ingenious process was introduc ed by which the Chinese could collect the money from foreign trade, a Liken

(war tax) to pay for the picnic These little indemnities were Who got the money? No doubt it was divided up all right. Who paid the money? Indirectly, labor. In addi-tion to keeping up a fleet and an army, it paid for the picnics. I write this, in case there should be any of our young people who still think that our army and navy is kept up to protect trade; they are simply a means to an endthat end, to extract by intimidation the the fruits of labor. Look at those beautiful specimens of marine architecture that visit Esquimalt during the summer; are they here to protect British Columbia or its trade? No! They are here to try and injure as much as posthe Russian Bear, should he attempt to put his paws into the opium reservoir. Our fleets in Asia, and throughout the world, are doing same; they should all fly the black flag at the fore with "Heaven's Light" in

large brown letters, "opium."
Has there ever been the slightest cause for war with China on account Great Britain's trade, or the trade British colonies? No. All the trouis the outcome of forcing "Heaven's Light" down their throats. The ubiquitous typical missionary has caused in the past, is now causing, and will continue to cause, trouble, until our people stop supplies; which, for the sake of common humanity, it is hoped will be

#### CHAPTER XX. MORE BLACK HISTORICAL FACTS.

In 1884 some trouble, I know not what, arose between the French and Chinese. A French fleet under Ad-Chinese. A French fleet under Admiral Courbet was sent to settle it at Foochow. The usual order to supply provisions to the fleet followed, and also the usual prograstination of the Chinese to settle and look pleasant, the Chinese trying to frighten the French admiral, telling him to leave or he would surely lose his ship and men, at the same time doing exactly what they were told by the French admiral. Chinese war yesthe French admiral. Chinese war vessels were rushed in without let or hindrance, but when once the vessels anchored they were not allowed to move. Admiral Courbet had a fleet of seven vessels and two small torpedo boats at the anchorage. The Chinese fleet consisted of 13 foreign-built warships, some of them with very large guns; 28 Canton war junteer the chinese fleet of the constant of the con ton war junks and about 40 Tokien iunks, all crammed with men junks were prepared with many kinds of combustibles, gunpowder supplies, gun cotton, dynamite, cotton saturated with kerosene, steam cutters fitted to explode like a torpedo when they struck against a vessel. The hills around cruits from different provinces. On the 3rd a reconnaissance was made and a large entrenched camp, defended by a crenellated wall was found, from behind which the enemy kept up a sharp advised to leave, that the Chinese troops could not be restrained. A special terror, a high literary mandarin, was sent from Pekin. It would take a column to tell of the many warnings and pieces of friendly advice sent the foreign interference (British princi-

French that at 2 p. m. on the 22nd August they would open fire, was permitting; if not, on the first was moderately fine. it blew a typhoon; on the 23rd at p. m. precisely a signal was give each Chinese vessel slipped her che cable and opened fire. An eye-with says: In less than 15 minutes 11 of 13 foreign-built vessels were sunk sinking; the crews had pulled. sinking; the crews had pulled the yards of the firing fuse and then ju ed into the water. Two of the ve steamed up the river as far as the d of water would allow, then ran on sl the crews taking to the hills. French then turned their attention the Canton war junks, which had firing away at the French fleet, a few minutes not a single war jun was to be seen. It appeared as if sheet of flame had swept them awa The water was alive with men swi ming for the shore. The Tokien jun seeing the fate of their war ships, s their cables and made their way creek, a few shots from the French making their movements pretty The camps on shore then came in little attention, and within one except wreck, nothing was to be of the Chinese fleet, foreign-built tive. The camps on shore were doned, the waving banners gone li beautiful dream. On the 24th French steam launches destroy abandoned Tokien junks. On the the French fleet passed down the r destroying all the forts, and on the proceeded out to sea. Here we see the Tokien province was entirely the mercy of the French after one h gun practice. Casualties: French, se killed and about twenty wounded. the Chinese officials supplement the crews of the war vesse large number of soldiers on the mon of the battle and taking away boats except one captain's gig, the nese loss of life was very large. A fleet of five Chinese ships sent from the north to help chow. Two of these were iron-clad vessels built at Stetti

Baltic, superior to anything the Fr had. The admiral of this fleet, on the destruction of the French, chored over 300 miles north of and stayed there. On the 5th of Mar 1885, some of the French fleet across this fleet. The two ironclad caped, thanks to their speed; the sma one escaped through a channel too s low for the French vessels. The gate You Youen and the corvette C Ching were destroyed without a shot ing fired by the Chinese. Not a sin shot was fired by any vessel of During 1874 there was some between Japan and China, but I forget

the exact date. A small Japanese sloo of war arrived at Foochow. were five foreign-built Chinese war vessels in port, each big enough to eat th about the Japs the Chinese fear. captains, officers and crews of these ves sels found some pressing business shore; the captains t oreceive instruc tions from the high authorities; the cers to see what had become of captains, and the crews had 'most of their mothers dying; the vessels were nearly abandoned. I have found that when a feeling like this comes over the Chinese they leave in somewhat of a hurry, and even forget to say good It is on record that these Japs at one time helped to keep down the population in China.

I could cite many other instances, but the foregoing is ample to prove that neither the Chinese nor Tartars are

likely to take in hand any retaliation by force of arms. Chinese fighting may bluster and eloquent obscenity, as scribed in the village battle. any poor devils be taken upon whom they can expend their viciousness with out danger to themselves, they will de so without fail every time. I can vouch for this from bitter experience. Can we change this? No, not till we change the nature of the animal.

CHAPTER XXI.

A VILLAGE BATTLE. I will try to describe one of those terrible battles between two or mor villages. Each village is made up of a few families that have intermarried for ages, having separate land interests, but united when there is trou any other village, brought about be some trifling matter, usually encroach ment upon land, or not supplying their quota of labor to keep their irrigation creeks in order, or taking too much water, or working within the prescribed limits of their neighbors' trade union. We are only in the infancy of such things yet in Europe or America, when compared with the Chinese guilds. A how a yell of rage from one, is taken up by man, woman and child, from the of 60 or more years down. The arming themselves with long, slende bamboo spears, sometimes with an iron point, others with the point simply sharpened, a bamboo wicker helmet, and the peaceful husbandman is turned into a warrior, emitting yells of "Blood blood!" Nothing but blood can aton for the wrong done. A rush is made for the battlefield, usually the side of a creek; the enemy is not behind time at his side of the creek.

battle commences battle commences. The ordinar cabulary is not fit for ears polite. was used merely as a filling during peace now becomes the principal weapon during of war, the acme of obscenity accoming their full share, each side ealling on the other to come over. Handsful of mud are freely exchanged (stones, being somewhat dangerous, are not allowed). The Taipons (village elders), who are held responsible for any trought of the dangerous and the stone of the dangerous are the stone of the dangerous and the stone of the dangerous are stone of the bles, run about trying to stop the dead-ly fight; but for all the fighters care they might as well save their breath. The conflict continues on and on; when one lot gets out of breath others keep up the battle. Finally they are all exhausted; the women keep it up, joined now and again by some of the warriors. When all are finally hors de combat they fire off parting shots and leave for home to yae fan (eat rice). The Taipons meet that evening to discuss terms of parting which always ends with a of peace, which always ends with a theatrical performance, each side pay-ing its share, the Taipons receiving presents to keep quiet. The writer witnessed many of these battles only saw blood spilt once, and then by accident. The higher officials made quite a good thing out of the troubles; both sides had to "bleed" pretty freely to save themselves.

#### CHAPTER XXII.

THE CHINESE THE COMING RACE. There is a great deal of twaddle printed about the Chinese. If you may take the character sketch in the September (1890) number of the Review of Reviews, as authentic, Lord Wolseley is responsible for this senseless twaddle: "I found that Lord Wolseley shared General Gordon's belief in the latent possibilities of the Chinese." Now with regard to General Gordon, he was without doubt a good and brave man, and a god soldier; he is also justly credit-

glo-Chimese force, ard, an American, I bravery. Assisted officers, the Angl by Ward and the red in every fight, ae "Ever-victorious" command of a vess hinese, when Ger school boy; and I liv China than Lord (th eley did months, ference to the opin oldier (who evidently glass somewhat obscur pium smoke) I am o world is not like any Chinese warriors; great part of the wo our Imperial gove by our Imperial gove and spread that bless ency "Heaven's Light. At the point of the rifle, with the Armstro by men, and comma each and all paid for ing labor-we forced down the throats of the Tartars, but we emigra may, with their accurmany thousands of in other parts of dition to China, whe poisoned yearly, India, Arraean, throughout C Zealand, the whole of pelago, and Polynesia tralia, Africa, West I Mexico suffer New York alone is 000 opium smokers. and Washington, and adian border line drug. Thousands a United Kingdom, the are crowded with rates from China are canal, 15s. to 17. 15s.; Bombay, 13s. better. Why is t. "Heaven's Light!" is this few, may live a life shall suffer and die. Victoria is the dep where it is admitted duty, prepared and neighbor's territory, Heaven-guided exec right to expect anythi That which is mora be politically right. W The poor man, the tradesman the manufacturer, for dation of the whole. ers, the benefited? Pharisee, and the ty The question for sider is, how long m sixty millions of our bors to submit to thi During the last four

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Myself and family build up a home in and my bounden du our race demands should be made pr have an idea of the question, and to ma vishes through the Earl Derby, Februa cussing the project that he did not deny of every state to exc it deems their coming ger, or even of serior its citizens. Here we one of our ablest me right and the power, i to stop all Chinese migrants, and if it is children should not h pete with the Asiatic stop such immigration bear in mind that ou ment cannot, our Don will not, and our pres ernment is too much own selfish schemes

change. There was a great cruelty of Russia in Jews out of the cou this race has such a that the Russian go tually compelled to exe ures to protect its pe a state of slavery; and everything the mortgaged to these cases only a few rout on a few bottles of continued to grow, n paid. Our people sho tection against the A and maladministration British Columbia has of life as a lamb wo folds of a boa const box only is our rede Now, Mr. Editor, humanity's cause to:

CHAPTER

A SHIP IN Look, look friends, that fine ship,—Britis her lying with her fair wind blowing tattered and torn er rigging all adrift braces and running loose. Look at all flags with black letter

Help your worn an Pulling hard agains

lly)they refused to allow opium to made a part of their agreement. If foreigners would remain neutral w (the rebels) would open up the ole country to foreign trade, they uld even adopt the Christian documents of the country to they would rice. ould even adopt the Christian docines, but—opium, no, they would right exclude that. This sealed their te. Could we, after fighting over a larter of a century, and having only st succeeded in forcing the Tartars agree to admit opium on the same as other goods, 5 per cent. admirisipe up the struggle? give up the struggle?

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Chimese force, that had been and commanded by General an American, noted for his skill bravery. Assisted by some splen-officers, the Anglo-Chinese force, officers, the Anglo-Chinese lotter, on Ward and these officers, condition in every fight, and gained the "Ever-victorious army." I was mand of a vessel fighting for the ese, when General Gordon was a nese, when General Gordon was a sol boy; and I lived more years in at than Lord (then Colonel) Wolvy did months, and with all due trence to the opinion of a skilled ier (who evidently sees through a somewhat obscured, perhaps with m smoke) I am of the opinion that world is not likely to suffer from Chinese warriors; but there is a trant of the world suffering now part of the world suffering now the deleterious Chinese coolie, sent our Imperial government to carry spread that blessed Christian ag"Heaven's Light."

the point of the bayonet, with the At the point of the bayonet, with the rifle, with the Armstrong guns, handled by men, and commanded by officers, each and all paid for by labor—suffering labor—we forced not only opium down the throats of the Chinese and the Tartars, but we forced them to legalize coolie emigration, that they may, with their accursed habits, poison many thousands of the human family in other parts of the world. In addition to China, where millions are poisoned yearly, India, Ceylon, Burmah, Arraean, throughout Cochin-China, New Zealand, the whole of the Indian Archipelago, and Polynesia, Tasmania, Austral Zealand, the whole of the Indian Archi-pelago, and Polynesia, Tasmania, Avs-tralia, Africa, West Indies, South Am-erica, Mexico suffer likewise. And New York alone is credited with 100,-100 opium smokers. California, Oregon and Washington, and all along the Can-adian border line is poisoned by rhis ling. Thousands are starving in the linited Kingdom, the docks in England nited Kingdom, the docks in England crowded with unemployed. Tea tes crowded with unemployed. Tea tes from China are, steam, via Suez unal, 15s. to 17. per ton. Calcutta, 15s.; Bombay, 13s.; outward rates no otter. Why is this? Opium, opium, Heaven's Light!" That a few, very ow, may live a life of luxury, millions

we do not stop smuggling Chinese opium into their territory. I am fighting the battles of our neighbors, who are strong enough to take of themselves, but simply pointing out to our people, many of whom are now suffering through the ignorance, or maladministration of fish, rum, oleo-saccharum, and would—be depotism and its tools.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FREE COOLIE EMIGRATION Immediately after the war (?) our Imperial government, having in view the necessity of good agents in the difent parts of the world, established t Canton and among coolies emigration offices. (A gentleman who had charge of the army establishment is now a resident of British Columbia, and no loubt will verify my statement.) From Canton over 5000 were sent off; from Amoy over 2500. This started the ball colling. British, French, Portuguese, and divers others started coolie emigraion bureaus from their own standpoint slavery. Barracoons were established t Swatow, Macao, and several other laces. Quite a trade was carried on in human beings. The poor creatures thus bought are now in different parts the world working the demoralization of those amongst whom they are

Myself and family are now trying to nild up a home in British Columbia, and my bounden duty to them, and to our race demands that my experience should be made public, that all may have an idea of the importance of this

juestion, and to make known their vishes through the ballot box.
Earl Derby, February 18th, 1892, discussing the project of immigration, said that he did not deny, or doubt the right every state to exclude immigrants if deems their coming a source of daner, or even of serious inconvenience to its citizens. Here we have the views of of our ablest men. We have the right and the power, if we so determine, to stop all Chinese or other Asiatic immigrants, and if it is the wish that our children should not be compelled to compete with the Asiatic it is our duty to stop such immigration. It is as well to bear in mind that our Imperial government cannot, our Dominion government will not, and our present provincial government is too much interested in its own selfish schemes to wish for any

There was a great outery about the cruelty of Russia in turning all the Jews out of the country. The fact is this race has such a hold of the poor that the Russian government was acually compelled to exercise severe measares to protect its people; they were in a state of slavery; their crops, cattle and everything they possessed were mortgaged to these Jews. In some only a few roubles were advanced n a few bottles of vodka. This debt ntinued to grow, no matter what was paid. Our people should have like protection against the Asiatics. What with the boddlers and the C.P.R. on one side and maladministration on the other, tish Columbia has as much chance life as a lamb would have in the ls of a boa constrictor. The ballot x only is our redemption. ow, Mr. Editor, I beg of you in

umanity's cause to:
'Help your worn and weary brother, Pulling hard against the stream.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Look, look friends, at the wreck of that fine ship,—British Columbia. Look at her lying with her yards aback, with fair wind blowing. See her sails tattered and torn; holes everywhere; ther rigging all adrift and chafing; her braces and running gear all hanging loose. Look at all the dirty yellow ment will be preflags with black letters. At the fore

a pennant inscribed: "Heaven's Light"; below that is cholera, dysentery, smallpox, leprosy and several others. At the main, "Slave Labor;" below, "Tsengs Forever," "Glorious Parasite Transmitter," Civilizer" and others. At the mizzen, "Poison Depot of the Pacific," "Depopulator," "Slow but Sure," and others. At the peak the executive flag that has now waved for years, "By and for Our Friends." At the helm stands Captain Davie with his flag, that precious relic of barbarism, "Order in Council," at his side. Officer Baker with his flag "Oleo-Saocharum" At the mainmast stands Officer Vernon with

a pennant inscribed: "Heaven's Light"

with his flag "Oleo-Saccharum." At the mainmast stands Officer Vernon with his flag, "Licensed to Sell Rum." On the forecastle stands Purser Turner with his flag, "Fish and Slave Labor." The crew are taking care of the cargo at each hatchway; the sides of the poor ship are stuck over with leeches extracting the ship's life's blood. At the bows Chinese slave labor is walking on hourd

Chinese slave labor is walking on board over a shoal of salmons' backs. At the stern white labor is leaving by jumping over Uncle Sam's fence. Officers are in caucus.

D.—I say, T.; let us try and go ahead a little or we shall be on the rocks.

T.—We cannot go ahead; it might reduce our profits on fish.

D.—We must try and stop our white labor from going over to Uncle Sam. Speak to them, V.

V.—I say, my friends, do not leave, there is plenty of land you can have on. there is plenty of land you can have on the Peace river. Can also recommend

our rye."
Labor (chorus)—Rats! keep it for the Crofters.

D.—Speak to them B.
B.—Dear friends, do not leave us.
With God's help and my oleo-saccharum there will be nothing to complain of.
Labor (forte) —Rats! Look at your flags.
D.—My dear friends, are you deter-

Labor—Yes, we cannot find work.
D.—Then let me advise you to take advantage of our present cheap rates for vaccination. A large discount is made on job lots.

Labor (fartissimo)—Rate!

Labor (fortissimo)—Rats!
D.—I say, B., look at all those immigrants going over to Uncle Sam, try and get them to come on board our ship. B .- Walk this way, my friends. this ship you will get a most liberal supply of oleo-saccharum free of all

charge.
Immigrants—Rats! Apply it to the Kootenay canal.

B.—Rats—rats, the colloquialism of some barbaric race, I suppose. Will look up my idioticon.

Listen, listen friends, what is that noise we hear in the distance, those shouts of joy, the cheering, cheer after cheer? "The wolves have preyed; and

few, may live a life of luxury, millions shall suffer and die.

Victoria is the depot for this poison, where it is admitted at \$1 per pound duty, prepared and smuggled into our neighbor's territory, encouraged by our Heaven-guided executive. Have we any right to expect anything but retaliation? That which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. Who are the sufferers now? The poor laborer, the workman, the tradesman, the merchant, and the manufacturer, for labor is the foundation of the whole. Who are the gainers, the benefited? The hyprocrite, the Pharisee, and the tyrut.

The question for our people to consider is, how long may we expect these sixty millions of our next door neighbors have been expending millions (forced expenditure) in building a fleet. Some of these vessels will very shortly be having a little gun practice on Victoria. Moral, don't build government buildings if we do not stop smuggling Chinese and opium into their territory. I am like that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, clean and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the leeches have been swept off, but look, friends, at her flags, her beautiful flags. At the fore her penbautiful flags. At the flags, will look: the gentle day dapples the dawning east with spots of gray."

What is that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, clean and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the rischert beautiful flags. At the flags, her beautiful flags. At the flags, will be leeches have been swept off, but look; fleen and seaworthy. Everything about her is shipshape. Her sides are clean, the view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light trought view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light the yea look, the gentle day dapples the dawning east with spots of gray."

What is that bright thing coming in view? Why, it is, yes, it is the good ship British Columbia. What a glorious change. She looks light, strong, along and sowethy know thing about

the salmon are swimming with the ship and immigrants are going on board from all sides, there is just a faint line of slave labor leaving with their tails on end. Hear what they say: "Truly Wic-

tolio and British Columbia no good place just now for Chinaman."

I have finished, my friends; our ship is safe in port; with honesty and economy she will soon come to the fore. We are now friends with our neighbors and the respect and kindness we show is fully reciprocated. To the Majesty of the People now and forever!

Moresby Island, April, 1893.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

British Columbia Cases-Lord Stanley' Preparations.

Ottawa, May 1.—In the supreme court to-day in the case of Davis vs-McMillan the appeal was allowed with costs. This was an action against Sheriff McMillan, of Victoria, to recover the value of goods sold by him under execution. The court of first instance gave judgment for \$9161. That judgment was reversed by the full bench of the supreme court of the province. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of Canada, and to-day the appeal was allowed and the former judgment, granting \$9161 damages against the sheriff, was restored. The case of McArthur against McDowall, M.P. for Saskatchewan, to recover on a promissory note of \$5000 given by McDowall to one Joseph Knowles for accommodation, was dismissed with costs, Justices Strong and Taschereau dissenting. McDowall was successful in the lower courts of the territories.

The court adjourned after giving sev-

eral judgments in Ontario and Quebec cases and will meet to-morrow for hearing appeals set down for the May term. Lord Stanley to-day gave notice to his servants at Rideau Hall that their services would not be required after to-day, at the same time giving them three months' pay. To some of them he said that he would recommend them to his successor. It is expected Lord Stanley will leave for good about the 1st August. He will shortly go fishing down the St. Lawrence.

Rearcity of Hogs.

Hogs ought to bring good prices this year. The decrease in the total number of hogs for the kingdom of Great Britain this year is over 1,000,000. The shortage in Ireland is estimated at 1,200,000 head. The abnormally high price of bacon and pork, as contrasted with other meats, vill, it is thought, greatly stimulate hog breeding. It is a noteworthy fact, well worth the consideration of American farmers, that the hog products that command the highest price in the English markets come from countries that are not noted for the production of corn, viz.: England, Ireland and Denmark. The quality and consequent high price of English, Irish and Danish bacon is due, first, to the feeding of the hog, and second, to the manner of curing. The best quality of bacon is produced by feeding barley, rye, wheat and peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey. The hogs should range in weight from 180 to 220 pounds, and should be long and lean, with well-developed hams, and the fat on the back should not exceed one and a half inches in thickness. The shoulders, sides and hams are cured in one piece. The overfat, corn-fed hog does not bring the highest price. By attention to these requisites the Danish farmers have increased their sales of bacon in England from 4,000,000 pounds in 1881 to about 200,000,000 pounds in 1892, and the price has steadily increased. kins of Revelstoke.

Mayor Durocher will be asked to welcome the delegates who will go to Otta-wa to attend the Liberal convention on June 20th. Over a thousand delegates are expected.

The firm of William Darling & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Montre-al, have suspended payment. A state-ment will be presented to a meeting of THE UPPER COUNTRY.

Business Brisk in All Lines-Active Mining Operations-Fine Weather. (Golden Era.)

The Kicking Horse river is rising rapidly. It is about time the sanitary regula-tions were carried sinto effect here. The Golden annual race meeting will

be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 5th and 6th. The usual number of men will be put on trail and other improvements in the district shortly.

The fishing in the Columbia is very good. Some fine trout and ling have been taken from there this week. (Kootenay Star.) The Kootenay Star will be enlarged this month on acount of the increase in

J. C. Wagner and two American capitalists who have bonded his claims for \$40,000, went over to look at the Wagner group last Tuesday. The farmers around Salmon Arm are

utilizing the present delightful weather for all it is worth, and seeding and planting is in full swing. Mr. J. M. Kellie, M. P. P. for West Kootenay, will go into the Lardean and Fish Creek mining districts and develop some properties he owns there. Malcolm Beaton is bringing in a pack train of 12 horses for service between Thomson's and Trout lake. A larger train than this will be needed in a week

Mr. E. F. Cassel bought a mining claim on the Great Northern ledge, in the Lardeau, last week. Tom Horne, Tom Edwards and Guy Barber are said to be the parties interested in the sale. The price to be paid is \$5000.

The mill started to work on Monday, and activity is apparent in every department. Orders are being filled as rapidly as possible, extra hands having been taken on. Large quantities are required for the buildings going up at different points down river and at Revelstoke

station. Mr. Thomson is taking down carpenters for the erection of additional buildings at Lardeau, and with the opening of the mining season the head of the Arm will be put on a busy, bustling appearance. Everybody at Trout lake, Lardeau City, Fish Creek and Thom-son's Landing is in good health.

It is said that some of the mining capitalists stopping at the Landing bave been figuring on erecting large sampling works at the mouth of the Intaichukok Creek, near Lardeau, where there are falls sufficient to run any amount of machinery. These falls are about 300 vards from the hotel.

The weather has been everything that can be desired during the week, and the snow has completely disappeared except on the mountains. The river is fast rising, and in all probability will attain its highest point much earlier than last year. The steamers Lytton and Co-lumbia have not yet put in an appear-ance, but we are informed the water is quite high enough for them.

Work on the Revelstoke and Arrow Work on the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway will commence next Wednesday, when J. T. Nault's outfit will start at this end clearing the right of way. About 30 men will be employed by Mr. Nault, who has been in town for a week past. Close upon his heels will follow the work of grading and tracklaying. There are no grades of any importance, and, barring accidents and unforseen obstacles, the road will be in unforseen obstacles, the road will be in operation before snow flies. Work on the Nakusp and Slocan will be com-Revelstoke branch.

The placer mines at Big Bend bave been fairly remunerative during the past winter of Over \$90 was taken out in one day by three men, and good paying ground has been entered upon. The miners have met with a lot of drawbacks in the shape of slides and water, but have now everything clear for pro-fitable working. Mr. Mason, one of the owners of the Consolation Mine, has sold his share to Charles Norleans, the other partners being George Laforme and John Sweeney. Each man had a fine showing of nuggets (some of them of large size) and considerable dust. A large party will go into the Bend within the next few weeks, as soon as the trail is passable. There will be about \$1000 spent on it this year.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Mr. P. A. Barnhart, the well known C. P. R. conductor of the Pacific division, has gone to attend the convention of railway conductors as a delegate om British Columbia, which meets in Toledo, Ohio, on May 9th.

The water in the North Thomps in is rising quite rapidly, and also in the South Thompson. The small islands at the immediate junction of the rivers, which make their appearance in low water, are already submerged. Should there be continuous hot weather for a few weeks, very high water is locked for, as the snows are deep in the mountains and have been held back by cold

weather. Mr. Frank Lyonnais, the night operator for the C. P. R. at Revelstoke, arrived in Kamloops last Saturday evening, and gave a delightful surprise to the entire local staff by inviting them to attend on Sunday morning the marriage ceremony between himself and Miss Edith Vollans, one of the fairest young ladies of Revelstoke, which was solemnized at the English Church by Rev. Mr. Shildrick.

The poisoning of dogs seems to have become a regular business to some wretch in Kamloops, who always picks out the best ones to exterminate. It has now been carried on for two years, and it is high time the perpetrator should be punished for his crime. Mr. W. J. Roper lost his best dog this week, and says he is willing to pay \$250 re-ward to the party or parties who detect the culprit and convict him before a Supreme Court judge.

(The Neison Tribune.)

The telephone company is changing its lines at Kaslo from the ground wire system to the metallic-circuit system. The business men of Kaslo have concluded to join the South Kootenay Board of Trade, and action will be taken on their applications at a meeting to be held at Nelson on Saturday. Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs is at Kaslo making arrangements with the owners of the townsite for suitable lots

on which to build an office for Mining Recorder Dennis and a lockup for Kas lo's obstreperous residents. John B. Hogan, of Nelson, challenges any man in West Kootenay district to row a race over a mile and return course on the outlet of Kootenay lake, in any style boat, for any sum up to \$1000, the race to come off within 30 days after the signing of the articles of agreement. He prefers to meet J. W. Has-

Articles of incorporation of the War Eagle Mining Company were recently filed in Spokane. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, divided into 50.000 shares of \$1 each. The trustees are E. J. Roberts, Austin Corbin, Geo. K. Reed and William H. Samson, all of Spokane, and A. Pugh, of St. Paul, Minn. The principal place of business is Spokane. The mines of the company are in Trail Creek district.

pios s'isisa mous sur uo seuuni inseclaim in the neighborhood of Goepel's Whitewater. The ledge was struck at 135 feet, and it shows up fine. Work was suspended because of grub running out. Snow fell nearly every day during the winter, and it is now between 12 and 14 feet deep at the Whitewater mill.

Late Spokane advices are that Joe Young, the man who first discovered a practical route into the Slocan country from the lower Arrow lake, has sold the Neosho, a Hot Springs bonanza, to New York capitalists. The Neosho was purchased two years ago by a syndicate of Seattle doctors, and since they acquired it a shaft has been sunk over 100 feet and two drifts run on the ledge from and two drifts run on the ledge from the 100 foot station. The hoisting plant that was on Tenderfoot is now on the Neosho. The price Young gets for the property is said to be \$35,000.

(Vernon News.) The Stratheyre Mining company are rushing their machinery through. Three or four four-horse teams leave Penticton every fourth day.

Charcoal burning has become quite an industry in White Valley. Mr. Morand has just turned out a large pitful of an excellent quality. The wet weather continues, but with sufficient spells to permit farmers to get in their crops. Considering all the draw-backs occasioned by this unusually late

Mr. Commiskey, C. P. R. agent at Sicamous, is reported to be the possessor of a gold mine, which he obtained by grub-staking an old prospector who spent some time there before starting into the Kootenay

season, they are well advanced with

Haddican & McCuaig will work their hydraulic claim at the mouth of Rock creek this season. They refused a hand-some offer made by the Rock creek Chinamen for this ground, as they pre-fer to work the claim themselves.

The trail to the Harris creek mining camp is well under way. Captain Shorts and Mr. Jarvis are both busy on it. Two bridges are being built over Mill creek and Harris creek, and the trail has been well located. By means of this trail the transport of ore will at once commence. It will be packed out from the mine to the main road in White Valley, and from there freighted by wagon to Vernon for shipment.

THEIR PETITION.

Request of the Mainland League for a Veto of the Parliament Buildings Bill. Following is the petition adopted by the Constitutional League at Vancouver, which is to be circulated over the province for signatures and afterwards presented to the

signatures and afterwards presented to the Governor-General:—
To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc., and to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—
May it Please Your Excellency:—
The petition of the undersigned people of British Columbia humbly sheweth:—
That all rural districts, without regard to their political leadings, are crying out for larger appropriations for work of development; ment; That the estimates submitted to the Legis-

Total Provincial Revenue....\$1,060,000 and Expenditures (in round numbers) for— Charges of Government and Maintenance, other than works 

Wharves .... 215,000

Total Estimated Expenditure. \$1,276,000
Thus showing a deficit of \$216,000, to be made up from borrowed money, in order to carry off the ordinary work of the country. And the petition of the undersigned further showeth:—
That with full knowledge of the facts above set forth, and while protesting its inability to meet the demand of all sections of the province for larger expenditures on works of development, the Government has, by an act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of New Buildings for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature and the Public Departments," taken power to borrow the sum of six hundred thousand dollars to meet the first estimate of the dollars to meet the first estimate of the cost of the said buildings;

That the present public buildings could, with small additions, be made to serve the purposes of the province for many years to come:

That the proposed expenditure cannot be justified upon any ground of necessity or expediency, and that it will involve an addition to the debt of the province which will seriously curtail its ability to provide for necessary works of development;

That the Government has, further, promised consideration to a demand made upon

That the Government has, further, promised consideration to a demand made upon the province for financial aid by the promoters of a new trans-continental railway, to be called the British Pacific Railway, and has, by a Government Act, extended the time limit of the charter of the said railway, pending consideration of said demand, the promoters asserting that said railway cannot be constructed without such aid;

aid:
That said demand is for a guarantee of interest, at four per cent. per annum, upon bonds of the said railway, to the amount of \$600,000.

And the petition of the undersigned fur-And the petition of the undersigned lurther sheweth:—

That, owing to the rapid increase in the population of certain parts of British Columbia since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Legislative Assembly of the province has not been, for many years, representative of the people of the province:

province;
That the said Assembly is non-representative to an extent entirely subversive to the principle of responsible government, as the subjoined statements from the returns of the last general election will show.

The Mainland, with 9025 registered voters, returned 17 members. returned 17 members.

The Island, with 6535 registered voters,

The Island, with 6535 registered voters, returned 16 members.

The province is divided into 18 constituencies, with a total registered vote of 15,-560. Of these voters, 12,691 are registered in seven constituencies, which elect sixteen members, and the remaining 2,869 voters are registered in eleven constituencies, which elect savantaen members:

are registered in eleven constituencies, which elect seventeen members:—
At the last general election the seven constituencies, registering 12,691 voters, returned ouly four members as supporters of the Government, while eleven small constituencies, having 2869 voters, returned sixteen Government supporters, and one of the four Government supporters elected by a large constituency having resigned before the meeting of the House, his place was supplied by an opponent of the Government;

ment;
At a meeting of the House, therefore, we had (giving each member his proportion of the votes registered in his constituency):
Nineteen members who were supporters of Government, representing 4576 registered roters;
Fourteen members who were not support-

rourteen memoers who were not supporters of Government, representing 10,984 registered voters.

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth:—

That at various times before and since

That at various times before and since the last general election, and particularly in the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the House in January last, a measure providing for a just redistribution of representation has been promised, the words of His Honor's speech being: "The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the Province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the Legislative Assembly, and a measure of redistribution will, therefore, be submitted to you."

That this often-repeated promise has not been fulfilled.

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth—

And the petition of the undersigned further sheweth—
That the Main and portion of British Columbia, according to the census of 1891, has an area of 366,300 square miles, whereas the Island portion embraces 16.002 square miles only; that the said Mainland portion has, therefore, the greatest need of expenditure upon works of development; that the said Mainland contributes over Eugene Callnin is in from Rover creek where he has been at work all winter, along with Simon Roy, running a cross-

I. X. L. COMPOUND

## To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next [seas-

### I. X. L. COMPOUND,

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

### NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTOR B. C.

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

### Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, lcw-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard met solt, sound and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, \$5.00 per 100-pound box, \$28.0 per barrel of 700 pounds, or \$80 per ton. Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg. Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati Ohio.

### PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

#### THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for Pure Bone Fertilizer, either Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour. Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special Lawn Fertilizer. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages. For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS.

WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

two-thirds of the total revenue collected within the province, and has, by the census of 1891, a population of 61,406 as against 36,767 on the Island; and that the natural resources, from the development of which the prosperity of the country must come, lie largely on the Mainland;

That, therefore, the people of the said Mainland portion of British Columbia object most strongly to the squandering of the provincial resources in non-productive to the provincial resources in non-productive.

ject most strongly to the squandering of the provincial resources in non-productive undertakings, by the vote of a non-repre-sentative House, and are now advocating the separation of the Mainland from the Island as the surest means of relief from the evils under which they suffer.

Your petitioners, therefore, having within their revers no constitutional means of re-

Your petitioners, therefore, having within their power no constitutional means of redress, pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to veto the aforesaid Parliament Buildings Construction Act, so that the same may have no force or effect until and unless it be assented to by a majority of the members of a Legislature properly representative of the people of the province.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S FAILURE.

The Celebrated Reciprocitist Assigns for the Benefit of His Creditors. New York, May 1.—Erastus Wiman, the noted advocate of commercial reciprocity with Canada and a promoter of numerous projects more or less fin-

ancially successful, and a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and many other business organizations, has joined his wife in making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Wiman, when interviewed, denied that he made an assignment. He says that being a British subject and unable as such to own land in the state of New York, his large real estate accumulations on Staten Island have hitherto been held in the name of his wife. Several weeks ago this property, worth \$1,000,000, was all conveyed by Mrs. Wiman to a trustee for the benefit of creditors, past, present or to come. In this conveyance Mr. Wiman joined. The result of the creation of this trust, he says, is to place within reach of creditors a large estate hitherto uavailable to them, and is the only foundation for the story that

he has assigned. No list of Wiman's creditors has been given out yet. Col. W. L. Strong, of the Central National Bank, said he had known for some time that Wiman was in difficulty and had such an arrangement in contemplation. He thought if he was given time by his creditors, pending an easier condition of the money market. he might be able to come out all right. It is said that probably Wiman's largest creditor was the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., but Dun's partners decline to say anything on the subject. From

other sources comes the statement that Wiman's indebtedness to the firm will reach between \$300,000 and \$400,000. This statement, however, is emphatically denied by Mr. Wiman. Further, Mr. Wiman says that the property in the trustee's hands, if properly handled, is worth \$1,000,000, or twice what he owes. The cause of Wiman's difficulties is not definitely known beyond the general statement that on a multitude of his extensive ventures stringency of the money market had a disastrous

reporter called on Robert Dun Douglas, of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., at his house this evening. Douglas said he was unable to state the exact amount Wiman owed the firm, as it could not be ascertained till they heard from all branches of the firm in the principal cities. He said Wiman left the firm about two months ago in a When somewhat unpleasant manner. asked to name the figure that would represent the money due the firm, he said it would exceed \$250,000, and would probably come nearer \$300,000.

Douglas said his firm was not going to Prosecutions at the assizes.

furnish him with collateral to put up for future investments in several large projects he has under way. Mr. Wiman said he feared the widespread trouble that the failure of his affairs would effect. In a discussion recently a suggestion was made that his creditors continue the work that he had mapped out for himself. This would be done by the creditors forming a stock company to carry forward his affairs until he could once again come into

possession of means.

The failure of Erastus Wiman causes a great sensation. It is not possible to day to secure a list of creditors. Among the smaller ones are the Second National Bank and the Chemical Bank. Col. W. L. Strong, president of the former, said the total amount of Wiman's indebtedness to that bank would not exceed \$14,000 and was amply secured by collateral. He said he should not be surprised if Wiman's liabilities amounted to as much as \$1,000,000. He thought probably if he were given time by his creditors he might be able to come out all right. Col. Strong said he thought the Wimans had property more than the debts amounted to, and if not forced to realize too suddenly the unsecured creditors would all be paid in

The German Army Bill. Berlin, May 1.—When the report on the army bill was presented to the reichstag a few days ago Von Levetzow. the president, proposed that the de-bate open on Tuesday. The leaders of the different groups concurred that four days would suffice for discussion, so a week hence the fate of the bill will settled. To-day Von Caprivi caused to percolate into the lobbies information to the effect that the government would cause a second reading of the bill to be postponed, presumably because the emperor desires to be present in Berlin on the eve of the dissolution of the reichstag. Even at the last hour Chancellor Von Caprivi has, with no apparent chance of success, made fresh evertures for the support of the Cenovertures for the support of the Centrist leader, Count von Balestrem, through Maj. Huene, another prominent member of that party. It is reported that the latter is reinforced by letters from Cardinal Ledowchowski, prefect of the propagated surging the confine party. the propaganda, urging the centre party to try to come to terms with the gov-ernment on the bill. There is no doubt, however, that the Centrists are unfinching in their adhesion to existing decisions. No occult pressure can overcome the fact weighing most with the trists that the repugnance of the Catho lic electors is so strong against the bill that the members representing the party in the refchstag will certainly be punished by their constituents if they fail to observe the pledges they made.

The Custodian's Salary Troubles Them. The Custodian's Salary Troubles Them.

New York, May 1.—The Grant cottage at Mount McGregor, in which the great general and president breathed his last, passes out of the control of the Grand Army today, the council of administration having decided to no longer hold itself responsible for the custodian's salary. This step is not to the liking of many of the veterans, as it cost the organization but one cent a head of its membership since the cottage was presented to the Grand Army by Mrs. Drexel three years ago. In that period the cottage has been visited by fifty thousand people.

people.

#### LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Watson-Clarke George Watson, of the firm of Watson & Granger, was married last even-ing at the Metropolitan Methodist church to Miss Clarke. The wedding was a very pretty one, the bride being attired in a handsome white dress.

A Liberal Cut. The Northern Pacific Railroad, operat ing the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship line, announces a one-fare Victoria from all the cities for the Queen's Birthday celebration. That is, tickets for the round trip will cost the ordinary fare one

To Welcome Bishop Perrin. The Episcopal clergymen of the city will meet some day next week to arrange for a suitable reception for his lordship Bishop Perrin. The latter will be here on May 17 or 18, so there will be ample time to prepare. A delegation of clergymen will probably go to Vancouver to meet the bishop, and there will be public receptions here on their arrival

Visitors From the Capital. British Columbia is threatened with an invasion from Ottawa. To-morrow evening the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Coste, engineer of the same department start from the capital with the intention of making a tour of inspection extending to the coast. Next week the Hon. J. G. Haggart, Minister of Railways, and Dr. Montague, M.P. for Haldi-mand, and others will leave Ottawa for a trip to the province.

Made a Good Passage. The steamship Victoria, Capt. Panton, arrived in last evening, twelve days Yokohama, after a remarkably passage. She came in with a quick passage. She came in with a clean bill of health, on which score the officers are careful at present. Capt. Panton ordered daily fumigation of the Chinese quarters. The ship brought 1,-800 tons of freight, of which 250 tons was for here and San Francisco. She brought 422 Chinese, 33 Japanese and 16 cabin passengers. Of the latter Mr. Barff, Mr. Flothow and Capt. Cox left the ship here. There were 62 Chifor this port and all the Japs landed here.

Wrecking the Michigan.

Capt. Graves returned from the Cape yesterday on the wrecker Mascotte. He brought with him a big load of wreckage from the steamer Michigan, including carge and rigging. All the cargo with the exception of a few tons of pig iron and most of the steamer's paraphernalia has been removed from the wreck and is now in Victoria. The Mascotte will go down again early next week to remove the machinery and pig iron and complete the work of stripping the slip. Before the end of the week there will be very little left of the steamer Michi-

The Rate Established. The World's Fair rate of the C.P.R. from Victoria to Chicago and return will be \$98.50. Allan Camero,n agent of the road, was so advised from headquarters this morning. With these tickets, which will be on sale after Monday, May 1st, goes permission to derstood also aside from any connection with the above that the company will put on a line of steamers from Port Arthur to Chicago, so the trip down can be made either by boat or train. The C.P.R., in its World's Fair rate. meets the American roads. They established the rate and the C.P.R. fol-

lowed them in fixing it. Fruit Crop Prospects.

Mr. E. Hutcherson, one of the provincial commissioners for the World's Fair, was in town yesterday, and a short chat was had with him prior to his leaving for Vancouver. Mr. Hutcherson expressed surprise when asked if his duties as commissioner were finished. "No," he replied, "they are not, and will not be concluded until late into the year. We are now trying to make arrangements to take all kinds of fresh fruit to the fair in cold storage cars throughout the summer and autumn, and feel sanguine that the dis-play in these lines made by British With regard to his Position as inspector of fruit pests, Mr. Hutcherson was

next interrogated and asked his opinion concerning the alleged damage to fruit trees by the more than ordinary severe frost last winter. Mr. Hutcherson said, frost last winter. Mr. Hutcherson said, as far as he could ascertain, the amount of damage was very small indeed, a few peach trees only sustaining serious in-From present indications, there be big crops of plums and prunes this year, and apples should be a good average crop. The buds are not stunted, as many think, but in a very healthy condition, though slightly backward. On the whole the outlook in most lines s very encouraging for heavy yields .-

#### CUTCH-JOAN COLLISION.

The E. & N. Company Win Their Suit Against the Union S. S. Co.

company's steamer Joan in consequence of colliding with the Cutch in Nanaimo harbor on Nov. 19th last. The court held that the evidence of the wnarfinger was conclusive to show that the Joan was the first to leave the wharf and that she did what was perfectly right in keeping on her course and not giving way to the Clutch. It showed a translation of the course and not give the course the cour knowledge of good seamanship on the part of the captain of the Joan that he did not reverse the engines, as if this had been done a collision inevitably have ocurred and the Cutch would have held her liable for damages on the ground that the Joan had the right of way and should not have reversed. The court then awarded the Joan damages, but the amount was not as it will have to be ascertained

by the proper party. The chief justice expressed the hope that the law permitting rival vessels to leave the wharf at the same moment should be altered. A delay of five minutes on the part of either vessel in the present case would have saved expense and litigation.

#### FIRED TWO SHOTS.

An Enterprising Burglar Comes Near Dying With His Boots On.

Last night, as the fire bell was ringing, people living near the corner of Cook and Fort streets were awakened by the furious barking of two dogs on Cantain Siewerd's premises. The person, who lives next door thought it strange, as the dogs are usually quiet at night. He soon heard something crashing in the dry bushes in his back garden; some minutes elapsed, during which the intruder made good time, for he had thrown back the lock on the window, raised the window gently and let the blind

run up. Mr. Hadthagen, the occupant, jumped out of bed, seized his revolver and fired at the man as he retraced his steps, but the pistol being of small calibre, could have hurt him only at close quarters. The burgiar seemed to be aware of the fact. for he stopped after putting a few paces between them, and placed his arm across his face as a shield. Mr. Hadthagen fired his pistol again and called for help, at which the burgiar walked leisurely away. The shooting attracted Captain Siewerd's family and others who proceeded to enquire what was wrong, and when Mr. Hadthagen told them what it was they were badly frightened. A young man who lives with Captain Siewerd says he thought he heard someone mumbing to the dogs, but did not feel alarmed until he heard the shooting, when he got his shotgun and put a couple of cartridges in it, before venturing outside. The residents in this locality think they should have some police protection, as well as the residents near the business centre.

#### CAPT. COX BACK FROM JAPAN

Bright Budget of News From the Victoria Sealing Fleet There.

MAN DROWNED OFF THE UMBRINA.

He Was a Hunter Named Donald Mc-Dougal- The Japanese Government Will Leave the Sealers Alone-The Geneva Has 250 Skins.

Among the passengers on the steamship Victoria which arrived in port last evening from Yokohama was Captain J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., who has been absent a couple of days over two months on business connected with the firm's sealing schooners. The popular captain looked the picture of health as he leaned over the rail of the steamer last evening and talked to a large number of friends gathered on the wharf to meet him, while the quarantine officer was making his inspection. "Yes," said he, "I bring a good budget of news of the sealing fleet in Japan waters. The worst piece of all is the loss of Donald McDougal, a hunter on the Umbrina. He was washed over-board on February 10th while the schooner was on her way across, and was never seen again. The fleet all had rough weather going across and the Arietas, which made the best time, was 40 days on the way. The Carlotta G. Cox, Viva and May Belle came in first, in the order named, on March 16, and the Penelope and Agnes McDonald arrived two days later. The Vera followed a day later and on the 21st the Anaconda of Port Townsend and the City of San Diego came in. On the 22nd the Enterprise arrived and the Carlotta G. Cox sailed. A day later the City of San Diego sailed. The Arietas arrived on March 24 and the Penelope sailed. On the 25th the W. P. Hall arrived and the Viva sailed, and two days later the Vera and Enterprise The McDonald left on the The Mermaid and Sadie Turpel 28th. The Mermaid and Sadie Turpel came in on the 31st, and the Maud S. on April 5. The Umbrina arrived on April 13th, and a day later the Mary Ellen and C. G. White arrived. The Sadie Turpel sailed on April 13th and the Maud S. on April 14th. The Umbrina and Mary Ellen were still in Yokahama when the Victoria left. There was mail there for the Libbie, but I understand she is not going there. The 28th. understand she is not going there. The Hall and several other vessels had boats smushed and the Agnes McDonald carried away some of her head gear. The Maud S. caught it too off the California coast. We in the Victoria had the purchaser to return home via any of the direct American lines. It is understood also aside from any connection derstood also aside from any connection on April 1 by the ship Elmbank, going from Kobe to Hakodate. She had 250 skins, the result of about two days'

sealing. The schooners will not be interfered with by the Japanese government as long as they keep off the rookeries and outside of the usual limit. The Japanese government will, with a patrol, protect the reserves which in the past have been raided by the Japs themselves principally. The subject was brought up in parliament and there was a general discussion of the question with the result I have just stated. Our interests will be carefully watched by the ntatives of our government My stay in Yokohama was uneventful. The city seemed rather quiet. I was at Tokio and also at one of mountain resorts. It is a beautiful at Tokio. I spent a Sunday in the park
The trees, principally wild cherry, were all in blossom, the sun was out bright and those little people paradout bright and those mule people ing about in their fantastic costumes about in their fantastic. We had a splendid trip home. On April 16 play in these lines made by British saw a large sealing schooner in 37:45 Columbia will be equal, if not superior, to any at the great fair" the coast we saw a three-master that the coast we saw a steering south. On April 27th we saw a sealer off the coast. We did not go a sealer off the speak her. She was sealing with plenty of seals all around

Letters were received by the R. P. Rithet Company, Ltd., from the captains of their schooners, the Maude S and Umbrina. Both reported having bad weather in crossing the Pacific. The Umbrina arrived at Yokohama on April 12th after a long and stormy passage. On February 12th Daniel Mc Dougall, a seaman, was lost overboard during a terrific gale. One boat was lost and another smashed to splinters on the same day. The Umbrina left for the sealing grounds on April 14th. She will call at Hadadi towards the end of

The Maude S arrived at Yokohama on April 5th, having experienced similar weather to that which the Umbrina Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, L. J. A., gave judgment at 2 o'clock in the case of the E. & N. Railway Co. vs. the Cutch for damages sustained by the damaged. She was beached at Yoko-hama for repairs. The captain reports very stormy weather on the Japanese

of the maritime provinces,

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPIOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tuniors. At dru gists or by mail, or 50 can s. D. S. same son. I himselphia. or 50 cen s. D. S. same Son, Thiswelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale AKCH E.

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

thorough test.
We are willing to stake our reputa tion on these assertions, and earnestly desire that it may receive a thorough test this coming season.

Yours very truly. W. H. MARCON. Sec. Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

#### ISLANDER MUST NOT COAST

Americans Try to Stop the Steamer From Running to Alaska.

A LETTER FROM COLLECTOR HATCH.

An Order to Prevent the Steamer Islander From Coasting in Alaska-It Means That She Cannot Go Into the Alaska Excursion Business This Season.

The United States authorities are endeavoring to prevent the C. P. N. Co. from putting the steamer Islander on the Alaska route this summer. She was on the route for several seasons and lest year did a good charge of the and last year did a good share of the business, her passenger accommodation being taxed to its full extent every trip. The passengers on each trip were charmed with the Islander and her obliging captain, and consequently her fame as an excursion steamer was soon known an excursion steamer was soon known all over the continent, or wherever those who had had the pleasure of travelling on her went. The American lines saw that the C. P. N. Co. was becoming a powerful rival for the Alaska excursion business, and their government is now trying to prevent the company running an avoursion host. an excursion boat. Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., received the following let-

ter a few days ago:
Office of the Collector of Customs, Sitka, Alaska, April 3, 1893.

Capt. John Irving,
Steamer Islander, Victoria.
Dear Sir: As I have seen a statement in the papers that you contemplate running the steamer Islander to Alaska again this season, I take this means of informing you that hereafter foreign vessels will not be permitted to coast in this district, instructions to that effect having been received at this office from the honorable the secretary of the treas-You will please govern yourself accordingly.

dingly.
Very respectfully yours,
E. T. HATCH, (Signed) This letter was forwarded to Ottawa, through Mr. Milne, collector of customs, and the minister of trade and commerce has communicated with the Washington authorities relative to the matter

OFF FOR ALASKA.

Departure of the Canadian Contingent of

the Boundary Commissioners The Alaska boundary survey party left Victoria this morning at half-past 10 on their way to the far north. The departure of the steamer Quadra was witnessed by hundreds of interested spectators, and there were many handshakings and wishes for bon voyage on the customs house dock before the good ship got under way. The Quadra proceeds at once to Departure Bay to coal, and while at Nanaimo Prof. Ogilvie will join the ship. The officers of H. M. S. Garnet bade farewell to Commisione The officers of H. M. S. King this morning, and wished the members of the party a very pleasant and successful trip.

Mr. J. A. Blake, late of the Northwest

mounted police, acts as first steward of the party while on board, afterwards going inland with the headquarters staff. Mr. Blake has a competent corps of eight cooks under his command, and these cooks will go with the different Plenty of live stock, fat beeves and sheep, accompany the expedition, and have been carefully provided for on board the Quadra. The carpenters have been busy on the vessel right

along, and seventeen of them have been steadily employed. The ship is stocked steadily employed. The ship is stocked in abundance with everything in the way of provisions, delicacies of the season, etc, and the members of the expedition will fare as sumptuously as if dwelling in a first-class hotel. All the boats, canoes, implements and instruments necessary for the prosecution of the survey, when stowed aboard the Ouadra made with the provisions cat. Quadra, made, with the provisions, cat-tle and other necessaries, a very fair cargo. In the outfit is a steam launch to be used by the surveyors in their labors, and for making landings more expeditiously than by the ordinary ship's

praise of Capt. Walbran for the manner in which he carried out the orders f the Dominion government and looked after the comfort of his passengers in every particular, and the greatest credit due him for his forethought and kind-

The survey party is a fine-looking ody of men, and the several members look in every way fit to undergo the hardships that will undoubtedly fall to their share in the pathless wilderness of northern British Columbia and southern Alaska. There were hundreds of applications made here for positions on the staff, from theodolite artists down cook's mate and dish washers. these had, of course, to be refused, as the ranks were complete long before Victoria was reached, most of the men having been engaged in the east. The majority of the party are Englishmen, and all have had experience in the work to which they will turn their attention for the rest of the summer. The voyage north will occupy 29 days; that is, from Victoria to the farthest point north. The various parties will be landed at the designated places and proceed inland to their duties. A glance at the map will partly reveal the magnitude of the work to be done by the party. They expect to have plenty to talk about when they return to Vic-

toria next autumn. "American Boy" Ore. Very little is known here of Capt. Mc-Dougall. He is said to have a wife living here. He was a native of one how a wife on April 7th, with the following results:

No. Sacks. Oz. Silver and \$ Gold per ton.

55.....1270.5 \$79 61

Average values indicated per ton, over 140 ounces silver and \$8.85 gold. Market value at present quotations, 26 sacks first class over \$180 per ton; 29 sacks second class over \$84 per ton; market value of entire product being over \$115 as sacked.

(Signed) R. A. NEVIN.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, Government Engineer, has been notified that the Nanaimo-Comox telegraph line is now open for business. Offices have been opened and operators appointed at Nanaimo, Wellington and Union, the former being the transfer office. There is telegraph communication between Union, Courte-

Ready for Business.

nav and Comox. Graham Island Coal.

Mr. J. H. Pomerey, the coal expert, who went north to examine the coal who went north to examine the coal fields of Graham Island, returned last evening. The snow was four feet deep all over the island, so that very little work could be done. What ground was to the Niagara Central railway to enter the city was voted down in Hamilton. seen, however, was very favorable. Mr.

Pomerey expects that he will have to make another trip north during the summer. He leaves on Monday for Rodono Island to examine an iron crop

Opening of the Columbia River. Navigation is now open on the Columbia river, the steamer Illecillewaet making regular trips between Revelstoke and the head of Arrow Lakes. This opens up the direct routes to Kaslo, Nelson, and all Kootenay points, and will be gladly hailed by the large number of people bound for that El Dorado, as the trip can be made much cheaper and quicker via Revelstoke than via Spokane Falls. The popular steamer Lytton is expected to take the Columbia river run about Monday, May 1st, which will give the Canadian Pacific railway considerably the best route into the Kootenay country. to the Kootenay country.

A LITTLE LAD KILLED.

Tommy McNeill Falls Under a Truck and

Expires in Twenty Minutes. Tommy McNeill, a little seven-year-old rison's drug store. The boy was sent down town by his mother to get some meat and groceries for the midday neal. He had made his purchases and had the different articles in his basket. Somewhere on Government street he climbed on the truck which was going towards James Bay. He rode almost to Fort street and started to get off the side between the two wheels. One witness who saw him says that he sat on the He had made his purchases and had the side of the truck and tried to reach the ground with his feet but slipped and fell. As the truck cleared him he jumped up and ran to the sidewalk, and it was thought by those who were watching that the wheel had not passed over his body. At the sidewalk he fell, nowever. He was taken into Merrison's drug store by Mr. A. E. McKay, who was close at hand. Although there were no bruises on the body it was discovered that the wheel had passed over the boy's It was simply marked. poor little fellow soon lost consciousness and was almost dead when Dr. James Helmcken, who was called, reached the store. Nothing could be done. The driver of the truck did not see the boy start to get off, and did not see the accident. He was called back to the scene and was very much affected by scene and was very much affected by the unconscious part which he had played in the tragedy.

It was some time before it was learned who the boy was. News was conveyed his parents and at a little after 1 clock they saw the body at Hayward's. Both were nearly distracted. The body was taken home this afternoon and on Monday Coroner Hasell will hold an inquest. There can be no verdict but that of accidental death.

EXCITING TIGER HUNT.

Three Full-Grown Animals Killed After a Prolonged Chase.

The Anam Avenir of a recent date publishes a description of an exciting tiger hunt near Hung-hoa, ending in the death of three tigers. The villagers of Di-nao had informed the resident that three tigers had established themselves in business near the village, The prisoner was released immediately, that three tigers had established themamong houses and scattered about a dense forest; and every day pigs, goats and other movables were feloniously appropriated by the tigers. It was no longer safe to work in the woods, to him is not strong. earn a living. Accordingly, a strong corral was built round where the tigers earn a living. had their headquarters, and for 24 hours tom-toms and fire crackers were kept going incessantly, so as suade the tigers not to come too near est to these preparations. Next day, at 7 a.m., the vice-resident and staff came to the place, with many others of the inhabitants. In less than an hour nimble Anamites built a flying bridge of bamboos through the tree tops into the middle of the inclosure so as to scare the tigers from their den and drive them towards the narrow exit. This work was most ingeniously executed at considerable risk, as may be imagined. From this suspension bridge the Anamites, climbing and skipping aloft like cats or monkeys, thrust long pointed bamboos into the dense jungle beneath; while at the same time all the devices of Oriental "music" were utilized to terrify the animals into flight. At last a splendid full-grown tiger sprang out and met a shower of bullets from every side, which soon finished him. The other two fought shy of the ambus cade; they appeared and disappeared like a flash among the brushwood, and tried desperately to escape by the back

and be killed. The three tigers measured about ten feet each from tip of snout to tip of tail. Trusts and Combinations Are unpopular, but there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For, remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

door, but at last they had to come out

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all

Where the Smallpox Came From. The young boy, Philip Feyer, that died in the pest house on Wednesday, was the eldest of the family, and a brother of the infant that died on the train last Friday morning. The parents are sorely bereaved, and the mother is ill as a result of the anxiety and sufferings since arriving in the country. There are two other children, a girl and a boy, and the family are still isolated from friends. It has been ascertained from Mr. and Mrs. Feyer that the disease was contracted in Europe. The family is from Perkfeldt, southern Russia, and in reaching the seaport to take steamer for Canada they travelled by railway through Germany. Southeast of Berlin a patient boarded the train, and was placed in the compartment occupied by the Feyer family, and was with them for some distance, being en route to a hospital in the German capi-The supposition is that the man was suffering from smallpox, and that the germ of the disease was then conmunicated to the children. -Winnipeg Tribune.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S CINTMENT" No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, ich, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., lea wing the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S CINTMENT. Ly man, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents,

A by-law to grant a bonus of \$125,000 to the Niagara Central railway to enter

Hearing of the Case Postponed Until Tuesday Morning.

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY ON BAIL

His Appearance While Before Magistrate Macrae-Large Crowd in the Court Room-He Showed No Excitement Belief That He Will Not Be Held.

Francis Bourchier, charged with defrauding J. G. Cameron of the Colonist Hotel out of \$50, was in the Police Court before Magistrate Macrae for hearing. Neither side was ready to proceed and the case went over until next Tuesday morning. A. L. Belyea appeared for the defendant, while W. J. Taylor was there to prosecute. There Taylor was there to prosecute. There was a crowd in the police court when the magistate came in. A moment la-ter the prisoner was brought in through Tommy McNeill, a little seven-year-ond lad, living with his parents on View street, near Phillips' stone yard, was run over by one of Heaney's trucks on Government street this morning at 11:45 o'clock and died 20 minutes later. The accident occurred in front of the Five accident occurred in front of the Five Sisters block and the lad died in Morsisters block and the lad died in perfectly unconscious of the crowd who gazed at him and watched his every move from the rear. He is the sam old Bourchier, except that he shows the hard times he has been in in the past few months. His face looks wan, he is thin, and two bags at the knees of his trousers have taken the places formerly graced by stylish creases.

When Clerk Dowler called the case Bourchier promptly rose. The magistrate read the complaint over to him and informed him that he was ready to proceed with the hearing. Mr. Taylor then stated that neither side was quite ready to proceed with the case, and asked that it be adjourned until Tuesday morning next. He added that he proposition was agreeable to Mr.

Belyea.
The latter said that he was satisfied to have the case go over, but asked that his client be admitted to bail. "The amount," he said, "in this case is small." The magistrate said he was not in a position to grant the request. He knew nothing of the facts of the case. "You do not take the position that

you have not the authority to admit the prisoner to bail, do you?" asked Mr. Belyea.
"No, no," replied Magistrate Macrae. "No, no, replied Magistrate Macrae.
"This is a practice which I have followed out and which I think is generally followed. I know nothing of the merits of the case."

Mr. Belyea asked for and was grant-ed a couple of hours to look up his authorities and argue the matter. Mr. Taylor declined to say anything had heard Mr. Belyea.

Miss Genn was at the police station bright and early this morning with a nice, hot breakfast for Francis. She caked for permission to go in, but it Taylor declined to say anything until he asked for permission to go in, but it was declined her. She, too, has changed much in the time she has been away from the city. She looks older and one

would hardly recognize her.

The matter of bail was argued out at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Belyea and Mr. Taylor appeared before the magistrate. The latter agreed to admit the defendant to bail, which he fixed at \$250. Mr. Taylor consented and the amount was and came up town with his attorney. There seems to be a pretty general impression that the defendant will not be committed for trial, as the case againg

#### NEW YORK STATE MIRACLE

A Young Lady's Grateful Anknowledgement of a Timely Rescue.

Miss Lillian Sparks Restored to Health and Strength After Medical Aid Had Failed --Her Condition That of Thousands of Other Ladies Who May Take Hope From Her Story.

(From the Hornellsville, N.Y., Times.) Painted Post is the name of a pretty little village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, two miles from Corning, N.Y. The name seems an odd one until one learns the circumstances from which it was derived. When the first settlers came here from Pennsylvania, all this beautiful valley was heavily wooded, and abounded in many kinds of game, and was a favor-ite hunting ground for the Indians, who then claimed exclusive right to the territory. An object which attracted the attention of the first settlers and excited their curiosity, was a painted post which stood prominently in a small clearing skirted by great spreading trees. It was stained red, as some supposed with blood, and evidently commemorat-ed some notable event in Indian life. And so from this incident the place nat-urally took its name. The city of Baton Rouge (which means "painted post," La., also took its name from a similar ircumstance.
But the main purpose for which your

correspondent came here was to learn

the particulars of a notable, indeed miraculous, cure of a young lady and her rescue from death by the efficacious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your correspondent only knew that the name of the young lady was Lillian Sparks, daughter James W. Sparks. On inquiring at the postoffice for her father's residence we learned that he lived on the road to Hornby, five miles from Painted Post village. "And," said a young man who overheard the conversation with the postmaster, "it is his daughter who was sick that the doctors gave her up and she was cured by Pink Pills." And e young man volunteered to guide me to Mr. Sparks' home. The courteous young man was Mr. Willie Covert, a resident of the place, organist in the Methodist church, and formerly organist for the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester, So getting a horse we started in the storm, with the mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile drive over the snow-drifted roads of Hornby Hills. When we reached our destination we found a very comfortably housed family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, one son and five daughters. Miss Lillian, 22 years old, is the one whose reported wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, your correspondent had gone out there expressly to verify by actual knowledge. This is the story told by Miss Sparks to your mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile the story told by Miss Sparks to your correspondent in presence of her grateful and approving father and mother, and is given in her own language: "Yes, sir, it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill for four years, doctoring nearly all the time without any benefit. I had six different doctors: Dr. Heddon, Dr. Purdy and Dr. Hoar of Corning, Dr. Butler of Hornby, Dr. Remmington of Painted Post, and Dr. Bell of Monterey.

They said my blood had all turned to water. I was as pale as a corpse, weak and

I could hardly walk I was so dizzy, and there was a ringing noise in my head. My hands and feet were cold all the time. My limbs were swollen, my feet so much could not wear my shoes. My app was very poor. I had lost all hol ever getting well, but still I kept toring or taking patent medicines, grew worse all the time. Last Sel ber I read in the Elmira Gazette wonderful cure through the use Williams' Pink Pills for Pale and I thought I would try them.
so, giving up all other medicin
following the directions closely
the time I had taken the first was feeling better than I had a long time, and I continued until now as you can see, and father and mother know, and know, I am perfectly well. I don' the same person, and I can now myself with other young people I can't say too much for Dr W Pink Pills, for I am sure the my life. I have recommended others who are using them with a benefit, and I earnestly recomthem to any who may be sick, for sure there is no medicine like them. am entirely willing that you make any proper use of this of my sickness and cure by Dr. W. liams' Pink Pills." In further convers tion Miss Sparks said she fell av during her sickness so much that only weighed 80 pounds, while row weighs 107.

"I suppose," said her father. was overwork that made her sick. see we have 400 acres of land, kee cows, and there is a great deal to done, and Lilian was always a worker and very ambitious until overdid it and was taken down." The facts narrated in the above statement were corroborated by a number neighbors, who all express their ast ishment at the great improvement Williams' Pink Pills have worked Miss Sparks.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a per-

fect blood builder and nerve rest curing such diseases as rheumatis neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, the after effects of la grippe therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipe las, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale, sallow complexions and are specific for the troubles peculiar the female system, and in the case men they effect a radical curve in cases arising from mental work or excesses of any nature These pills are manufactured by or. Williams' Medicine Company,

Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, and are sold only in boxes bearing firm's trade mark (printed in red and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Williams' Pink Pills are never sold bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, an any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public also cautioned against all other so-calle blood builders and nerve tonics, no mai ter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope t reap a pecuniary advantage from wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pales for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address, Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position, BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

THREW AWAY HIS GRUIGHES AFTER YEARS OF TERRIBLE



STATEMENT OF MR. WM. MCNEE. For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled

to twice its natural size.

ELEVEN RUNNING SORES developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B.B.B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as anyone, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. a trial, it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly, Wm. McNee, St. Ives P.O., Ont. Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont., certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNee and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in

lailors of All Na Proces

NOYELTY ON NE

Headed by Band Make a Gra ritain Had the Larg the Foreign Countr

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New York, April 2 ade ashore assembled shortly after 10° this crowds of sightseers. whole procession was seded by the mounter towards 5th avenue street. Each nation its own band. The en in the proce the largest number of being the British compered about 1000 numbered about 1000 ines, and they were looking body in the w along the route the s with enthusiastic cro immediately after

and windows were ated with flags and er was supberb. thusiasm prevailed. lice, by the American Hall Park was black the head of the colu reviewing stand on of the Park was co it was decided to cha by swinging the propark in front of view it from in cordon of police kept the surging co steps of the city roy and nearly With him were Massachusetts and st when the first turned into City Gilroy, Governor members of the revat the foot of the Roswell P. Flower the line passed. mounted from the after shaking hands passed up the steps of went to the govern governor accompanied A. followed. Then and senior officers ships. They alighted presented to the mayo line at the foot of the a long line of dark h and fronting the parace There was a short came the red-coated band, marching by w marines, under comma Spicer. Their band tu and played opposite the until the American passed. The Yankee course, drew the first l front of the city hall. in solid lines and After they passed t val and the wave of as the first foreigners. o'-warsmen appeared. turned out to the right to play for their brigad ejackets came first a of them passed the r The British marines we Farrington and were Following them came t the applause which grafully as hearty as that those who preceded the contingent was not easi they carried only a smaname of their ship, Nu stead of their national The marching of jackets, with the throv forward and bringing force, attracted much

kerchiefs at them. troops of Brazil caused by their manoeuvres city hall. The band tions to play for the and then, when the they stopped playing after their fellow-cour The foreign bands ican national airs v to the ears of the r when they struck up own country they w the city hall commen pearance of the blue tion as they passed generally conceded tha jackets made the any nation and that th made the finest show marines. Gov. Flower Gilroy during the rev side was a long line of and officers from forei and officers from forei American navy. The naval reserves and the rine militia made a cr The British officers ren pearance of the Ame Guard as, the Twenty-enth regiment went by, ficers said his party. ficers said his party ed with the show the made. At 1:50 the ed and the admirals as iting fleets entered ca driven to the Hotel they were the guests

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good-looking men,

The Alaska Bour Ottawa, April 28.— the geological survey een appointed to acco ka boundary commissi quire into the geology through which the comerate. He leaves about next month.

The Cuban Fili Key West, Fla., April the proposed Cuban fill tion to sail from Key V still keeps the federal and watchful. None on the part of the auth relaxed. It is given of Cubarat the cubarat of the cubarat the cubarat of the such cubarat the cubarat cubara ubans that the cutter in no position to inter-tion when it leaves. Ger arrived here a few days

Secretary Osborne Topeka, Kas., April bribery made by S Osborne against two of missioners is likely to tional developments. Union Pacific railway securing affidavits in

### COLUMBIAN PARADE

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Sailors of All Nations Move in Procession.

A NOVELTY ON NEW YORK STREETS full investigation.

Headed by Bands the Mariners Make a Grand Sight.

Britain Had the Largest Contingent of the Foreign Countries-A Scene of Animation Such as Is Seldom Witnessed The British Mariners Are Admitted to Have Made the Best Show,

New York, April 28.—The naval parade ashore assembled at 40th street shortly after 10 this morning amid s of sightseers. At 10:47 the procession was formed, and pre-by the mounted police, marched towards 5th avenue by way of 42nd street. Each nation was preceded by its own band. The whole number of men in the procession was about 6000, largest number of foreigners in line ag the British contingent, which mbered about 1000, including mar-s, and they were by far the finest king body in the whole parade. All oking body in the whole parade. All ong the route the streets were lined the enthusiastic crowds. House-tops d windows were crowded and decord with flags and bunting. The weathwas supperb, and the utmost en-siasm prevailed. The procession was immediately after the mounted po-by the American bluejackets. City Park was black with people when pead of the column arrived. The head of the column arrived. The iewing stand on the Broadway side the Park was completely filled, and was decided to change the programme swinging the procession across the k in front of the city hall, and re-w it from in front of the hall. A of police cleared the space and cord of ponce cleared the space and copy the surging crowds back. On the steps of the city hall were Mayor G.1-roy and nearly all the city officials. With him were Governor Russell of Massachusetts and staff. It was 12:26 en the first line of mounted police med into City Hall Park. Mayor ilroy, Governor Russell and other rs of the reviewing party stood foot of the steps as Governor Roswell P. Flower and General Porter the line passed. Governor Flower and

A, followed. Then came the admirals and senior officers from the foreign ships. They alighted and after being presented to the mayor stood along the ne at the foot of the steps, presenting long line of dark blue and gold lace a long line of dark blue and gold lace and fronting the paraders.

There was a short halt, and then came the red-coated British marine band, marching by with Uncle Sam's marines, under command of Captain Spicer. Their band turned out of 'ine, and played opposite the reviewing party until the American naval contingent

mounted from the first carriage and after shaking hands with the mayor

after shaking hands with the mayor passed up the steps of the city hall and went to the governor's room. The

vernor accompanied by his staff, troop

After they passed there was an interval and the wave of applause broke out as the first foreigners, the British meno'-warsmen appeared. The English band turned out to the right and remained to play for their brigade to pass. The bluejackets came first and line after line them passed the reviewing stand.

British marines were led by Major Farrington and were loudly applituded. Following them came the Russians, and applause which greeted them was fully as hearty as that which greeted those who preceded them. Argentine's contingent was not easily picked out as they carried only a small flag with the name of their ship, Nuevo de Julio, instead of their national banner.

The marching of the German blue-ackets, with the throwing of each foot forward and bringing it down with force, attracted much attention. trim easy swing of the Frenchmen, who ne a few minutes later, was a decided contrast to that of the Germans. The Frenchmen were apparently all good-looking men, and the ladies in the windows of the city hall and on the balcony waved their hand-kerchiefs at them. The dark-skinned ops of Brazil caused some amusement their manoeuvres in front of the hall. The band halted in two secions to play for the men to march by, and then, when the sailors had passed stopped playing abruptly and ran their fellow-countrymen.

The foreign bands played the Ameran national airs with variations new the ears of the reviewing party, but en they struck up the tunes of their country they were right at home.
e admirals and foreign officers at city hall commented upon the aprance of the blue jackets of each naon as they passed. It was pretty enerally conceded that the British blue-ackets made the best appearance of my nation and that the British marines ade the finest show of any of the arines. Gov. Flower stood near Mayor Gilroy during the review. On either side was a long line of visiting admirals and officers from foreign ships and the American navy. The Massachusetts American navy. naval reserves and the New York ma-rine militia made a creditable showing. The British officers remarked on the ap-The British officers remarked on the appearance of the American National Guard as the Twenty-second and Seventh regiment went by. One of the officers said his party were much pleased with the show the Yankee troops made. At 1:50 the last column passed and the admirals and officers of visiting floors outcoder. iting fleets entered carriages and were driven to the Hotel Waldorf, where ley were the guests of the city at

The Alaska Boundry Survey. Ottawa, April 28.-J. McEvery, of geological survey department, has appointed to accompany the Alas-boundary commission. He will enuire into the geology of the district frough which the commission will operate. He leaves about the middle of

The Cuban Filibusters. West, Fla., April 28.—Rumors of roposed Cuban filibustering expedito sail from Key West or vicinity, keeps the federal officers anxious watchful. None of the ligilance he part of the authorities has been ed. It is given out here by the as that the cutter McLean will be o position to intercept the expedi-when it leaves. General Carlos Rul-

coff, a prominent Cuban revolutionist, arrived here a few days ago. Secretary Osborne's Charges.

Topeka, Kas., April 28.—The charge bribery made by Secretary of State borne against two of the railway comners is likely to result in sensa-developments. Officers of the nion Pacific railway are now engaged securing affidavits in Colorado show-

ling the amount invested in gold mines by W. W. Mitchell, one of the commissioners, as well as other affidavits showing that he had practically no money prior to the time he is said to have received a bribe of \$15,000. The fight has opened between the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City terminal religation on the suit growing out minal railway, on the suit growing out of the alleged purchase decision. Mr. Mitchell declares himself ready for a

Sir Robert Pinsent Dead. Halifax, N.S., April 28.—Sir Robert Pinsent, D.C.L.L., senior assistant justice of the supreme court of Newfoundland, dled this morning in London, Eng., of heart failure.

Poisoned With Paris Green. Hamilton, Ont., April 28.—Kelly, the victim of the poisoning case, it is now feared may not recover. There is no doubt that the girl Letty Kelly put the Paris green into the dinner pail, she having confessed when she was accused of it.

Russia in Central Asia.

Simla, April 28.—It is reported on good authority that Russia seeks to have the frontier of north Persia rectified in such a manner as to secure to her a cession of territory in the vicinity of Kushan and Kelat-Kadiri. A faction in Teheran favors the cession. British influence is opposed to it because Russia would be brought by it nearer Meshed. The Shah is believed to be adverse to the cession but it is feared that he will yield to Russian influence. Russia in Central Asia.

The Behring Sea Question. London, April 28.—The Times, discussing the Behring Sea arbitration, says it believes the British advocates will not reply to Carter's discussion of the interesting problems of philosophy and natural history as affecting seals, which properly belongs to the question of regula-tions. It says on the question of rights Sir Charles Russell will only examine in such a way as to avoid even the ap-pearance of discourtesy to the United States the grounds upon which the American advocates claim to travel so far afield for the purpose of establishing a condition which cannot be maintained upon any hitherto recognized principle of International law.

Vagaries of Lightning. San Francisco, April 28.—News has just been received here of the miraculous escape of a whole family from destruction by lightning on a ranch near San Miguel, San Mateo county. Just as the family of H. Amble, consisting of his wife, brother, sister and four

children, the youngest only six weeks old, were at breakfast, there came a crash and the house was almost instantly transformed into kindling wood, all being stunned. Hamble's shoes were torn from his feet and his trousers ripped up to the knees, all the crockery was broken, the clock ruined and the furniture smashed. One trunk had a hole about four inches square torn in it and the clothing inside was turned black. The only theory advanced as to why no one was killed is that the lightning struck the stove pipe and the roof, and was thence conveyed to the floor, and then to the earth. It made a hole in the ground four feet deep.

Great Irrigation Scheme. Spokane, Wash., April 28.—Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, is at present laying before the farmers of Adams county one of the most gigantic schemes ever inaugurated in eastern Washington. He proposes to dig ditches from Post Falls to Pasco for the purpose of irripassed. The Yankee bluejackets, of course, drew the first hearty applause in front of the city hall. They marched gating all the land between Spokane and The Spokane river will be below Post distance The main ditch will be 20 feet Falls. Falls. The main ditch will be 20 feet deep and 60 feet wide, and will be 80 miles long. Then two branches will be 15 feet deep and 30 feet wide, one prong running to Pasco and the other turning south to put that section in use. Mr. Blalock's proposition is that farmers pay him \$2 per acre for 15 years or deed him half their land. Mr. Blalock has also a seconts out and a full ready a number of agents out and a full crew of surveyors. Should the scheme be carried out Eastern Washington will be one of the richest countries west of the Missouri river.

Bismarck and the Jews. Berlin, April 28.—Herr Harden, a journalist of this city, has had an interview at Friedrichsruhe with Prince Bismarck on the anti-semitism which s at present playing an important part in the political affairs of the interior. Prince Bismarck expressed himself free-pation, which I subsequently favored in pation, which I subsequently lavolet in 1869, because the late Baron Bleichroeder appreciated my national projects. The re-appearance of anti-Semitism after an epoch of speculation is natural, because the deceived people confound capitalism with Judaism. In 1880 the anti-capitalist movement could have been moderated only by the safety-valve of anti-Jewism. The Ahlwardt era would result in politics with no important or lasting consequences." Prince Bismarck added that the adoption of legal means against the Jews would be useless, and expressed the opinion that the cross-breeding of the Hebrew and Gentile races would gradually bring about a settlement of the vexatious question. The tone of the interview was moderate throughout.

Chinese Exclusionists. Oregon City, April 28.—Theron Mack and James Burns, two lads under arrest for the murder of a Chinaman, Chin Li, at Mulino, James Burns, two lads under arrest for the murder of a Chinaman, Chin Li, at Mulino, about three weeks ago, this morning confessed to the crime in prison to Chief of Police Purdom and District Attorney Barrett. The story of the crime runs as follows:—The boys had discussed the worthlessness of the Chinese, and had concluded to terrify them so that they would leave the country. They went to a Chinaman's cabin in the night for the purpose of robbery, also designing to cut off the queues of the Chinese and frighten them so that they would run away. They battered the cabin door down with a rail and found but one Chinaman, who had just risen from bed. Burns covered him with a revolver. Chin Li then held up some garment in front of him and turned as if to reach a weapon on the table. Thereupon Mack shot him with a rifle. Burns also discharged the revolver he held. Chin Li then managed to rush past his assailants and get outside the door when Burns again shot with his revolver. The shot took effect in the Chinaman's neck, for he at once sank down lifeless. The boys were completely frightened at the tragic ending of their "terrifying" expedition, and at once ran away. They said they did not get a cent of money, nor did they take anything else from the deal man's cabin. Many of the details the boys say they are uncertain about; they were so surprised and confused by the unexpectman's cabin. Many of the details the boys say they are uncertain about; they were so surprised and confused by the unexpected turn of affairs. The boys are both eighteen years of age, and have parents who are respectable people, residing some four miles from the scene of the murder. The boys were engaged in cutting wood and lived in a cabin about a quarter of a mile from the Chinaman's cabin at the time the crime was committed. crime was committed.

Cheaper Postage Impracticable. Cheaper Postage Impracticable.

London, April 28.—Gerald W. E. Loder, Conservative member for Brighton, made a motion in the House of Commons to-day for ocean penny postage. He spoke at length in favor of reducing to one penny, the postal tariff for letters passing from one British colony to another and between any British colony and the Mother Country. Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, postmaster-general; Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, expressed their approval of the principle of the motion, but maintained that financial considerations made the change impossible at present. The motion was withdrawn.

Terrible Effects of the Latest One on Life and Property.

GREAT COLUMBIAN BALL IN NEW YORK

Americans Give Foreigners An Idea of What They Can Do in the Way of Entertainment-Opinions of the English Press on the Naval Parade.

Guthrie, O:T., April 27.-The list of fatalities by the cyclone yesterday grows larger each hour. In the devast ated district, near Norman City, four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning, and half a score of people are still missing. A hundred and fifty people were injured, six or eight of whom will die. Near Purcell, 11 people, all members of the Catholic congregation, are dead. At the town of Caze, the storm swept At the town of Caze, the storm swept away nearly every building and eight people are killed. At Langston, ten are dead; at Cimaroon City four are dead, two dying and 12 injured. East of here two families, neighbors, perished, and in the extreme part of Payne county it is believed that nearly a score were killed. The list of dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured five times that meany injured five times that many.

San Francisco, April 27.—The coast defense vessel Monterey has been rendered useless for the presnt. She is at anchor just below Vallejo Junction, and unless the crew can free her propellors it is more than likely she will be towed back to Mare Island. The Monterey left Mare Island for this city on Wednesday morning last. As she rounded the island and passed into the Straits ed the island and passed into the Straits of Carquinez, she was headed for the Contra Costa shore. At this season of the year fishermen are plying their vocations in the straits and their nets are floating about in every direction. The Monterey could not escape them, and her propellers were completely tied up by one of the nets. As soon as possiby one of the nets. As soon as possible the vessel was anchored, and her crew set to work to free the propeller; but at last accounts they had not succeeded. The Monterey is going on her trial trip, and has on board all the members of the inspection board who made the calculation of the previous trip.

New Weapons of Naval Warfare.

THE COLUMBIAN BALL.

A Typically American Gathering With Many Theatrical Adjuncts.

New York, April 27.—The Columbian ball to-night at the Madison Square Garden was, in respect to magnificance of decoration and arrangement, and of the decoration and arrangement, and of the large number of world-famous guests present, the most splendid ever given in the new world. Besides the president and his advisers, the chief legislative body of the United States, and a Spanish grandee, who is the namesake and lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, there were the diplomatic correction advised and supporting official contents. corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every naval power in the world, governors of states and famous army officers. It was, in fact, a gathering of officers. It was, in fact, a gathering of celebrities so varied and so gloriously arrayed that the oldest and most travelled guests ackowledged that they had seldom, if ever before, seen the like. The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, surpassing in their than the seldom of the surpassing in their constitutions. The deceased was one of the best known and highly respected residents in Winnipeg. He was over 60 years of age. magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium. Across the rear of the amphitheatre in huge letters of light were the words, "A New World's Welcome," and a magnificent model of the capitol at Washington, created out of white flowers and illuminated with electric lights, rested upon the stage of the assembly room. The boxes on either end of the room. garden and along the arena were decor-ated with flowers and flags. The large

box in the centre was occupied by Mayor Gilroy and suite. President Cleveland's box was on the right of the mayor's. The boxes occupied by the Duke of Veragua and his party were on the left of the mayor's. The other boxes on the first tier and about the mayor's box were occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps and by Gov. Flower and staff. The doors of the garden were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and almost immediately afterwards the guests began to arrive. The President, having other engagements during the evening, did not arrive with his party until some time after the ball had been announced to begin at 9 o'clock. Mayor Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy officially received the guests of the evening. Chairman Var-non named cach guest on entering and introduced him to the mayor. No precedence was observed, everything being made to indicate that the ball was a republican citizens' affair. The programme of dances was a very simple one. There were no distinctive figure dances during the evening. Of the invited the Supreme Court justices, the one Supreme Court justices, the United States senators, the governor of Illinois and Director General Davis of the World's Fair did not attend. A buffet supper for the invited guests was served in the concert hall. The buffet, which extended around two sides of

the room, was handsomely decorated. Unionist Incendiarism London, April 27.—William Townsend, under arrest on suspicion of having had designs upon the life of Mr. Gladstone, went away from Sheffield on Saturday last without informing his wife or any-body of his purpose to go away. His wife says that he is subject to fits, and is often absent from home a day at a time without his whereabouts being known. He has been subject to spells of deep depression, but has never shown any symptoms of homicidal mania.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the attempt to shoot Mr. Gladstone suggests the murder of President Garfield, and warns the Union states-men who indulge in abuse of Mr. Gladstone that there are people in Ireland and England ready to translate such abuse into action.

The Daily News says: The incident has embarrassed Unionist circles and has encouraged many Unionists to pro-test openly against the incendiary speeches of their leaders.

Events in Europe. Paris, April 27.—The bourse tax law was passed by the senate this evening. Rome, April 27.—Cardinal Luigi Sepacci is dead. Cardinal Sepacci was born in Italy in 1835 and created cardinal Dec. 14th, 1891.

London, April 27.—A private despatch from Belgrade states that dissension prevails in the new cabinet of King Alexander formed under his direction after the coup d'etat. The king, it is stated, has declined to accept the resignation of Franceorich as minister of nation of Franssovich as minister of war, and M. D. Jurees, ex-minister of

war, has gone to Roumania on a confidential mission to Queen Natalie. London, April 27.—Horatio Bottomly and Charles Dollman, who were indicted along with Sir Henry Isaacs, formerly lord mayor of London, and Joseph Isaacs on the charge of having defrauded the shareholders of the Hansard with the Potter of the Hansard with the Hansard w union, of whoch Bottomly, Sir Henry Isaacs and Joseph Isaacs were directors, reaccs and Joseph Isaacs were directors, created a great sensation in social cir-were acquitted by the jury, the case thus cles in Montreal.

resulting in the exoneration of all the defendants.

Brussels, April 27.—The Belgian senate, by a vote of 52 in the affirmative to 1 in the negative, with 14 absentees, has approved the Nyssen plan to reestablish universal suffrage with plural voting, based on the ownership of property and the passession of certain div erty and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Fire at Trinity college school, Port Hope, destroyed the top story. Loss, \$5,000; insured. In the Nova Scotia house of assembly the sugar refinery amalgamation bill the sugar refinery amalgamation bill was defeated, the measure only getting three votes.

The libel suit of the Hon. F. Marchand against the St. John's News has been settled by the defendant paying \$100 and costs. J. W. McKinnon, of Boston, has been offering 25 cents on the dollar to certified holders in the People's Five Year Bene-

fit order, which recently collapsed. R. H.McGreevy has taken action against O. E. Murphy of New York, his former partner in public contracts, for \$35,000 and \$10.000 respectively. Daniel McVicar of Deseronto, fell upon a circular saw, which cut off his right leg and partly severed the left leg

Johnston Bros., general merchants of Walkerton, Wiarton, Chesley, Paisley and Tara have assigned. There is a large number of creditors and the liabilities will be large. The Allan line steamship Prussian,

and foot. The right one was also bro-

from Glasgow, with 500 immigrants on board for Halifax, is now more than four days overdue, and much anxiety is felt here for her safety.

The steamer Dominion, running between Yarmouth and Halifax, is a total wreck on Duck Island, near Lunenberg. The passengers and crew, numbering twenty-seven, got to Lunenberg. Rev. E. P. Crawford, rector of St.

Luke's cathedral, Halifax, who formerly lived in Hamilton, while preaching before St. George's society of Hamilton, spoke in favor of the independence of Canada.

Toronto is threatened with a servant girl famine. Four carloads of domestics from the eastern states passed through in one day for Chicago. Many from Toronto expect to go west next It has been discovered that shipments

of young calves, ranging in age from four to forty-eight hours, have been shipped from Campbellford to Montreal to be converted into "boneless turkey," chicken," etc. A terrific storm pased over Huntingdon county, Que., doing considerable damage. Next morning the wind at-

tained a cyclonic velocity, tearing up trees and unroofing over 20 buildings in that vicinity. Thursday morning the Canadian Pacific rai way sent out from Montreal a special with about 600 lengths settlers

for the Northwest, and about that number, mostly Swedes, left in the afternoon for the same territors. U. S. Consul Taylor, who has represented the American republic in Winnipeg for the past 15 years, died in Winnipeg at the general hospital there after

Mr. Cockburn, member for Centre Foronto, has been appointed one of the onorary commissioners to the World's It was generally expected that Hon. Mr. Carling would act in this capacity, but the state of the honorable gentleman's health at present has compelled him to refrain from accept-

ing the position. The jury in the Luckey murder trial at Brockville, in which case the pris-oner was charged with having murdered his father, mother and sister at New Bliss last summer, has returned a verdict of not guilty. The prosecution an-nounced their intention of still holding the prisoner on the charge of murdering his mother. The judge announced that his mother. The judge announced that he would hear the evidence on this charge when he returns to hear the

Shipman trial. Prof. Robertson has returned to Ottawa from Chicago. He saw the cheese exhibit installed. He says the casing exhibit installed. of the mammoth cheese is black with authographs, and requires repainting. Canada will have one-third of the representation on the board of judges. There will be no graded prizes. A standard of excellence will be fixed. All cheese above the standard will re-

ceive a diploma. The Montreal exchange brokers have eceived notice from bankers in New York to the effect that silver certificates will no longer be received on deposit, as the New York banks are compelled to pay gold or legal tender to the clearing house for all sheques. The effect of this in Canada wil! be to compel all banks to refuse silver certificates, as no doubt they will be subject to discount in the United States.

All the coal and railway companies in which Montreal and United States capitalists are interested have been granted ncorporation in Nova Scotia and the Lieut.-Governor assented to them. These include the New York and Cape Breton railway company, the Cape Breton Copper company, Lennox Bridge railway company, Boston and Nova Scotia company, Standard Coal company, Port Hood Coal company and the Consolidat-

ed Scotia Coal company. Canada has 14,869 miles of completed ailway, and 218 miles under construc-ion. The total amount of capital reption. resented by this vast system is \$869,-068,477. Of this the Dominion has contributed \$144,214,383, the provinces \$26,997,435, and the municipalities \$13,-981,247. Last year the aggregate earnings were \$51,685,768, leaving a balance of \$15,197,539 after paying the or-dinary expenses. Of the 65 railways reported upon 45 show surpluses, and the chief among those with deficits are the Government concerns.

The Globe says there is going to be competition for a grant of land and and other inducements to locate the iron smelting industry in Toronto. It is understood the representatives of the company engaged in smelting in the province of Quebec, the headquarters of which are in Montreal, will be in Toronto to spy out the land. If the council make a reasonably liberal offer the pany will at once erect its smelting plant there. The Drummonds of Mon-treal are deeply interested in the prop-osition, and this, of course, gives it a

financial standing. Charles Holland, a well known Montreal real estate dealer, and a member of the St. James' club, has become involved in a sensational suit. Eugenie Desplants, a rather pretty woman of about 35. entered an action for alimony and the support of her two children, of whom she alleges Holland is the father. She states she lived with Holland from 1882 to 1892, and that the two children had been born and baptized as legitimate St. Patrick's church. She says Holland abandoned her last December. Holland She says Holland has since married. The action has

Was It the Work of a Lion or a Man?

MINISTER ECAN VERY UNPOPULAR

Serious Charges Against U.S. Railway Commissioners.

Work of the American Improvement Congress-New States Recommended for Admission to the Union-Glowing Eulogy of General Grant-Banquet to the New Belgian Minister.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 27.—An American named Charles W. Henderson, who is said to have rich mining interests in the San Juan district of Colorado, arrived here about two weeks ago. He was on his way to Batopolis mining camp in the heart of the Sierra Madre in the southwest corner of Chihuahua. After spending three days here, he left for that come and the southwest corner of the left for that come are the southwest corner of the south for that camp on a burro accompanied by a Mexican and guard. The Mexican returned last night, bringing the first intelligence received here of the tragic death of Henderson. He says that they were about 90 miles southwest of here and were preparing, late one evening, to camp for the night in the bottom of a deep gulch, when a mountain lion sprang from the rocks upon Mr. Henderson. The battle was a terrible one between the man and the brute and resulted in the sprang from the rocks. brute and resulted in a victory for the latter. The authorities have ordered an investigation of the man's story.

Minister to Belgium Banquetted. Bloomington, Ills., April 28.-A farewell banquet was given here this evening by the bar of Bloomington to James Stevenson Ewing, recently appointed minister to Belgium. Vice-President Stevenson responded to the toast, "The U. S. Senate."

Why Egan Is Odious.

Valparaiso, April 28.—The guard which has been maintained near the legation of the United States in Santiago has been withdrawn. The message which Egan sent is disrespectful. It has been learned that Minister Egan endeavored to transact official business with Minister of War Errazuriz. He gave as a reason that he did not wish to consult with Chili's present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Blanco Viel, be-cause he was a member of the Conservative party and was also interested in a paper, El Provenir, which has been attacking Egan. Minister Viel yesterday notified Egan that he would no longer communicate with him in any official capacity. The government here regards Egan's action as insulting. It would not be surprising in case Egan continues his hostile attitude if the Chilian government gave him his passports.

It is believed here that Minister Egan is trying to bring about a rupture of the United States and Chili. The story that a request was made last week for a guard at the legation to protect it against the designs of Americans who wanted to tear down the shield, is false. It is now thought that the only way trouble can be avoided is to place the legation in cheen and the state of the shield, is the legation in cheen and the shield, is the the present amicable relations between the United States and Chili. The story

the legation in charge of Consul Bane. General Grant Eulogised. New York April 28.-The Grant Bannew fork April 28.—The Grant Ball-quet Association, organized to celebrate the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, gave its annual dinner this evening at the Hotel Waldorf. Gen Horace Perter presided and introduced the speakers. Among those present were many from-inent men from different parts of the country and officers from the visiting foreign warships. Secretary of the Navy Herbert sent his regrets and asked to be excused on the grounds of indispo-sition. Mrs. U. S. Grant was too much sition. Mrs. U. S. Grant was too much fatigued through watching the parade to attend. Gen. Horace Porter, in opening the way for speech-making, spoke a few words in eulogy of Gen. Grant and then introduced John I. Runnells of Chicago, who delivered a growing speech on the hero of the c.v.i war. The principal events in the history of

Grant were pictured in high-flown language. In conclusion he said: 'What dazzle posterity with the lustre of his deeds, but to leave his loved ones in ficked upon his golden laurels in the market places, but never forget the lesson of his patience and fortitude."

The Duke of Veragua was next called upon, and, in the best English at his disposal, told the guests what he thought about Gen. Grant. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to join in drinking to one who, by his deeds, more than any one else in modern times, contributed to make this the greatest country in the world. Gen. Schofield made a few appropriate remarks. Speeches were also made by M. Romero, W. R. McElroy, Gen. Roger A. Prior and Rev. Wm. Llovd.

American Improvement Congress. Ogden, Utah, April 28.—The trans-dississippi congress this morning passresolutions memorializing national Congress to make improvements at Galveston, San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, and a harbor on Puget Sound. Also improvements on the rivers Oazos, Missouri, Trinity, Arkansas and Missis sippi. A resolution asking the national Congress to make an appropriation for the expenses of the delegation carried. The anti-silver men demanded and obtained a reconsideration of the silver esolution, some of the silver men having left the hall. Being put to a vote, however, it was carried 232 1-2 to 40 1-2. In the afternoon session the question of the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah to the Union occupied the entire time and resolutions were presented favoring the same. The night session was addressed by Senator Warren of Wyoming on the arid land quesren of Wyoming on the and land ques-tion. Speeches were made by Govern-or Shortrisge of North Dakota and Governor Osborne of Wyoming. At the close of the evening session congress adjourned sine die. the

Don't Recognize Other Religions. London, April 28.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said at the annual meeting today of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that he and his brother bishops had felt bound by duty to refuse the courteous and generous invitation extended to them to attend the World's Religious Congress in Chicago. Their reason had been that they felt that Christianity could not be made a member of a parliament of religions without the tacit admission that other religions had equal claims with it upon the faith of mankind.

Imperial Taxation.

London, April 27.—In committee of the House of Commons to-day, on the budget, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, offered a motion to the effect that it was inexpedient to increase Imperial taxation, to which, if the bill establishing a separate government for Ireland should be

adopted, Ireland would contribute nothing. Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, chairman of the committee, decided the motion was of a character that could not be put in committee. If the right hon, member objected to the income tax being raised to seven-pence in the pound, he could move to have the tax remain at sixpence in the pound. Sir John Lubbock assented to the propriety of his ruling.

Minnie Palmer Wants Divorce. New York, April 28.—Minnie Palmer, the actress, has begun an action against her husband, John Rogers, for divorce. The papers in the sult were served upon him several days ago. everal days ago.

Perished in the Storm. Antigonish, N.S., April 28.—A schooner, name unknown, struck last night on the ledges between Malignant Cove and Arisaig, and went to pieces. It is supposed she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of yesterday was one of the worst for years.

English Opinions of the Review.

English Opinions of the Review.

London, April 28.—In a leader on the naval parade in the North river, the Standard says:—"The review was a fine show, more novel to the American people than anything they are likely to see at Chicago. It will stimulate their revived belief in the necessity of a powerful navy, although it is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which, except by the most deplorable folly or international aggressiveness, America, will need to drift into hostilities with any great power." Gladstone's Would-Be Murderer.

Gladstone's Would-Be Murderer.

London, April 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that on the day that the Irish home rule bill was passed to a second reading, William Townsend, the man under arrest on the nominal charge of having discharged a revolver unlawfully in a public place, but really on suspicion of having intended to assault Mr. Gladstone, lay in wait for Mr. Gladstone's departure from his residence with the full purpose of murresidence with the full purpose of mur-dering the premier. Townsend was armed with a loaded revolver, and was deliberately prepared to shoot Mr. Gladstone as soon as he came within reach. When Mr. Gladstone came out of his residence and the would-be assassin saw him his purpose weakened, for the reason that the venerable appearance of the premier reminded Townsend of his own father's appearance on his death-bed. The pistol slipped from the fing-ers of the intending assassin and he rushed into the park and sank on a bench and burst into tears. It is asserted that Townsend made his way to the central hall of the house of com-mons on the same night and vigorously denounced the home rule bill. The police have traced him from Sheffield to this city. He arrived here on Saturday night, and therefore it was not possible for him to attend the Unionist meeting at Albert Hall, where he at first was supposed to have been incited to his determination to kill Mr. Gladstone. Townsend's father is alive and does not bear the slightest resemblance to Mr. Gladstone.

A Much Pardoned Murderer.

Helena, Mont., April 29.—John A. Rowland has been pardoned again. He tried to shoot Peter Martin, a barkeeper in Butte, but accidentally killed Joseph Bassiere, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Governor Toole pardoned him in 1881, but the state board of pardons refused its approval. Some months later the governor went to Washington and Lieut.-Governor Richards pardoned Rowland. This action Sir John Macdonald, the late Canadian premier.

No Hope For Bartsell.

New York, April 29.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Bartsell are now circulating a petition to Mgr. Satolli asking the ablegate to restore the doctor to the rectorship of the church of the Epiphany on Second avenue, from which he was removed by Archbishop Corrigan his connection with the case of Dr. Mc Glynn. It is believed among Roman Catholics in this city that Satolli has shown by his decision in the case of Father Treacy that he will not interfere in Dr. Bartsell's behalf.

Effects of a Panic. Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 29.-Last night at an entertainment at the Metho-dist church, a terrible panic was caused by the explosion of a mixture powder used to produce colored lights in the tableaux. When the explosion could be more pathetic and sublime than the spectacle of the great man writing the narrative of his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to insure his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to his glory, not to his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to have a made and men, women and children his fame, not to insure his glory, not to his glory, not h occurred the church was packed with people, and men, women and children cape. No one was killed, but some were deeds, but to leave his loved ones in deeds in deeds its skull fractured. Many were taken out unconscious; eight are very seriously hurt and bruised, many more cruelly injured.

Indian War Imminent.

Durango, Col., April 29.—Lieut. Plummer has succeeded in inducing the Indians to surrender the murderer of Trader Welch, which lessens the danger of an Indian war, but Castanio and his band are preparing to fight. Excitement at Durango is high and armed parties at Durange is high and armed parties have started to the scene of the trouble, 70 miles away. The Indians are so far from railroads that particulars cannot be learned and the facts become distorted, but the situation is critical. A courier just in from Armington, N. M., says that Agent Plummer, fearing trou-ble, has released the murderers of Welch. It is thought he was over-awed, as he had no troops with him.

The Cure of Consumption.

New York, April 29.-Medical circles are considerably stirred up over the announcement that the New York Recorder's bonus of \$1000 for the discovery of a treatment which would cure or best stay the progress of consump tion, has been awarded to Dr. Atmick, who is one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati. The tests upon which the decision was based have been in progress for several months under the direction of eminent physicians, and over 100 different methods of treatment were submitted by as many medical men. So secretly, however, was the matter conducted that outside of the medical profession absolutely nothing was known on the subject until the an-nouncement of the award. Since that time thousands of enquiries from physicians throughout the country have reached the Recorder, most of them asking for information regarding the treatment. The treatment arrests the destruction of lung tissue, and stops the progress of the disease, bringing about cures in earlier stages and often prolonging life in cases regarded as hopeless. The discovery promises to rank with those of Pasteur, Koch and Virchow, and to create as much attention and discussion in medical circles throughout the world as has the system of inoculation for hydrophobia and kin-

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medi-

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

BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA. + +

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

What the Public Records Show for the Month of April.

During the month there were 19 deaths births registered at the registry Sheriff McMillan issued 12 marriage licenses, a very small number for the month following Easter.

Forty-eight persons were accommodated at the city lock-up, and 44 appeared in answer to summonses. Of the 48 arrests 25 were charged with being drunk, four possession of an intoxicant, one assault, one vagrancy, six larceny, three leddings one safe keeping. three lodgings, one safe keeping, two supplying intoxicant, one burglary, one necessary witness, one perjury, one absent from Royal Navy and one infraction of the health by-law. Of those summoned 25 were for infractions of the health by-law, three vagrancy, three assault, one infraction of the revenue by-law, one infraction of the building by-law, three using threatening langer by-law by-la guage, one refusing to pay an employee, three infractions of the public morals by-law, two cruelty to animals and one lar-

The report of the Inland Revenue Depart-

\$13,778 61 Total .....\$79,345 34

#### A ROYAL VISITOR.

Member of the House of Bonaparte Sojourning in the City.

Prince Roland Bonaparte arryied, in the city on Saturday evening and is a guest at the Driard. He is accompanied by Messieurs Henri de Pierrefeu, formerly a naval officer; Dr. Paul Topinard, professor of sciences in the university of Paris; D. Bonnaud, of the Paris journals La France and L'Evenement; Edouard de Virgile and Charles Clement. The prince is grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. He is of a literary turn of mind and a friend of the republic. He tall, standing over six feet in ight. His hair and mustache are black and he wears eye-glasses. His figtire is commanding and shows traces of the soldierly training of early years. He is now 38 years of age and has issued about 20 books and pamphlets covering travel, race and scientific questions. At present he is building an observatory at the top of Mont Blanc, whilch will be the highest in Europe. He will publish a book on the United States, of which he is a great admirer. He also admires President Cleveland and his gracious wife. The party go to Vancouver from here and then to Chicago. The prince returns to Paris in July to superintend the removal of his library to a new home he has built. His library contains 100,000 volumes. He returns next winstates and

The prince has been the recipient of a number of callers, among whom were Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney and Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, who paid their respects

#### A ROUGH PASSAGE.

Schooner Americana Loses Rigging Re peatedly in Rough Weather.

The new four-masted Hawaiian schooner Americana, Captain James E. Denny, arrived in Royal Roads on Saturday evening, 175 days from Liverpool. She left the latter port November 7th, and six days later cleared the Channel, during which time she lost halyards, lanyards, mastheads, blocks and several On November 21st lanyards and deadeyes were carried away. On the 23rd, during a light wind with heavy seas, the bowsprit broke in two but was secured, and on the 24th all the lan-yards in the fore-rigging, half in the in and half in the mizzen, were lost. While the vessel was off the river Platte the tiller worked loose, but this was not the last of the many troubles encounter ed during the voyage. She was off the Horn for 32 days, during which time she had light winds with heavy seas. She lost the preventer backstays, several lanyards, a pair of shrouds of the forerigging and the eye seizings of the and main rigging. During the entire voyage there was never an occasion to the sails. The schooner arrived within 140 miles from port a week 2go, but was becalmed. The following is a summary of her

Sailed from Liverpool November 7th; got northeast trades 27 degrees north, lost the trades 2 north, southeast trades 1 degree, crossed the Equator on the Atlantic 29 degrees west, lost southeast trades 24 south, 35 days from 50 degrees south to 50's, got southeast trades on the Pacific 28 degrees south, crossed the Equator April 3, got northeast trades 1 north, and carried them to 32 north 141 degrees west, light winds from that to

The Americana is a new schooner 839 tons register and is built entirely of iron and steel. All the masts, and in fact everything but the houses and part of the rigging, is of iron and sreel, She has 1500 tons of freight, 1100 tons of which is for Victoria. There are 400 tons for Vancouver. Her consignees are Turner, Beeton & Co., of Victoria, and Baker Bros., of Vancou-She will commence discharging

Home With His Bride. J. G. Elliott and bride arrived in the city last evening from Tacoma, accom panied by ex-Alderman John Hall. Mr. Elliott met his bride at Tacoma on Saturday and they were married that evening at St. Peter's church, Old Town, by Rev. Lacey, the pastor. The bride was Miss Mary Elder, of Canobie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and is a handsome and accomplished lady. Mr. Hall was best man for the ceremony.

Sell's Circus.

Mr. J. McIntyre, representing Sells Bros.' big show, is in the city making arrangements for the appearance of the show in this city. He has secured the driving park for four days, commencing June 28th, and the tents will be pitched there. After amusing Victorians the show will be taken to Australia.

The Craveus at the Fair. Chicago, Ills., May 1.-The Earl and Countess of Craven arrived at the Hotel Richelieu this afternoon with seven servants and were installed on the first floor with a suite of sixteen rooms.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL REVOLUTION IN CUBA

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH. Hot Southern Blood Cannot Live in Peace.

She Jumps From a Street Car and Injures Her Head.

Towns Along the Mississippi in Fear of Floods- Nicaraguans Also in Revolt -How the Latest Arctic Expedition Scheme is Progressing - Expedi lous

Divorce Proceedings.

Havana, May 1.—Cuba is again in thavana, May 1.—Cuba is again in the throes of revolution. A general uprising has taken place throughout the eastern part of the island. The movement, which has been kept from the public by the authorities, was started near Holguin on April 26th, when two brothers named Sartorius started the warcry, and with twenty followers ment is as follows:

Spirits

\$4,458 00
Spirits

\$4,458 00
Spirits

\$4,458 00
Warcry, and with twenty followers manched out of the little town of PurTobacco

\$6,138 38
787 95
Bonded Warehouse Licenses

\$10 00
Inspection Petroleum

\$23 00

They continued in the direction of Miles, near the north coast rection of Milas, near the north coast, where they were strongly reinforced, and where they expected to receive help from the United States. The Sartorus brothers are young men of good fami-lies and were born in Gibara. Their father is a retired captain in the Spanish army, a man of wealth and highly respected. The two boys, however, have been prominently identified with the revolutionary movement and have been un-der Spanish surveillance for several months. Reports of uprisings throughout the districts of Manseallo, Holguin, Guannano and Las Tumas are being received. A council of war was called by the captain general on the night of April 27th, and yesterday he issued an order declaring the province of Santi-ago de Cuba in a state of siege. Orders have been issued to troops from every point. They are being sent eastward to check the uprising, which is now be-coming general, apparently in keeping with the previous arrangement of the leaders. Throughout Havana, Montanzas and neighboring cities regular troops are marching in the streets drilling constantily. The militia have been pressed into service and extra guards placed around all public buildings. The steamer Villa Verde, which was not to have sailed for several days, was despatched yesterday with a battalion for Nuovilas. The troops who have been following bandits in this vicinity have been ordered to Manzanillo. The cutter Magallanos will sail from Santuago for Gi bara, on the north coast, where she will remain to intercept the landing of any filibustering expeditions. The situation considered by the authorities and the public press as serious, and all available government forces are being center-

ed in the Vueltra arreba. Peary Arctic Explorations. Burlington, N. J., May 1.-The Peary elief expedition had their second annual reunion at the villa of Prof. Wm. D. Travais, of this city, last night. During the course of the evening the subject of the second Peary expedition was talked of and it was stated that Peary had earned some \$15,000 in his lecture tour and was willing to expend this in the second attempt to reach the frigid zone. The second expedition will try to start about the middle of July, and under the direction of the demy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

Mississippi Floods Feared St. Paul, Minn., May 1.-The Missis sippi river is rapidly attaining a flood height. The government gauge of St Paul yesterday registered 13 feet. It is now nearly a foot higher than at any previous time this spring and is going up rapidly. With the danger line at St. Paul at 14 feet, the river will have to rise but little before serious results follow. As compared with former spring rises in the month of April, this is almost unprecedented. St. Paul people look for high water in the month of

Unconscious Eighteen Days. New York, May 1.—The case of Miss Mary McCann, in the Memorial hospital at Orange, N. J., is attracting wide spread attention among medical men. The girl was on a South Orange car near the orphan asylum at Vaiisburg, on April 13th, when she became fright ened by the speed of the car and jumped She was severely cut and bruised the fall, and was taken to the hospital unconscious and has remained that condition ever since-eighteen days. She seems strong and takes nourishment naturally, but all attempts restore her to consciousness have Dr. Thomas Harvey thinks a blood vessel burst in her brain and a clot of blood formed. He thinks this will be gradually absorbed and that the

girl will regain consciousness.

Archbishop Kenrick's Coadjutor. St. Louis, May 1.-Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, said this afternoon that the Pope will to-day make the announcement of the appointment of Rt. Rev John J. Kain, Bishop of Wheeling, W Va., as coadjutor to Archbishop Peter J. Kenrick of this diocese. Bishop Kain was second on the list of those sent to Rome by the suffragan bishop. He was the first choice of the priests of the archdiocese. He was born about 52 archdiocese. He was born about 52 years ago in Martinsberg, Va., graduated at St. Peter's seminary and took his theological course at Mary's college, Baltimore. He was ordained a priest Baltimore. He was ordained a priest in July, 1866, by Archbishop Spalding. Soon afterwards he was sent to Virginia and was made bishop of Wheeling

A Delsartean Divorce. Sioux Falls, S. D., May 1.—Mrs. Henrietta Russell, the well known lecturer on decorative art and a disciple of Delsarte, quietly secured a divorce and left last night as quietly for Chi cago. She came to Sioux Falis on the 19th of January, and secured a divorce just 11 days after completing her residence period. The defendant, Edmund Russell, who is now in San Francisco, made no defence. Desertion was the

ground for divorce. The British Empire. The British Empire.

Great Britain is now far in advance of Russia as far as regards extent of possessions. The recent partition of Africa has added 2,000,000 square miles (nominally at least) to the British possessions. At the end of 1892 the British empire, including protectorates, spread over 12,208,506 square miles, while Russia, the next largest country, included only 8,457,289 square miles, It may be remarked that nearly one-fourth of the immense area of the British empire has been added within the past five years. The Salisbury government appropriated more land than the whole area of the United States.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The controller of customs proposes to visit the leading ports to hear the complaints of the merchants. Tarte, M. P., will conduct a vigorous campaign in favor of tariff reform dur-

ing the coming summer. News has been received of the loss of the schooner Newell Eddy in Lake Hu-ron and the drowning of two of her crew, Mahlen Millard and Alfred Payne

The Dominion government has oppealed from the Ontario decision that the local government has power to pardon offenders who have transgressed provincial laws. Since the Ontario Law Society decided

to admit women to study law there have been 54 lady applicants for the Easter term. Thirty-five are university and art graduates. The Red River is rapidly rising and fears of a flood are entertained at Emerson and other places

Winnipeg are under water and the damage is heavy. Incendiaries are terrorizing Weston and within the past three weeks have made three attempts to fire buildings, among them the Presbyterian church

and Roman Catholic church. A bailiff of the Superior court in Mon treal proceeded to Archbishop Fabre's palace and served a writ upon his grace in the suit which the Canadian Review has taken out against him for the sum

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company are contracting with a firm on the Clyde for building two steamers, to The The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation boats will be put on the western route next summer

A. G. Yates, of Bell, Lewis & Yates. extensive coal operators at Rochester, wilthdrew from the firm recently, and made a personal assignment. Mr. Yates is the principal stockholder of the Ontario Coal Co., Toronto.

At the convention of Montreal Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), at which there were present about 800 delegates, the question of amalgamation with the Canadian order of Odd Fellows was decided in the affirmative. W. H. Ingram, collector of customs

at St. Thomas, a brother of the M. P., has been appointed postmaster there. It is understood that W. Y. Emery, of Port Burwell, will be appointed conjector of customs at St. Thomas. During the past few days a dozen accordiary fires have been started in

Norwich, and the village is in a state of terror. The fires are claimed to be the result of a feud between the local temperance and liquor interests. Steamship agents have been greatly anoyed at the delay of the steamers at Quebec, which were unable to proceed to Montreal on account of the Cape Rouge The bridge gave way on Saturday morning, moving down the

Cattle exporters at Montreal are ent in refusing to appoint McEachran to watch on behalf of the Dominion the saughter of the first cargo of Canadian cattle landing in Eng-

The mill was owned by the Bank bronto, which have an insurance of \$2,600. It was operated under a lease by S. Taylor & Son, who lose 250 tons of machinery and goods part-Cockburn, M. P. for Toronto, expresses himself in favor of lady letter

The Merritton knitting mill was

carriers in Canadian cities, and vocate the appointment of girls to vacancies in the Toronto service. Lady Stanley sails for Canada on One of the worst snow and hail storms

of the season raged at Port Arthur Thursday from the southeast. The ice in Thunder bay is as solid as it was a month ago. Present indications are hat navigation cannot be opened before

Napoleon Page, proprietor of Le Spectateur, of Hull, will pay \$250 and costs for libelling ex-Mayor Champagne, of Hull, in a recently published article ac-cusing the latter of boodling in connection with the new court house and jail and other matters.

The commissioners for the expropriation of the St. James street property, Montreal, have awarded \$121,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway company for a portion of the land on which the Grand Trunk station is built. The company put in a claim for \$600,000.

Joseph Robinson, a wealthy farmer and local preacher at Leamington, has been badly swindled. The job was put up him by crooks supposed to be from Detroit, and he was got to sign a note for \$825, thinking he was signing a marriage certificate. The note was afterwards discounted.

A compromise was arrived at before the private bills committee of the Ontario assembly by claimants of the Stewart estates. The law society of Untanio and the Sick Children's Hospital there get about \$8,000 each and a parcel of land goes to T. G. Phillips Albert C. Cummings of Winnipeg. Phillips and William H. Hussy, of Danvers, Mass., has paid \$100,000, purchase money for the Broad Cove

est bargain yet got in coal lands in Nova Scotia. The property is said to contain \$140,000,000 tons of coal. The Washington government has been notified by the agricultural department at Ottawa that if Asiatic cholera finds lodgment in the United States active exertions will be made by the Dominat points where it may cross in orion at points where it may cross in or-der to prevent any disease in this coun-

coal mine, to the Inverness Company. Hussy is believed to have got the great-

try even at the cost of interrupting passenger and freight traffic. Solicitor-General Curran has received a letter from Sir John Thompson dated Peris, April 13, in which the premier states that he is in excelent health and is well pleased with the French cap-He concludes as follows: "The before the arbitration has been ital. work very tedious so far, but it is now fairly under way, and we hope to finish it, the award and all, by June 1."

Hon. Mr. Bowell, speaking in regard to the recent order forbidding Canadian vessels to coast in Alaskan waters, says if the order is confirmed from Washingon it will be in order for the Canadian vernment to consider the advisability of withdrawing the privilege from American vessels in Canadian waters and compelling Alaskan steamers to make trip via the west shore of Vancou-Island.

Fair, to which he was, in conjunction with Senattor Tasse, recently appointed.

Mr. Carling declared up to the last moment that he had not been consulted about the appointment, and it is surabout the appointment, and it is sur-mised that he feels sore over the way the government has treated him.

Mr. Richard of Duck Lake, Dr. Harris of Calgary and Mr. Kerr of Regina, who went to Ireland last fall to work up immigration to Canada, say that political excitement in the Green Isle ren

ders immigration propagandism very difficult at present. A full-rigged schooner, name unknown, struck on the ledges between Malignant Cove and Arisaig, Nova Scotia, and immediately went to pieces. It is supposed that she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of Wednesday was one of the worst on record in Nova Scotia. In the Ontario legislature Mr. Kirk-wood presented a number of petitions, signed by 30,000 Patrons of Industry and others throughout the province, ask-ing, among other things, that mortgages,

railway, bank and all company stock and debentures be withdrawn from the list of properties exempted from taxation. It has transpired that Lottie Kelly, the 12-year-old daughter of Henry Kelly, of Kelly & Fisher, lumber dealers, An caster, attempted to poison her father on Monday in revenge for his having chastised her. She placed enough Paris green in the coffee he was to drink to kill several men. Kelly will probably

shooting the minister of militia has deeided to reduce the price of ammun During the coming season Martini-Henri \$15 per thousand rounds, in place of \$20 per thousand, as in the past. price of Snider ammunition has been reduced from \$16 a thousand to \$8. these reductions riflemen who take part in the Saturday matches will be able to get a mid-week practice at a small cost. At the convocation of Dalhousie college recently Justice Sedgwick spoke at length on the necessity of cultivating a spirit of loyalty, not to England, but to Canada, which, he said, would have a population of 50,000,000 in a few years. He made a most violent attack upon Daliton McCarthy and his so-called Third Party, statting that McCarthy wanted him to work an anti-Jesuit agitation in the lower provinces, but he

replied that the people by the sea were too liberal-minded. An interesting case was decided in Toronto by a high court judge which definitely settles the legality of actions brought in Canada to recover under a judgment given in the United States. Health-Milligan Company of Chicago, obtained a judgment against Barry & Meyers of the same place. Writs of execution were placed in the sheriff's hands, but were returned nulla bona. The plaintiffs found that the defendant. Meyers, was possessed of land in Toronto and commenced proceedings to re-cover on a judgment before the To-ronto courts. A writ of summons was issued in Toronto and served on the defendant, Meyers, in Chicago. The judge delivered judgment, holding that the consolidated rules of procedure in Canada did not provide for service of a writ in such a case and that the action could not be brought in Canada.

Ever since settlers began pouring into Southern Alberta and lands began required for railway grants there has been trouble with the ranch owners, who dislike the prospect of surrendering their leases and thus reducing the area of their ranges. Several ineffectual attempts were made to reach a settlenent of the question upon an equitable basis, but one after another failed. Mr. Daly succeeded, however, in making terms with the lease holders that will not entail hardship upon the ranching industry, while it will open up valuable tracts of land to settlement in that favored district. Upon Daly's recom-mendation an order-in-council has been passed under which the government will eancel all outstanding grazing leases and give ranchmen the privilege of purchasing ten per cent. of their present holding at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. This will sufficiently reduce the area inder lease for grazing purposes to satsfy the probable demands of settlement for cultivation for many years to come.

THE JAPANESE AT UNION. To the Editor:—I noticed in Saturday's Times a statement about Japanese miners at Union, under the heading "Poor Starving Japs," and I wish say that it is not correct. From the following details you will see that their troubles are due to their own faults and their laziness. It is true these men were brought over by what was called the Japanese Immigration company, uner a contract for three years with the Union mines. The first lot of about one hundred men vere not miners, although they pretended to be such; they were not fit for the work, and consequently they scattered in different directions to look after themselves. The company incurred great loss on their account in passage money and other travelling expenses. They then sent out another lot of about 80 men, supposed to be true miners, but they turned out worse than the first, for they were altogether lazy gamblers. They would not work, though they got every inducement in the way of clothes, food and other necessaries. Even money was sent to pay their way home on condition of their working to earn it, but all in vain after a few days' work they fell back into their former lazy and gambling habits. To procure money for gambling they would even sell their allowance of rice and other food to the Chinese Everybody in Union mines knew all about them. They would have liked to get food and wages without working; thus the company was unable to get back its expenses and suffered loss. The company therefore lessened the allow-ance of food sent to them, for which reason they scattered like the first lot.
The ten miners left at Union were lazy and worthless like the rest, but they could not leave the place because of being too ill or too old to work, but they have been getting food from friends here. The Japanese authorities here have already written to Japan for money to take these men home, and it is expected to reach here before long. It think these statements will be supported by the gentlemen connected with the Union mines. Everybody in Union knows about the matter, if you enquire. The doctor attending the men at the mines recommended that some of be removed to the hospital in Vancouver, but the expense would be too great. Some of the sick men had already been sent to hospital, and more money could

not be got. The Japanese on this island are too few to subscribe enough money to help these people, and will have to wait until some comes from Japan to send them home.

I would like to ask if there are any

headquarters of the Japanese Immigration Company at Portland as your correspondent speaks of. We have never heard of it. If there are repre-The Globe's Ottawa special says: "It would not be surprising if Hon. Mr. Carling refused to accept the position of honorary commissioner to the World's it is their duty to send the men home,

WITH A GOLDEN NAIL.

in the Women's Building. Chicago, April 29.—The World's Fair epitome of the progress of civilization was emphasized this afternoon when Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, scepped out from among the throng of well dressed women gathered in the assembly room of the women's building and bravely drove the last nail into the historic structure, the first of the kind ever built in connection with any international exposition. The every last of the kind every built in connection with any international exposition. The exercises began with the presentation of a Florida flag, followed by presentations of Connecti-cut, Kentucky, California, New York and Cincinnati rooms; then the presentation of another flag, and then a gather ing in the assembly room and the driv-ing of the golden nail. The singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic,"

brought the meeting to a close.

The gold nail driven by Mrs. Palmer was made by J. H. Leyson, of Butte, Mont. It required several weeks of constant work to make it. It is composed of gold, silver and copper, and a Montana sapphire is set in the under portion of the shield, which is attached to the nail near the head. The nail itself is of pure copper, silver and gold, and rests in a slide back of a coat of arms and shield of Montana, which is in the form of a brooch. The shield is a perfect model of the Montana seal. The mountains are represented of copper, and in the foreground is a waterfall and stream of pure silver. in the crest of the mountains, and the sky which forms the background, are of pure gold, as is also the ground in the extreme background. The shield is enclosed in a circle of gold forming a band. on the one side of which is the figure of a typical prospector and on the other a farmer. The prospector is a other a farmer. The prospector is a full-bearded and rugged looking miner, holding in his left hand a slouch hat, while the right rests on the handle of a golden pick. The farmer has a golden smooth face and holds a hayrake in one hand, with the other resting upon his In the centre between these two figures and having the appearance of a bright star in the sky is a Montana sapphire. Under the ribbon of gold running beneath the lower portion of the brooch is the Montana motto in letters of black enamel. The metals in the nail and brooch are all presented by Montanans, the silver coming from the Granite Mountain mine, the copper from the Parrott mine and the gold from the

placers of Highland, south of Butte.

The nail was driven with a silver hammer in the proscenium arch of the assembly room, in the north end of the building. The hall was lavishly adorned with flowers, and the arch where Mrs. Palmer stood was hung with American beauty roses, gracefully off with a background of smilax. T there were pansies, violets, roses of all degrees and colors tastefully placed about the hall. The work of arranging the exhibits throughout the buildings was suspended for the time being, and the flowers, palms and ferns were ar ranged about odd corners and nooks

formal opening of the exer in the Woman's building will be held at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and will include addresses by Mrs. Potter Palmer and distinguished representatives of foreign nations as follows: Spain, by the Duchess of Veragua; Italy, by the Countess of Brogga; Fingland, by Mrs. Bedford Feawick; Scotland and Ireland, by the Countess of Aberdeen; Germany, by Frau Professer-Laselowsky; Russia, by Princess Schahovsky.

# SEEDS 1893 CATALOGUE

Carefully selected Farm and Garden Seeds, and Seed Grain, choice Flower Seeds, clean Grass and Clover Seeds. Special attention paid to Corn for Ersilage. WM. EWING & CO., 142 McGill St. MONTREAL.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

fe14 3m

matter of the "Quieting Titles Act;" d in the matter of the Title to Lot And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-five (25), Subdivision of Block "N' Victoria West.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, has made an application under the "Quieting Titles Act," in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease whereby he annears to be Mr. Justice Crease whereby he appears to be the owner of the said land in Fee Simple, free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the first day of June, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House in Victoria aforesaid, and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Ba-tion Square copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Ba-tion Square of the same place, Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred, and the said Robert, Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in Fee Simple of the land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the above men. tained in the 23rd section of the above men tioned Act.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1893. H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 12 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, ap20-4twk J.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia IN CHAMBERS.

And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-six (26), Subdivision of Block "N." Victoria West, being portion of Section Esquimalt District, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, B. C., has made an application under the "Quieting Titles Act" in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above decided and beauty and supplied to the land above decided. Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee simple free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the 16th day of July, now nextensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Hegistrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Baston Square, Vi toria, B.C., Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in fee simple in possession of the said land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23 d section of the Act above mentioned.

Approved.

HARVEY COMBE,

Approved. HARVEY COMBE, Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court. Dated this 8th day of April, 1893. ap14-3mw

MEDICAL.

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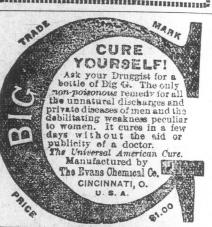


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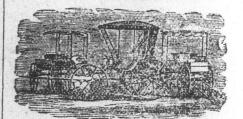
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The Leader of the

THE MOVEMENT SAID Not Killed by a Lion

Yard-The Bursting Causes Destruction Surgeon of the

Broadway. Key West, Fla., M Key West are astir this afternoon. By er reached her dock, dence and business Cubans was gay with ban Hags. Represen revolutionary lodges, and flags, headed marched to the dock. and was waiting the He was sur cession. He was su ands of enthusiasts and shouting "Viva marched with the de ceived him to the Pefez. his host. over each other for clasp from the man put their trust for

leaders embraced after the manner Marti expects to Junta, or board of re Addresses will be mad ing in Jackson Square Marti addressed the Cubans in Tampa la ever gathered there. that many Spaniards ence despite a May ing held in the Span says: "Cuba is ripe for new day the hearts throb more eagerly. generations, who war and were exiled which has been cros tural aspirations, ar uffer long their He says the revol nels through which tirely in keeping with bubans await the On the beach five last night and prominent speakers, wi unteers. From 80 to out and pledged thems Cuban freedom. The Cuban freedom. force still guards th moment's notice. ceived that the insur not less that 2000 have had previous operating in the mountrecesses of which at them. The leaders'

to face any difficultie here that General Go has been reported. Clubbed t Potosi, Mexico, Ma cians who performed body of Jose Antonio lionaire merchant an late Mexican minist who was recently to death, find that by the blows on other bruises and placed his life in de came to Mexico with co and his son Fra Guerrero, all of wh rested. The names the state are mixed probe the matter to the out the whole truth.

torture and murder w

was very harmonion

Mexican Expo Mexico, May 3.-A lar has been issued b ury department resi ties. Hereafter no be collected on accoun of ores in their natur what may be the siz whether in grain or they have received ment to alter their products that have rement will pay coinage gold, silver and copp Native ores which portation, and which with the residue of b with the residue of silver precipitate, ama chlorides or any other will pay coinage du will pay coinage du value of the shipmen general customs general customs pe

Bursting of a Lima, Ohio, May reservoir broke at 4 ing, and it is reported 20 persons were dro acres of water was Miami valley, and gr feared in the valley fr The break is spread age is feared from the The Cincinnati, Ham railway tracks are a The reservoir covers : Second largest water in this country that several lives wer ing in the Miami river flood will find an outl exists. Later advice reservoir are that the twenty feet in width rapidly. The reservo what water passed out in diminishing the sur The towns of Lewis several miles down the several miles down the ported submerged and A courier has left B seene, and it will be left anything about the damage until he Later news from Le 70 feet of waste wat

reservoir. The ing here now and the fear of a disaster.

# Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 8-NO. 41.

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MONTH 165

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

### THE CUBAN REVOLT

The Leader of the Insurgents in Florida.

THE MOVEMENT SAID TO BE GENERAL

Not Killed by a Lion, But Clubbed to Death.

Naval Visitors Shown Over Uncle Sam's Yard-The Bursting of a Reservoir Causes Destruction and Death-The Surgeon of the Blake Injured on Broadway.

Key West, Fla., May 3.—Cubans of Key West are astir and full of en-thusiasm. Senor Jose Marti arrived on the Mascotte from Tampa at 4 o'clock this afternoon. By the time the steamreached her dock, nearly every resice and business house occupied by bans was gay with bunting and Cuflags. Representatives of sixty utionary lodges, carrying banners flags, headed by a brass band, ched to the dock. Marti had landed was waiting the arrival of the pro-sion. He was surrounded by thous-is of enthusiasts waving their hats shouting "Viva Cuba libre!" He rehed with the delegates who had refived him to the residence of Teodoro erez, his host. There the crowd trod r each other for a sight or a hand sp from the man in whom they have their trust for leadership. The

ders embraced and kissed Marti, er the manner of the Cubans. Marti expects to remain only a few uys. He attended a council of the inta, or board of revolutionary leaders. ddresses will be made at a mass meeting in Jackson Square to-morrow night. Marti addressed the largest crowd of Cubans in Tampa last night that was ever gathered there. It was noticed that many Spaniards were in the audide despite a May demonstration begined in the Spanish club. Martines: "Cuba is ripe for rebellion, every ew day the hearts of the revolutionists." b more eagerly. Neither the old perations, who were experienced in and were exiled for the new one, nich has been crossed in all their na-ral aspirations, are in a mood to force still guards the beach and the custom house either in person or property, the United States cutter is read to an an an amount's notice. News has been received that the insurgent forces been received that the insurgent forces number not less that 2000 well armed, who have had previous experience and are operating in the mountainous region, the recesses of which are well known to them. The leaders' meeting to-night was very harmonious and all are ready to face any difficulties. It is not known.

has been reported. Clubbed to Death. Potosi, Mexico, May 3.—The physiians who performed an autopsy on the body of Jose Antonio Rascon, the milionaire merchant and brother of the ate Mexican minister to Japan, and o was recently tortured and beaten death, find that his death was caused y the blows on his head, and that the ther bruises and burns would not have blaced his life in danger. Mr. Rascon ame to Mexico with Lucino Toroe Blandand his son Francico and Eduardo duerrero, all of whom have been arrested. The names of persons his ed. The names of persons high in state are mixed up in the affair the authorities are determined to be the matter to the bottom and bring the whole truth. The object of the and murder was to extort money

face any difficulties. It is not known

ere that General Gomez is in Cuba as

Mexican Exported Ores.

om Rascon.

Mexico, May 3.—An important circurhas been issued by the Mexican treasdepartment respecting coinage du-Hereafter no coinage duties will collected on account of the exportation ores in their natural state, no matter at may be the size of the pieces, or ther in grain or powder, provided have received no chemical treatto alter their composition. Mine oducts that have received such treatment will pay coinage duties on the gold, silver and copper they contain Native ores which are presented for exportation, and which have been mixed with the residue of beneficial treatment, silver precipitate, amalgam, sulphurides, chlorides or any other artificial product, will pay coinage duties on the total will pay coinage duties on the fotal value of the shipment apart from the general customs penalties which the general customs ordinances apply in such

Bursting of a Reservoir. Lima, Ohio, May 3.—The Lewiston eservoir broke at 4 o'clock this morning, and it is reported that from 15 to persons were drowned. Seventeen res of water was released into the imi valley, and great loss of life is red in the valley further down. the half the valley further down.

The break is spreading and much damis feared from the liberated waters.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton way tracks are already submerged.

The reservoir covers 17,000 acres and is second largest artificial body of the country. The reproted of the control of the country of in this country. It is reported several lives were lost by drownthe Miami river, down which the will find an outlet. Great alarm Later advices from Lewiston oir are that the break has reached by feet in width and is spreading of the reservoir was full and water passed out has had no effect towns of Lewiston and Newport, l miles down the river, are re-submerged and several lives lost. Ourier has left Bellecentre for the

anything about the magnitude of

ater news from Lewiston is that only feet of waste water washed out of

reservoir. The Miami river is fall-

g here now and there is no longer

mage until he returns.

Mr. Laurier's New Occupation - Railway Mail Subsidies. Ottawa, May 3.-Mr. Laurier is en-

gaged in writing the history of Canada since 1841. Mr. White, deputy postmaster-general,

says that the statement of Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk, at the annual meeting, that the government was going to give the company an increased mail subsidy is incorrect. The government has not so far promised either the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific anything beyond the present figures cific anything beyond the present figures

cific anything beyond the present figures except for whatever new branches may be opened and may carry mail.

The Government will shortly commence to sell some of the Thousand Islands recently surveyed. It is understood that the intention is to abolish the condition of sale which bound the purchaser to erect a \$1000 residence upon his property. The surveyor of the department has just reported the location of a large number of islands not tion of a large number of islands not heretofore marked on charts of the Thousand Islands archipelago.

had come to the conclusion that after May 6th neither he nor his deputies will make any attempt to enforce the Geary law in relation to the registration of Chinese. Not since the famous act was passed has there been such a sensation among the Chinese as that created by Collector Wasson's statement. The latter's reason for making the announcement is thin. nouncement is this: Section 6 of the Geary act says that after May 6th any Chinese laborer found in the United States without a certificate shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States and may be arrested by any United States and may be arrested by any United States customs official.

"You will see by that," said Colector "You will see by that," said Colector Wasson to a reporter, "that customs officials are not compelled to arrest Chinese, but may do so now. It will be a big job for us really and it is not part of our business. If the law would read that we shall arrest them it would be different, but the law does not say any such thing."

Anti-Chinese Riots Feared.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Reports received by the Chinese minister within the past few days indicate the probability of outbreaks on the coast against which has been crossed in all their hatter and the past few days indicate the probability of outbreaks on the coast against the says the revolutionary party is not to be suppressed and has opened channels through which the war is to be conducted. It is to be a revolution entirely in keeping with the dictates of humanity and practical democracy. The Cubans await the arrival of the Mascotte to-morrow with feverish anxiety. On the beach five hundred men met last night and were addressed by prominent speakers, who called for volunteers. From 80 to 100 men stepped out and pledged themselves to fight for Cuban freedom. The custom house force still guards the beach and the coast against Chinese residents. The tenor of these reports are communicated on Monday to Acting Secretary Adee, and last night, upon the return of Secretary Gresham from Chicago, telegrams were sent to the governors of several western states advising them of the existence of these reports and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infraction of the peace. The authority for the reports is not disclosed, but action on the Chinese minister venual the probability of outbreaks on the coast against Chinese residents. The tenor of these reports was communicated on Monday to Acting Secretary Adee, and last night, upon the return of Secretary Gresham from Chicago, telegrams were sent to the governors of several western states advising them of the existence of these reports and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infraction of the leading citizens of Chicago the guests. The auditorium is the scene of these reports and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infraction of the leading citizens of Chicago the guests. The auditorium is the scene of these reports and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infraction of the leading citizens of Chicago the guests. The auditorium is the scene of these reports and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infraction of the leading cit

> Indianapolis, Ind., May 3.—Jonathan Stanhope is a wealthy farmer of the section known as "Blue Lick Hills" in Wayne county. He is 56, a widower and very eccentric. Recently he went to Richmond and presented his check to Richmond and presented his check for \$3,800 to Postmaster Genkinson, ask-ing that Columbian stamps be given in exchange. The postmaster was unable to fill the order, but Stamhope insisted on leaving the check, and the stamps have been ordered from Washington. Mr. Stanhope said he had decided to paper Stanhope said he had decided to paper the parlor of his home with Columbian stamps of one, two and five cents, and he has estimated that it will cost \$3,800 to carry out his project. Word was sent to his son, who lives in Kanass City, and young Stanhope is already at Richmond trying to prevent his father from carrying out his purpose.

Reception in Cramp's Yard. Philadelphia, May 3.—Visitors from foreign war vessels in New York harbor foreign war vessels in New York harbor were entertained at Cramp's shipyard yesterday. They were: Capt. Kerchaft, of the Kaiserin Augusta, and Constructor Rudeloff, who built the ship; Frederick Weissmann, of the German marine engineer corps; Admiral Hopkins and Capt. Hamilton, of the British navy; the captain of the Tartar and Lieut. Hase, of the German legation in Washington. The visitors declared that the workmanship on the New York was the finest they had ever seen. The Spanish admiral and others have been invited to admiral and others have been invited to

visit Cramp's yard. To Fight the Lead Trust.

New York, May 3.—Steps have been taken by several wealthy men to organize with a capital of more than a million dollars a syndicate in opposition to the present gigantic United States white lead trust, which is incorporated under New Jersey laws as the National Lead Co. In the movement, it is asserted, are representatives of the white lead companies now operated independent of the trust. The other men in it are well-known paint manufacturers and some men of money on the outside.

Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway. City of Mexico, May 3.—The government appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the construction of the Tehuantepec railroad will be expended on May 15th, and all the work on the line will then be suspended until further appropriation is made. It is estimated that \$17,000,000 will be required to finish the road.

Knocked Down in Broadway. New York, May 3.—Surgeon Malliard, of H. M. S. Blake, while crossing Broadway at 4 o'clock this morning, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon. The surgeon was severely injured, and was at olice removed to Chambers street hospital. He is 30 Chambers street hospital. He is 30 years of age. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

Collapse of Coal Sheds. Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.—The coal sheds of the Northwestern Fuel Co. collapsed at 11:15 to-day and fifteen men are buried under a great mass of coal.

All but six of the 15 workmen in the shed when it collapsed escaped injury. Some of them are injured internally and it is thought they cannot live.

The Indian department has decided to sell the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence without any restrictions. Hitherto one condition was the erection of a\$1,000 residence.

Opium Fiends.

EXCHANGE OF REPUBLICAN COURTESIES

Millionaire McKay's Assailant Brought to Court.

Another of Uncle Sam's Fleet Ready to he Tested-World's Fair Committes and Sunday-Great Excitement in Ohio Over Reported Discovery of Oil -Citizens Deal With a Wife Beater.

Denver, Col., May 4.—Yee Lou Chong, an opium fiend, became ill last week. Drs. Vee Ying Wah and Dom Klie WASSON'S STATEMENT.

After May 6th No Attempt Will Be Made to Enforce the Geary Law.

Seattle, May 3.—Andrew Wasson, of Port Townsend, collector of customs for Puget Sound Ports, made a startling statement in Seattle this evening. He said that after careful investigation he had come to the conclusion that after

Western Oratorical Concert. Columbus, Ohio, May 4.—The pick and prime of the young orators of the great institutions of Larning of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado will participate this evening in the great annual interstate oratorical contest an oratorical contest and oratorica contest, an event that has come to be ooked forward to with almost as much interest as commencement day. The array of judges is a notable one. It includes, on delivery, ex-President Harrison, ex-Senator Ingalls, and Senator rison. ex-Senator Ingalls, and Senator Daniels. Altenates, Congressman Breckenridge of Kentucky; Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago; Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia; Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia; and Senators Voorhees and Blackburn. On thought and composition—President Harper, University of Chicago; Henry Watterson, of Louisville; Rev. Washington Gladden. of Columbus. Alternates, President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the McCormick theological seminary; Governor mick theological seminary; Governor Boies, of Iowa; Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Congressman Springer, of Il-

Missionary Mallalieu's Experiences. Evanston, Ill., May 4.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church resumed its session this mornin, the proceedings, in accordance with the usual custom, being conducted with closed doors. An important report from Bishop Mallalieu reparding his recent trip among the Asiatic people was presented this morning.

Rippey to be Tried.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—The would-be slayer of Millionaire John W. Mackay was brought up from the jail to the Circuit Court to-day for the purpose of standing trial for his crime, the case being on the docket of to-day's calendar. It is possible, however, that it may go over. The attack was made on Feb. 24th, but, thanks to his vigorous constitution, the victim is well on the road to final and complete. on the road to final and complete recovery. It will be claimed in behalf c<sup>†</sup> the defense that his assailant, W. C. Rippey, attempted the crime while his mind was unhinged.

The American Cruiser Detroit.

New York, May 4.—Rear Admiral Belknap is president of the board appointed by the secretary of the navy to supervise the trial of the cruser Detroit, which takes place to-day on Long Island Sound. He has for colleagues Commander Phillip Cooper, Chief Engineers A. W. Morlay A. R. leagues Commander Phillip Cooper, Chief Engineers A. W. Morley, C. A. B. Smith and Harrie Webster, Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Hemphill, Lieutenants T. C. McLean, K. Miles, L. L. Reamy and Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster.

Pennsylvania's Only Failure. Harrisburg, Pa., May 4.—Edgar L. King and W. K. Meyers, the auditors appointed to distribute the funds in the hands of the receiver of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the only life insurance company that has ever failed in this state, filed their report in the Dauphin county court to-day. It shows that the total balance on hand is \$286,000, which will warrant the immediate payment of 23 per cent. Another dividend of 7 ter cent may be paid later. All the claimants, whether their policies were paid up or not, were put on a common footing. As there were no precedents nor laws in this state on which the auditors could rely for guidance, they were com-pelled to ransack the insurance laws and judicial decisions of a score of other states, being met all the time with opposition and contention from the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

Reilly Was Doing Well.

Richmond, Va., May 4.—Walter A. Reilly, a well-dressed and good-looking young man, 27 years old, was arrested this evening on a telegram from New York, charging him with forging a check for \$2.500 in that div. Railly practifor \$3,500 in that city. Reilly practically admitted his guilt. He told the policeman who arrested him that he had spent \$83,000 in the last few years.

Jury Charged By Telephone. Rochester, N. Y., May 4.—Judge Ramsay, while at Genesee yesterday holding court, charged a jury at Corining, Stenben county, through a telephone. This, he says, is the first time a jury has been so charged by any judiciary in the history of the world.

Religious Intolerance Resented. Amherst, Mass., May 4.—A petition igned by 3,000 students of Amherst college was presented to the faculty at its meeting yesterday, asking that the system of required attendance at all religious exercises be abolished, on the ground that it is destructive to true

AH SAM WAS CURED worship and does not recognize individual responsibility and capacity for self-government. A similar petition was circulated among the alumni faculty, trustees and friends of the college. Assurances of financial aid have been received from many alumni.

Sabbath at the Fair.

Sabbath at the Fair.

Chicago, May 4.—The report of the judiciary committee, to which was referred Mr. Elibock's resolution in regard to opening the World's Fair on Sundays, was submitted to-day. The committee, in view of the action previously taken by the World's Fair commission on the subject, unanimously reports against the adoption of the resolution. The report says the rule of keeping the Fair open on Sundays is virtually set-Fair open on Sundays is virtually set-tled unless the Fair commission modifies its rule in relation to the same.

They Have "Struck Ile." Clarington, O., May 4.—Monroe county is the scene of the greatest excitement over immense oil discoveries. Land is being sold at fabulous prices.

Bangor, Me., May 4.—A tough character named Martin, of East Union, has for a long time past amused himself by beating his wife. Recently a delegation of white masked townspeople carried him into a neighboring wood, gave him a coat of tar and feathers and theu rode him on a rail. He recognized several of his captors and threatens their

Massing the Chinese for Defence. San Francisco, May 4.—The local papers say that several days ago orders were sent from this city throughout the state calling into San Francisco a large number of Chinese laborers. The orders were for men to come to this state and that their expenses would be paid and they would be taken care of after arrival. The limit for arrival after arrival. The limit for arrival was fixed on May 4th. In answer to the summons, Chinese are flocking into the city from all directions. At the offices of the Six Companies and the Chinese consulate, nothing whatever could be learned of the order or why the men brought from the country are wanted bors. It is believed that the wanted here. It is believed that the Chinese fear an outbreak and an attack from the whites in case the Geary law is declared unconstitutional, and propose to have a sufficient number of men at hand to defend Chinatown. It is also believed, and in this view the govern-ment officers share, that the Chinese, in case the law is declared constitu-tional and deportation is ordered, will resist arrest by force if need be.

Held for Opium Smuggling. San Francisco, May 4.—Thomas H.

n the latter being charged with Thorne's preliminary examination has been set for Tuesday next.

More Presidential Appointments, Washington, D. C., May 4.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Col. Geo. H. Mendell, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Benguard and Major Wm. H. Huer, all of the corps of engineers, commissioners under the act of congress entitled "an act to create the California flebris commission and regulate hydrau-lic mining in the state of California."

Another Mercantile Crash. New York, May 4.—A. M. King & Co., a firm which, under various names, has been in business forty years, failed yesterday. The liabilities will amount to \$250,000. Arrangements are being made by which the firm expects to resume business without liquidation.

The Danger is Past. New York, May 4.—An official of the First National Bank says so far as he is able to learn none of the New York banks are in trouble or likely to be. If it should become necessary, the clear-ing house banks will unite in sustaining another weak member, but there is no-thing at present to indicate that such an action will be necessary. He said he thought he had seen the worst of the trouble for the present. Reports that the St. Nicholas bank is in difficulty are

emphatically denied at the bank. Mischief-Making Armenians Constantinople, May 4.—The Porte announces the arrest of Armenian teachers employed in Marsouvan college. It is charged that the disturbances which recently occurred in several villages were due to their machinations.

New York, May 4.—A letter has been sent to the officers of the Northern Pacific Railway by Brayton Ives, the president of the Western National bank, formally withdrawing the offer made by him on behalf of a powerful syndicate to undertake the funding of the floating debt of the Northern Pacific at 6 per cent. for five years. Ives says he wrote this letter simply because his previous communication brought no answer from the officers of the company. His action, however, has revived in Wall street the criticisms that have been levelled against the company's management. Some of the stockholders express their views in vigorous language, saying that the proposition of the syndicate was made most courteensly, and had been treated with contemptuous silence. Business Politeness. temptuous silence.

Australian Banks Resume Business. Melbourne, May 4.—The Bank of Victoria and the City and Commercial banks reopened their doors yesterday. It is expected all the other banks which closed recently will be re-opened to-day.

Absent-Minded. One of the most absent-minded men in

One of the most absent-minded men in New York is an eminent surgeon. He is a great lover of horses, and will abandon anything but a patient to take a drive up the road. One of his most peculiar characteristics is his inability to pass an auction room without buying something. Happening one day to drive by a stable where an auction was going on, he saw a raw-boned animal under the hammer. "What's bid?" he asked of a bystander, who replied: "Nothing; nobody wants the brute at any price." At the next call from the auctioneer he bid \$20, and the horse was knocked down to him. He drove on, and the incident passed out of his mind. He forgot all about his purchase, but the animal was sent to his stable and the groom took him in charge. About two months afterwards his favorite horse fell lame, and he complained that he had nothing to drive. "Why not give the new horse a trial?" asked the groom. "What new horse?" he said. "I have no new horse." The groom replied: "The one you bought two months ago, sir. He hasn't had a bridle on since he came to the stable." The surgeon could not recollect having bought the animal, but he consented to give him a trial. It proved satisfactory in every way and for eight years that horse has been the old gentleman's delight.—New York Tribune:

London Brokers Make An Unusual Demonstration.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FIERCE DENUNCIATION

He Prophesies Ultimate Ruin of the Empire as the Result.

The British Women's Christian Temper ance Union in a Ferment-Excitement in Cuba Increasing-The Ever-Preva-

the Stock Exchange to-day to a Unionist meeting at the Guild Hall. Upon reaching the Guild Hall and before entering, the brokers sang the anthem, "Rule Britannia" and cheered loudly for the Union, for Lord Salisbury and other Unionist leaders. A crowd assembled, who it was evident were not in who it was evident were not m sympathy with the brokers, and lent variety to the cheering with occasional hoots. The Guildhall was thronged with Unionists. As Lord Mayor Knill, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other prominent men were entering, part of the platform collapsed. Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address, in which he reiterated his prophesies of rum as an outcome of Irish home rule. Mr. Chamberlain was constantly cheered by his hearers while he rehearsed his threadbare argument in opposition to threadbare argument in opposition to Irish home rule. He predicted that Irish demands upon the imperial parliament would be unending, especially when Great Britain should be involved in war.

Temperance and Politics Incompatible London, May 4.—The British Women's Temperance Association sat in a cenvention from 10 o'clock this morning until 11 o'clock to-night. There were 45 delegates present. Mrs. Frances E. Willard, president of the American C. San Francisco, May 4.—Thomas II.

Douglass, ex-customs inspector, and son of Police Captain Douglass, charged with attempting to smuggle opium ashore from one of the China steamers, has been held for indictment by a federal been held for indictment by a federal covernment fury.

If the close the china is the content of the American C.

T. U., was invited to a seat on the platform. Mrs. Ellen H. Foster, the American capture and the content of which caused much excitement to appear at the convention, and the removal of which caused much excitement. port of which caused much excitem Charged With Murder.

San Francisco, May 4.—The inquest in the case of Frank Northey, who was shot and killed by Henry Thorne, has resulted in the latter being charged with murder. Thorne's preliminary examination of the members of the British Women's Christian Temperance Association, was not present, although it was stated that she was on her way from America. The day's proceedings were enlivened by a number of speeches, in murder. Thorne's preliminary examination nave come together under the shadow of the white House. Extensive arrangements have for some time denomination nave come together under the shadow of the members of the British Women's Christian Temperance Association, was not present, although it was stated that she was on her way from America. The day's proceedings were enlivened by a number of speeches, in which kitter pareault remarks were in the denomination nave come together under the shadow of the come together under the shadow of the members of the denomination nave come together under the shadow of the members of the day's proceedings were enlivened by a number of speeches, in the come together under the shadow of the members of the British Women's Christian Temperance Association, was not present, although it was stated that she was on her way from America. The day's proceedings were enlivened by a number of speeches, in the denomination nave come together under the shadow of the come together which bitter personal remarks were in-dulged in. In the ballot for president Lady Somerset was re-elected by a majority of 69. The minority thereupon left the convention in indignation, declaring that the introduction of politics

> cause. Gone to the Wall. New York, May 4.-B. L. Smythe & Co., brokers, this morning announced inability to meet their pecuniary obligations and have suspended payment.
>
> Alen & Co. assigned this morning for the benefit of their creditors, and the failure of B. N. Beardsley is arrespondent. nounced in the Consolidated Exchange

into the organization would split the organization and ruin the temperance

this morning.

Raleigh, N.C., May 4.—A cyci me swept over the town of Oxford, west of here, last evening. The wind was terrific, accompanied by rain and hail. Forty-two houses were blown down and many trees torn up. Hail covered the ground to a depth of four inches, demolishing all the window panes in town. A score of people were injured, several dentist. A score of people were injured, several dentist. seriously, one negro being killed. Damage to property is estimated at \$200,-000. Henderson and Greystone suffered in the same way. Ten people were seriously and four fatally injured at

Henderson. Charged With Embezzlement. San Francisco, May 4.—A warrant was issued this morning for the arrast of C. E. K. Boyce, charging him with embezzling funds of the Veterans' Home while treasurer of that institution. His bands have been fixed at \$4000

bonds have been fixed at \$4000. Husband Also Guilty. San Francisco, May 4.—It is more than probable that a charge of murder will also be made against William Worthington, the husband of the woman who shot and killed Henry L. Baddely last Tuesday night. Evidence has been discovered that indicates that Worthington not only knew that his wife intended to kill Baddely, but that he in-stigated her and aided her in its actual

commission. Run Down and Sunk. London, May 4.—The Steamer City of Chios reports that she ran into an unknown schooner last night, which probably went down with all on board, as the schooner quickly disappeared and no answer was made to distress signals.

The Cherokee Nation Affair. The Cherokee Nation Affair.

Paris, Tex., May 4.—Representatives of Locke and Jones counties met at Goodland on Monday and adopted an agreement which embraced the following terms: That the law and constitution of the Cherokee nation shall be sustained and enforced, that all parties shall disband and go home and lay down their arms, that the military shall be called upon for their services only when the powers of the civil authorities have been applied and exhausted as the law declares.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—A telegram from La Lucha, at Havana, from the eastern part of the island, says that the population of Ponce Holguin have taken up arms and are crying, "Hurrah for free Cuba." Yesterday the resiment at Tarragona left for Havana, dis-

embarking at Gibara. Late telegrams from Santiago say that the rebels have crossed the river in the direction of Canto, but are carrying on no hostilities. La Discucion of Havana says that the revolutionary force exceeds 15000 men. The reserve guard at Havana has been ordered to join its regiment. The gunboat Magellan has sailed from Gibara with 150 men. The gunboats Criolo and Grantam are guarding the coast around Santiago. coast around Santiago.

Commander Dormer Dead. Madras, May 4.—Sis James Charle-magne Dormer, commander of the British forces in Madras, is deal.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

The Miners' Eight Hour Bill and Its Probable Effect.

In Cuba Increasing—The Ever-Prevalent Cyclone at Its Deadly Games—Wife-Murderer Harris Doomed.

London, May 3.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Samuel Woods, labor M. P. for South West Lancashire, and vice-president of the National Federation of Mines, moved that the bill establishing eight hours as a legal day's work in the mines be read a second time. The Hon Mr. Cladstone commented on the probable effect of the measure. He did not believe, he said, that a diminution of the output would produce an increase of wages. All were agreed, he said, that it was not a party cuestion, and the governments.

produce an increase of wages. All were agreed, he said, that it was not a party Home Rule, marched in procession from the Stock Exchange to-day to a Unionist meeting at the Guild Hall. Upon reaching the Guild Hall and before ened to justify an exception to the general principles, and. if the majority of the miners were in favor of the proposed restriction, he would support the bill under reservation and would not consent to the extension of its provisions

to entertain such a proposition if Ulster so desired. The government had never withdrawn from the position, although, of course, it had not tried to give it Great Britain should be involved in war. He declared also that notwithstanding the protests of the Irish Nationalists, a co-ordinate executive in Ireland must ultimately follow as the result of home rule.

> American Presbyterian Convention. Washington, D. C., May 4.-Little more than a week hence the national capital will be called upon to extend its hospitalities to over 2000 of the most prominent Presbyterian divines and laymen of the country. It will be the 105th assembling of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the first time in more than 40 years that the representatives of the denomination have a fund of over \$40,000 has been raised. The committee on finance and arrangements is a notable one. Secretary Gresham, together with Secretary Hoke Smith and Secretary Lamont, have been doing their fair share of the preliminary work, and so have Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The latter will return here next week in order to keep open house during the two weeks that a fund of over \$40,000 has been raised open house during the two weeks that

the assembly is in session. For Insurance Purposes. Detroit, Mich., May 4.—The perfect identification yesterday of the body of the late Dr. Eugent Sloman of this city promises to become famous in medical jurisprudence, as \$25,000 insurance depends upon the result. Dr. Sloman was drowned at Omaha, Neb., last July. Harris' Doom Pronounced.

Albany, May 4.—Governor Flower has denied application for elemency for Carlyle Harris, and he will be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday next.

Encountered a Twister.

Relaigh N.C. May 4.—A cyclone

was drowned at Omaha, Neb., last July. The insurance company demanded the privilege of investigation, professing to suspect something wrong. The work was conducted by three Detroit physicians and a professor from the Chicago University. Decomposition had proceeded so far that all the ordinary means of identification were impossible. It was learned that in Omaha Dr. Sloman had considerable dentistry work

> Can Salaries Be Taxed? Richmond, Va., May 4.—The attorney general's office has been asked by a commissioner of the revenue whether the salary of a United States senator or representative is exempt from the state income tax law. Under this all incomes over \$6,000 a year are subject to income tax law. Under this all incomes over \$6,000 a year are subject to taxation. The question has never been raised in the state and it promises to be

> > Rosebery and Royalty. It is thought that the engagement of Lord Rosebery to Princess Maud of Wales will soon be formally announced, in connection



nounced, in connection with the more genererally known engagement of the Duke of 
York to Princess May. The Earl of Rosebery, 
Secretary of State for 
the Foreign Pepariment, was born in 1247. 
As Secretary of State 
for Foreign Affairs in 
Mr. Gladsone's cabinet in 1836, he won 
gene al approval at 
home and abroed for 
cting the difficult oues-LORD ROSEBERY

home and abroad for his firmness in conducting the difficult questions connected with the Servo-Bulgarian war, and that of Greere's desire of a territorial indemnity. In 1878 he married Hannah, the on y child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who died in November, 1890. Princess Maud of Wales is the third daughter of the Prince and Princess, and is not quite 23 years of age. Princess Maud is said to be a very charming young per-

son, whose graces and a ccomplish ment might well have commended themselves to his lordship even if she were not the daughter of England's heir apparent. She inherited from her mother great skill in needlework, and in her

#### The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 5, 1893.

AN AUTHORITY ON EVIDENCE.

We beg leave to congratulate our kindly neighbor on its philosophical disquisition of the morning on "evidence." It is one of the richest of the rich productions of the Colonistic intellect, and should bring great store of reputation for the happy possessor thereof. We convdently look forward for the time when "The Colonist on Evidence" will replace the more antiquated Taylor on the lawyers' shelves, when it will be the standard authority for judges and counsel wherever the English language is spoken. This happy consummation will surely be reached just as soon as the extent of our neighbor's learning and the solidity of its wisdom become generally known.

The Times, naturally desirous of aiding to bring about this triumph for real wisdom and worth, but nevertheless with a sense of its own intellectual inferiority, ventures a few suggestions that may fill up some blanks in the Colonist's treatise. For one thing, we may point out that the same evidence often strikes different minds with varying force. It is also the fact that any one mind may receive different impressions from the same evidence on Colonist was not long ago very skeptical about the attorney-general's fitness for the office which he holds; in fact, it was positive he was not fit. The evidence on which its conclusion was based has holds up the attorney-general as being was simply brought about by circumstances over which the Colonist had no control. For similar reasons, the organ now meekly accepts from the hands of the attorney-general "facts and figures" which once it would have scornfully rejected as being meant for the persuasion | they could stand they came to the conof fools. As no such circumstances have arisen to cause the Times to change its | The Government will be very likely to mind, it still entertains the opinion for- agree with them and with all the promerly held by the Colonist, that the attected manufacturers who do not want torney-general is not fit for the position to see their bonuses reduced. he holds; and it also rejects his socalled "facts and figures" as a very transparent fraud.

We notice that though the Colonist affects to deride our statement that "probably no man in British Columbia believes that the white population of the island is as large as that of the mainland," yet it carefully refrains from offering a straight contradiction. This circumstance we cheerfully accept as evidence that the Colonist is not quite so much of a fool as it sometimes looks because of its fidelity to its political We are, in fact, quite sure that if it were not for certain constraining circumstances our neighbor would look upon the attorney-general's census jugglery as new evidence of his unfitness to hold high office among the peo-

The Colonist is much mistaken when it asserts that the Times "makes light of the conclusions legitimately, deduced from the census returns," and "with wonderful gullibility swallows some 11,-000 Indians." We have only pointed out that the attorney-general wished to wrest wrong conclusions from an illegitimate manipulation of the census and Indian department figures. Then we, in common with the great majority, utterly refuse to swallow the extra 11.-000 Indians, even at the command of the august attorney-general and his faithful organ-grinder.

"DON'T TOUCH US."

The general want of confidence in the Government's tariff reform intentions is quite natural, though it seems to be unpleasing to the Colonist. Referring to the enquiry prosecuted by the ministerial quartette, the Montreal Witness presents the matter in this light: "Now the Government, frightened by the rebellion, have, in order to save their places, not because they have changed their principles at all, declared their intention to reduce the tariff. Before doing so, however, they ask for time to make enquiries throughout the country. One would naturally suppose that the enquiries would be made of those who complain of the tariff and who have compelled the Government to promise concessions. The farmers who in Canada form the vast body of the consumers, the artisans and laborers, the merchants are the classes who have suffered from the oppression of the tariff. Yet they are the very people who are not to be consulted by the Finance Minister. Indeed the Government organs have informed the people that Mr. Foster does not intend to be interviewed by people having grievances against the tariff. Only the manufacturers who are in fawor of the high protection tariff against which the people are rebelling are to be allowed to present their needs and interests to Mr. Foster. This is very nice for the Government or rather for Mr. Foster and his colleagues who will hear nothing against their beloved policy of protection, but will, on the contrary, be assured that the country is prosperous and contented, and that what is really needed is not a reduction of the tariff but an increase in its duties.'

The Toronto Star, an independent paper with strong sympathy for the working classes, made the following remarks in a recent issue: "In speaking at the banquet of the Macdonald club in Montreal, Saturday night, Hon. Mr. Foster repeated the promises that the Premier and his cabinet uttered at the Auditorium meeting in Toronto in January last, promising some sort of tariff re-adjustment in the future. But time is passing right along and not standing still to enable the Dominion politicians to investigate the condition of trade. The Dominion Ministers have been in charge of the trade conditions since 1878 and their cabinet offices, especially Mr. Foster's, required that they should keep in touch with the situation. Mr. Foster's argument now that he is in-

turn up, or an indication that he does not know the state of affairs. In neither of these positions would a statesman be found, while a politician should be too wily to place himself in such a box. Mr. Foster should cease attending banquets, cease making speeches, until he has found out the condition of trade; then he should apply the remedy. The people cannot afford to wait much Canadians generally have, in once." fact, as little confidence in the Dominion Government's tariff reform proposals as British Columbians have in the local government's treatment of redistribution. We may give another illustration. The Montreal Star happened to represent Mr. A. F. Gault, president of the Dominion Cotton Company, as saying to the shareholders at the annual meeting that they would have nothing to fear if the cotton duty were reduced even to the level of the Mackenzie tariff: they would be able to compete with outside manufacturers, including those of England. Mr. Gault very quickly corrected the Star's misapprehension, writing as follows: "A good deal of agitation has been going on in and out of Parliament with regard with some apprehension, but I have reason to believe that no government to take place or do anything to jeopardbe some changes, but it was hoped they heretofore paying its usual quarterly the cotton manufacturers, the iron men not been changed, but the Colonist now dividends." As the "usual quarterly and other proprietors of "infant industhe right man in the right place. This per cent. per annum, it is not surplising of any part of the wall that protects change of mind did not follow upon that Mr. Gault would fain believe they them. There need be no doubt as to the reception of any new testimony, but are to keep up to that figure, and he is the nature of the representations which no doubt quite correct in supposing that these men have been laying and will fere with them. The iron men are of the only question left undecided is the the same opinion with the cotton men, amount of backing up they are likely to for at a meeting held by them the other day to consider what reduction of duty torate. The attitude of the agriculclusion that they could not stand any.

RECIPROCITY.

The Seattle Telegraph has come across a report which states that Sir John Thompson will after the close of the Behring Sea arbitration become a member of the judicial committee of the imperial privy council and that Sir Charles Tupper will take his place at the head of the Canadian government. Sir Charles, it says, "is known to have very liberal views as to the commercial relations between Canada and this country, and his advent to power would undoubtedly be marked by a renewal of overtures from Ottawa to Washington for a comprehensive reciprocity treaty." Pursuing this reciprocity idea a little funther, the Telegraph gives its inion in this way: "Those who are familiar with the workings of the old reciprocity treaty with Canada will not need to be reminded of the great stimulus it proved to commerce between the two countries, to the great advantage of both. That treaty expired in 1864 and was not renewed. because this country was not at that time in a frame of mind to discuss reciprocity or anything else with British North America, where so many leading Southerners had made their headquarters. So a double tariff wall was erected across the continent and two commercial communities were established where nature intended there should only be one. those tariff walls were pulled down the magnificent trans-continental zone which lies just south of the international boundary would soon be duplicated to the north of it, vastly to the benefit of both countries. 'Peace hath her victories as well as war,' and the greatest knock protection on the head.' peaceful victory any statesman can per is not at all likely to become premier of the Dominion, and if he did he would not be likely to bring about reciprocity.

THE PREMIER'S "ARITHMETIC."

In its latest lucubration on the subject of redistribution the Colonist alleges that the Times "takes very good care not to criticize the premier's calculations" and "scrupulously avoids the arithmetic of the question." If this statement were true it would not make the position of the government any better, for we have most abundantly shown that the "arithmetic of the question" did not cause the postponement of redistribution. In case the organ has really forgotten the sequence of events in connection with the question we again recall it. The government at the opening of the session formally announced that the time had arrived for a change in the method of representation and as formally promised a redistribution bill. This, it may be here said, was only a repetition of the promises that had been made before. In the course of time the government actually prepared a bill and submitted to a caucus of its followers. If the Colonist does not choose to acreject that of its fellow organ the Vancouver World, which affuded to the fact as "an open secret." The government's supporters in caucus assembled refused to give their support to the bill, and the government accordingly decided to withhold it. Then it was that the "arithmetic of the question" was dragged in as a possible means of deceiving the public. What the premier will do with his very awkward combination of unwilling supporters and "arithmetic" remains to be seen, but

for delay, hoping that something will was witnessed last session. But it is 68; London & Lancashire, 55; North THE STORM AND THE FAIR. quite untrue to say that the Times has avoided the arithmetic of the question. We have at least given enough attention to it to show how very stupid and ab- British companies of 61.74, compared sard is the Colonist's assertion that "the only authoritative figures accessible to those who know the truth about the population of the Island and the Mainland prove with mathematical exactness that the really white population of the longer, for a change is necessary at Island is greater than that of the Mainland." The accessible figures prove nothing of the sort, if they are honestly used. If figures are not honestly used they may be made to prove all sorts of absurd propositions, as the Premier very well knows. In this case he and the Colonist reach their conclusion by adding to the Mainland census population some 12,000 Indians who do not belong to it. That dodge may appear to the Premier the best available means of justifying the action which the caucus compelled him to take, but it will not deceive very many of the people.

WORKINGMEN AND PROTECTION.

The principle of protection, says Mintariff that are now complained against. ize an industry that had given such We have already seen how vigorously working people; there would doubtless the binder twine men combatted any serious reduction in the duties that would be of such a light nature that shield their business at the expense of this company would be able to go on as the consumers. We see now how ready dividends" now amount to abou 20 tries" are to fight against the removal the present government will not inter- lay before the investigating ministers; receive from the great body of the electural class has been quite apparent now for some time. If any man fails to see that the farmers are heartily tired of the "principle of protection" he must be a dull observer indeed. But the ministers and their friends have so far been confident of the continued support of the artisan class, and their confidence must have been rudely shocked by the recent free trade declaration of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, a body fairly representative of the workingmen of that city. The resolution adopted by the council is as follows:

Be it resolved that we urge upon Dominion government the removal of all duties and imposts levied on the products of industry, either imported manufactured in the country, ex country, except such as are levied with a view to stricting the use and consumption of any article or product held to be in-jurious, and the substitution therefor as a means of raising the revenue required single tax on land and natural opportuni-

The report of the meeting states that this resolution was opposed by only one member, a representative of the typographical union, whose objection was that free trade would injure the "boiler plate" industry in Canada. Representatives of the shoemakers' the moulders', the painters', the bookbinders' and the building laborers' unions gave testimony against the N. P. and supported the resolution. A very significent speech was made by Mr. Robert Emmet, of the moulders' union, who thus spoke:

"Iron moulders ought to know some thing of the workings of protection. There is no class of manufactures highly protected as that of iron. moulders have found that our employers are the only persons protected. To gain protection we moulders have had to organize, and even then, since the adoption of the National Policy, we have had to accept terms never accepted before. In some instances wages have been reduced 40 and 50 per cent. Protection has always worked against and workingmen should unite and

All this gives plenty of evidence achieve in what is left of the nineteenth show that the workingmen are getting century will be his who shall bring their eyes opened to the folly of the about the commercial treaty of the present fiscal system, and it is not sur-North American continent." The Tele- prising that there is some disturbance graph is right in its idea of the value in the ministerial camp over the signs of reciprocity, but if the coming of reci- of growing rebellion. Perhaps Minister procity depends upon the truthfulness of | Foster will yet come to realize that the the report mentioned there is little pros- "principle of protection" is a poor pect of its arrival. Sir Charles Tup- phrase to conjure with. It is doubtless effective with the "infant industry" men, but what will their strength avail when the agricultural and industrial classes combine against the proposal to perpetuate their pet system?

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

In an abstract lately issued by the superintendent of insurance at Ottawa the following figures relating to fire insurance companies doing business in Canada are given: The 24 British companies netted premiums \$4,685,000: the six Canadian companies \$1,025,000, and the eight American companies \$1,-005,000, or a total of \$6,715,000, an increase over 1891 of half a million dollars. The total amount at risk is \$821,847,000, an increase of \$61,000,000. The net amount paid for losses during the year was \$4,349,000, of which the British companies paid \$2.893,000, the Canadian companies \$755,000 and the American \$700,000. The net premiums received by Canadian companies amounted to a sum smaller than in any previous year since 1873, while the sum received by the British companies was the largest in the history of the country. The sum received by the American cept our word for this it will surely not companies was also the largest by far of any year in their Canadian record. The rate of losses paid on the percentage of premiums received being one of the tests, the figures are given for leading companies as follows: British American, 86; Eastern, 52; London Mutual, 74: Mercantile, 83; Quebec, 73; Western. 70; or an average for Canadian companies of 73.69, compared with 69.65 the previous year. Among the British companies are the Caledonian, 52; City of London, 75; Commercial Union, 81: Fire Insurance Association, there is grave reason to suspect that 86; Guardian, 51; Imperial, 46; Lancavestigating the situation is either a plea | the result will be more such juggling as | shire, 60; Liverpool, London & Globe,

British, 62; Northern, 59; Norwich Union, 62; Phoenix, of London, 54; Royal, 63. There was an average for with 60.95 in 1891. The average on American companies was 69.65, against 58.76 in 1891. The British American Company was so unfortunate last year as to have an excess of \$79,000 of expenditure over income. The Quebec Mercantile and London Mutual were in the same position. Among the British companies the Commercial Union and City of London and United Fire also spent more than they received.

in good odor with the faithful Tory

politicians and newspapers, but most

people will admit that he has some ability to understand the political situation. In a recent letter from Ottawa to the Regina Leader he offers his opinion in this way: The session is over. A very peculiar session, unique in its brevity. The Opposition are jubilant; very confident of success, and speak of sweeping the country. At this moment they might ister Foster, will be maintained, what- do it, so discredited is the Government ever tariff changes may be decided upon by reason of inherent and accidental to tariff reform which would probably as a result of the ministerial inquiry. weakness. It must be remembered that be viewed by many of our shareholders It is not hard to see how this phrase, for nearly half the session one strong "the principle of protection," can be man has been away, and that man the made to cover the perpetuation of any Premier. But some Tory members of and for a while caused considerable would allow any very large reduction or all of the iniquitous features of the parliament will say it would have been worse were he here. There can be no different occasions. For example, the profitable employment to so many of our and successfully the coal oil men and stained from bringing up questions in doubt that some private members abconsequence of his absence. Still the Government was discounted by the want of a certain weight, not an ascendancy.

which belongs to him. Then Tupper was away. Well, Tupper has lots of fight and can make a big blazon, but / he cannot debate. I conclude these two men's absence was a loss, but that the loss was counterbalanced by the emdoes not realize the way the country regards it. The country is ready to spue it out of its mouth and unless Sir John Thompson reorganizes, not according to the dictates of faction, but according to the wishes of the people, this Government will be swept out of existence.

Winnipeg, having repeated on a small scale Victoria's unfortunate experience with imported smallpox, has been afforded the pleasure of seeing grossly exaggerated reports going abroad. Travellers from Winnipeg to St. Paul spread these reports, just as foolish people who left Victoria during the scare last summer busied themselves with spreading wild stories about the extent of the visitation. The prairie city, however, has suffered mildly in comparison with Victoria from these travellers' tales. Toronto workingmen have hitherto been noted for their faithful support of the policy of protection, for which they

have voted at every election. A good deal of surprise has therefore been created by the recent action of trades and labor council of that city in unanimously adopting a resolution in favor of free trade. The workingmen are getting their eyes opened to the folly of high taxation.

During the late session of the Domin. ion Parliament a bill was introduced with the object of enabling the sugar refineries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to amalgamate, but the hostility to "combines" has become so strong that the bill failed to get beyond the doors of the committee room. A similar bill was then introduced in the Nova Scotia legislative assembly, and it there met temporarily with little better success. It got so far as to come up for the second reading, but there its progress was blocked. Eighteen members voted against it and only three for. Singularly enough, these three were Premier Fielding, Mr. Cahan, leader of the opposition, and a private member. The two leaders could not persuade their followers to let the bill go any farther. All of which goes to show that members of the Nova Scotia Assembly display a good deal of independence.

Several eastern papers in referring to the election of a member in Vancouver district have fallen into the mistake of supposing that Vancouver city was the place. Perhaps these papers deserve a mild vote of censure for their ignorance of our political geography, but a stronger one should be passed on the man or men who selected Vancouver as the name of the C. P. R. terminus. Such a choice was bound to cause confusion as between the city and the island. Duplication of names of places in this fashion should be stopped by act of parliament or some other effectual means.

The "straight" Tory contingent, led on by the Empire, are making fierce war on Dalton McCarthy and all members of the party who show any signs of independence. All the while Mc-Carthy's section goes on organizing and preparing to make further trouble. It is now announced that the first Mc-Carthyite candidate has been nominated for a seat in parliament, in the person of Dr. Henry of Orangeville, who will contest Cardwell in the event of that county being opened by the appointment of Mr. R. S. White to the Montreal collectorship.

The Nelson Tribune, after reviewing the incidents connected with the New Denver townsite and mentioning the Port Simpson affair, asks: "With all these facts before them, is it any wonder the common people have no faith in Tribune refers to convince the people that the land office is badly administered. The fact has been evident for

-Constable Driscoll of the city police yes-terday received \$10,000, a legacy left to his deceased wife by her father, D. McTavish.

WORK OF GETTING READY DELAYFD.

High Wages for Carpenters—The Egyptian Villagers Had to Don Warmer Costumes\_Java People Like Cigars\_ Country Folks Object to Buying

(Correspondence of the Times.) Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., is not World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, April 24.—The storm king has retarded the work of construction at Jackson Park a week. The damage totals thousand, of dollars and cannot yet be accurately estimated. The World's Fair management do not look so much at the damage done as the delay caused in the work of construction.

The large buildings are the chief sufferers by the storm, and the greatest damage was done to the manufactures and liberal arts building, the largest on the grounds, having a ground area of 80 acres. The storm beat through the roof of this building and some three hundred panes of glass were blown out. The rain poured down upon the exhibits alarm. The exhibits were protected by means of canvas, and as soon as the storm had sufficiently abated the work of repairing the roof was commenced. It was then found that the glass had been laid upon the floor slanting in the direction of the storm and that the heavy wind had forced the rain between the panes of glass and in this manner entered the buildings. The manner entered the buildings. The storm was the means of the discovery of another defect in the construction of the large buildings. No means of ventilation had been provided, and it was discovered that the pressure of hot air in the building, which hot air natbargo Thompson's absence placed on certain members, among them a western member, who had an important motion to move he would not move in Thompson's absence. The session leaves

air in the building, winch not air naturally rose to the roof and domes, was exceedingly great, so great, indeed, as to cause fear that the roof or a portion of it might be forced off by this intense pressure. Ventilators were at tense pressure. Ventilators were at once put in and the defects remedied. Notwithstanding these measures the roofs even now are not impregnable the entrance of rain. The inside of the building being heated to a high pressure naturally causes an expansion of the iron work. And since the iron exiron work. And since the iron expands and the glass is not so readily affected, the result is that crevices are caused between the sheets of glass and the iron work. So long as the weather continues fine there is nothing to fear from this source, but if another storm strikes the "White City" such as the storm of last week there will again be trouble with the roofs. The grounds at Jackson Park fared

worse than the buildings. was swept away in many parts, rain flooded the roadways and walks and the mud was knee deep. The breakwater on the lake front was damaged and 50 men are now engaged in repairing it. The storm temporarily stopped work of construction on the exterior of the fair buildings. Work inside went on almost uninterrupted, but exhibitors refused to further unpack their exhibits till the storm was over. The storm lasted for three days, and yesterday (Sunday) was the first fine day. The improved weather was hail-ed with great delight, and Sabbath obouble gangs of men were put on and thousands busy hammers were heard in every direction.

The workman has not lost by The workman has not lost by the sied to it storm. Before the storm there was banked by talk of striking of carpenters because The ma only 40 cents an hour was paid. storm caused so much damage and so delayed affairs that the authorities were anxious to get men at any price. Sign boards could be seen all over the grounds offering carpenters 60 cents an Those interested in the different buildings want them completed first, so that it will be no surprise if more than 60 cents an hour be offered. these high figures will speedily drop after the rush is over, but in the time the mechanic has the advantage and he is playing his cards with a dexterous hand. So large is the force of men engage

ed that early this (Monday) morning the grounds were in as good, if not better, condition than prior to the storm. The mud had all been cleared away and gravel and asphalt and broken stone had taken its place. Twenty steam rollers were rolling it firmly down and a few Twenty steam rollers days more will make the "White City" appear as if the "soft zephyr" had never The Egyptians and Soundanese

located in what is known as the "mid-way plaisance." To visit "the streets

Cairo," a reproduction of a portion

of the city on the Nile, extra charge is The Egyptians were clad their Oriental costumes before the cold snap, but have since donned heavy overcoats, and even now stand freezing and shivering in their particular section. Several small boys have been brough; along with the Egyptian colony, and have already seen more than they ever saw before. The young-sters have "caught on" to several of the words of the famous "ta-ra-boom-deay," and shout them out to the amusement of hundreds of spectators who gather round and throw nickels and imes, and the black small boys scramble for them in the mud. The elders of the colony make money in a different way. They have thousands of trinkets and curiosities which they are willing to sell for a good round sum. Their knowledge of English is limited to the words "yes," "no," and "thank you." They show you a few Egyptian glyphics on a paper in one hand and an American dollar in the other. You can have the hieroglyphics for a dollar. The Java colony causes considerable terest. They are building a smallnterest. sized cottage of bamboo. They are great lovers of the weed, and cigar, or "shagar," as they call it, is the first word in the English with which they become acquainted. Visitors to exhibition indulge in the fun of carrying in their pocket a cheap brand ing in their pocket a cheap braind of cigars and showing one to the Javanese. He will immediately stop work, come to the railing surrounding the village, say "shagar" and receive a rather questionable specimen of the kind.
The "country country" excite as much musement at the fair as the Orientals. The other day a hoary-headed old hay-seed paid a visit to the fair grounds. The vendors of the World's Fair guide soon persuaded him into the purchase of a ten-cent guide. He had hardly gone a few steps before the pop-corn with equal persuasion convinced the present administration of the land office, and believe it to be rotten to the core?" It did not need the testimony furnished by the incidents to which the another. The popcorn evidently made him thirsty, for he was heard to ask for a drink of water. He was directed to the mineral spring fountain. A boy handed him the water and asked five cents. The poor old fellow thought this was past endurance. He might pay for guides and popcoru, but the charge for water which God gave free charge for water which God gave free the robbery. He

THE STORM AND THE FAIR, bis old brindle cow cheaper. But had to pay his five cents. He had enough of the fair and turned ward. He felt sorely over the sair Buildings and Exhibits.

Said he would sell a pint of milk his old brindle cow cheaper. But had to pay his five cents. He had enough of the fair and trend ward. He felt sorely over the sair ment in a Cottage avenue car rode citywards. His brother Bill rode citywards. His brother Bill rode citywards. coming to the fair and a lot of (folk, Brother Bill had engaged to do the chores, but when they five cents for a drink of God water they would get none of Brother Bill's patronage. Senat rustic and presented him with mineral Brother Bill's patronage could

> World's Fair Grounds, Chicago. 25.—Arrangements have be for the opening of the Fair next. The committee on cer have decided that no seats shall lotted, even to those who have to the opening. Everyone out for himself if he wants a Everyone mu and wishes to see President (
> touch the electric button which the 2000 horse-power Allis operation and open the Fair. Cleveland and the Duke of Ver lineal descendant of Christoph tary escort. A handsome suite at the Lexington, while the I Veragua will be "housed" at the torium in an equally elaborate

The Allis engine, which will be motion by the pressing of the button by President Cleveland fly-wheel measuring 30 feet in with a face of 76 inches, and This engine will give 75 tons. to two 2000 horse-power motors, motors will operate the machinery

The Zulus, not to be behind the tians and Indians in causing started in early by capturing the upon which they were bein to the World's Fair when miles of Chicago. hands, with the exception gineer, prisoners, and had the up in the baggage car. The as it pulled into the 61st stree There were 200 Zulus in all an charged one of the train stealing something belonging to their number. At first they fight, but were finally persuade loose their prisoners their grievances should be redre Howard Kretschman's statue umbus was unveiled vesterday noon by Miss Arline Peck. stands on the lake front near Buren street depot of tral railway and will be a remembrance of the World's Fair. Thousand witnessed the ceremony. The 22,000 pound cheese christe "The Canadian Mite," arrived ye day and was placed in position Canadian section of the building. This cheese was made the direction of Dominion Dairy missioner Robertson and represents milk for one day of 10,000 t has served its purpose at the Chi Exposition, the cheese will be exhibiting England and Ireland.

Silver passes, the size of an ordina visiting cards will be issued to dist guished guests at the exhibition. officials of the exhibition will wear go silver or bronze medals, according their rank. Highly-finished lithogra invitation cards have been issued all representatives of different power and states and to exhibitors "Old Liberty Bell," well-known to

ery reader of American history, will brought from Philadelphia to Chicag This famous bell will arrive here Sa ome with the bell will exposition grounds acco The machinery building is one of t most backward of the large building admitted that this building w hardly be in readiness for the admissiof visitors a month from to-day. The public may be kept out of the building till it is in better shape. Many of t

exhibits have not yet arrived, a among them are some that have no yet left England. The building itse is far from being completed.

The Chicagoans have given another twist to the screw. Until yesterday inferior meal could be secured at fair grounds for 40 or 50 cents, dishes have already taken a jump five cents each. A hungry man will fa very poorly if his pocket be not pacious one. It will cost him 20 be not a for a sandwich and 35 cents for a cold beef, with the emphasis on the tle. If he is epicurean enough to w a ragout of veal he will pay 45 while roast beef cannot be had for

than 80 cents a plate. A plate of will be charged 25 cents and a cup coffee or tea 15 cents. Twenty-two Irish girls have arrive and are to take part in the Irish ind trial village, under the charge of La Aberdeen. Lady Aberdeen is expec-Chicago Saturday and the Ir lassies are temporarily staying at 29th street convent.

The Chicago city council has declare May 1st, the date of the opening of fair, a public holiday, and called upo the merchants to close up their store The merchants do not take kindly The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Com

pany will have an exhibit of their ow at South Chicago. They will show 20 locomotives, many of them being and having quite a history. The first locomotive used in Ambe exhibited at the fair. used in America will al-

McKinley at Boston. Boston, Mass., May 3.-Gov. McKinley rived in this city this morning. He imm diately retired to his room at the hotel and denied himself to visitors, pleading the fatigue of his long journey, having traveled from Galena, Ill., almost without resin order to fill his engagement to specific the Home Market Club to-night. McKinley Tariff Discussed.

London, May 2.-In the House Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary under secretary for the foreign office, stated in reply to Colone Howard Vincent, the noted advocate fair trade and M. P. for Central She that no correspondence had carried on with the United States in lation to the McKinley tariff, either the present or late British ministry. Edward Grey added that he was no aware whether any diplomatic remo-strances on the subject had been pr sented to the United States government by other nations.

The Cuban Revolution. Madrid, May 2.-The Governor Cuba telegraphs that seven columns infantry and cavalry are in pursuit of the insurgents, who are gathered be tween Puerto del Padre and Manate, in Eastern Cuba. The Spanish forces guard the coast and two gunboats are anchored off Anate. So far no sign of disaffection has been apparent in other parts of the island and even local securities have shown no signs of weakness. A cabinet council was called this evening to decide what reinforcements and supplies should, be disputched to BEHRING SEA

Mr. Carter Still Ac Arbitrate

S. RIGHTS IN

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and Should Be Enforce Revenue and Quara Charles Russell In Questions of Rights Be Argued Separatel

Paris, May 2.-The

unal of arbitration re

o-day. Lord Hannen, or, who has been ill, recovered to be presenter, counsel of the Unit tained that the rights States in Behring Sea unqualified. He argue unqualified. He argue the United States gover fied in protecting its waters in time of peace times, and he claimed tright to seize vessels "Assuming," sealing. "Assuming, "that the rights of Jnited States were ac d. was the governm States to follow vessel sealing home in order from trespass against This, he continued, w ineffectual, but would the dignity of the Unination ever deigned to nation for enforcemen cipal laws. The only he enforcement of method of force, and t the case of same ground as in the and quarantine laws.
Carter proceeded to
ject of regulations, bu
by Sir Charles Russell, Britain, who said the would not recede from the question of rights apart from the questi Sir Charles Russell that he would not obje senting a statement of

An animated discussion which de Courcelles, I ribunal. American British Ambassador has. Russell and He took part. It was fin the counsel of Great argue the question question of regulation that the tribunal wo decisions. with his argument, cluded to-day.

GENERAL TELEGR

Matters of Interest Ha Parts of the V Chicago, May 2.-Ser logy on the late James pronounced in the cates that the great amily will

form. Indianapolis, Ind., M al convention of the Inciation of Machinists w here during the pre amalgamation with blace accomplished. Evanston, Ill., May Emiscopal Church are to-day preparatory to ference, which will weeks. It is the fir

20 years that the orga Chicago or its pishops belong to the annually, and its p livide up the work of ferences. Chicago, May hroughout the countr ed in the outcome of on of the Hotel En Alliance, which will for the remainder of meeting of the execut being held to-day, and proper opens this after een a good deal of unr hotel employees in m

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aims is to secure for to wear a moustache. Between Yale a New Haven, Conn. ates and undergrade Harvard have literall of this town to-day. pack the Hyperion first Yale-Harvard place. Chauncey and the judges are Amherst, President Sebia, and Professor W the University of Pe question chosen by solved that the tim when the policy of United States should Yale takes the affirm representatives are H. C. McCoughlin, 93, a

ger, '93. Yale is rep Butterick, '95, L. P.

a representative of th

Yale law school. From New New York, May 2. Express will be issued from the magnificent at its home at Broadw Churchyard. The re without ceremony or had been the intention Elliott F. Shepard event by a gathering ple from many states sentatives of labor interproposes and God disp mer owner, who, wh energy and determina one of the leading of the country, also four his life's pathway with thropy and goodness, leep which knows no the event which marks in the history of the attended with any

The Sandwich Ottawa, May 2.—Th met to-day to hear casing with the Maritime Department of ceived a report from sentenced Alderson V andwich jail, for Both were color understood the report any way to the sanity Since the murder Venn

### BEHRING SEA COURT

Mr. Carter Still Addressing the Arbitrators.

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RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA

He Contends They Are Absolutely Unqualified.

nd Should Be Enforced the Same as Revenue and Quarantine Laws-Sir Charles Russell Insists That the Questions of Rights and Regulations Be Argued Separately.

Paris, May 2.-The Behring Sea trinal of arbitration resumed its session Lord Hannen, British arbitrawho has been ill, was sufficiently gered to be present. J. C. Carounsel of the United States, mainthat the rights of the United in Behring Sea were absolutely He argued over again that nited States government was justiprotecting its rights in these in time of peace as at any other and he claimed the United States and he claimed the United States o seize vessels caught in pelagic "Assuming," argued Carter, the rights of property of the States were admitted as claim-

the government of the United to follow vessels found in pelagic home in order to claim redress respass against municipal law?" the continued, would not only be tual, but would not comport with gnity of the United States. No ever deigned to resort to another for enforcements of its muni-The only method open for of force, and that was justifiable case of Behring Sea, on the ground as in the cases of revenue

rantine laws. r proceeded to argue on the subgulations, but was interrupted Charles Russell, counsel for Great n, who said that Great Britain not recede from the position that destion of rights should be argued from the question of regulations. Charles Russell stated, however, he would not object to Carter preg a statement of his views on the

animated discussion followed, animated discussion followed, land had courcelles, president of the mal, American Arbitrator Harlan, ish Ambassador Lord Hannen, Sir s. Russell and Hon. E. J. Phelps part. It was finally decided that counsel of Great Britain should be the question of rights and the tion of regulations separately, but the tribunal would not give separ-decisions. Carter then proceeded his argument, which will be conided to-day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Matters of Interest Happening in All

Representatives of the Blaine

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2.—The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists will be in session ere during the present week. malgamation with blacksmiths may be complished.

Evanston, Ill., May 2.—The members the board of bishops of the Methodist piscopal Church are assembling here day preparatory to their annual con-cence, which will last nearly two It is the first time in nearly years that the organization has met Chicago or its vicinity. Sixteen cops belong to the board, which meets anually, and its primary object is to vide up the work of the different conences.

May 2.—Hotel waiters Chicago, throughout the country will be interested in the outcome of the annual convention of the Hotel Employees' National Alliance, which will be in session here the remainder of the week. eting of the executive committee is ing held to-day, and the convention oper opens this afternoon. There has en a good deal of unrest of late among employees in many parts of the try, and it is believed that the time ripe for a concerted movement in this anch of labor, looking towards shorter ars and higher wages. One of its ims is to secure for waiters the right wear a moustache.

Between Yale and Harvard. New Haven, Conn., May 2.—Gradues and undergraduates of Yale and ward have literally taken possession his town to-day. To-night they will his town to-day. the Hyperion theatre, where the Yale-Harvard debate is to take

e. Chauncey M. Depew presides, the judges are President Gates of therst, President Seth Low of Colum-and Professor Woodrow Wilson of University of Pennsylvania. The estion chosen by Harvard is: 'Relved that the time has now come then the policy of protection in the nited States should be abolished." ale takes the affirmative. Harvard's Tale takes the affirmative. representatives are H. C. Lakin, '94, L. C. McCoughlin, '93, and F. W. Dallinger, '93. Yale is represented by H. G. Butterick, '95, L. P. Gillespie, '94 and a representative of the Kent club of the Yale law school.

From New Quarters. New York, May 2.—The Mail and Express will be issued for the first time om the magnificent structure erected its home at Broadway and St. Paul's thout ceremony or celebration. It been the intention of the late Col. ott F. Shepard to signalize the by a gathering of prominent peofrom many states, as well as repreatives of labor interests. But man oses and God disposes, and its forowner, who, while succeeding by and determination in making it the leading evening papers of untry, also found time to strew e's pathway with deeds of philan goodness, now sleeps that which knows no awakening. Hence ent which marks an important era he history of the paper will not be nded with any distinctive celebra-

The Sandwich Murderer. Ottawa, May 2.—The Supreme Court t to-day to hear cases. It is proceed-with the Maritime Province list. The Department of Justice has rea report from the judge who Alderson Venney, now in jail, for the murder of his Both were colored people. stood the report does not refer in way to the sanity of the prison e the murder Venney has so brooded

over his sentence that Dr. Chamber-lain, inspector of asylums for the prov-ince of Ontario has pronounced him insane, but thinks he was sane at the time of the murder. It is likely that the Department of Justice will app int a commission to investigate the case. If Venney is insane he will not be hanged At the annual meeting of the Great Northwest Central Railway Capt. De-lap, of England, was elected president, J. A. Gemmill vice-president, and O. A. Howland, Toronto, secretary.

President Palmer. The President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Thomas W. Palmer, was born in Petroit, Mich., June. 25, 1830. He was educated at St. Clair. 25, 1830. He was educated at St., Clair College and the University of Michigan. In the fall of 1818, with five others he made a tour of Spain, afoot, visiting the Alhambra in Granada, and other points. In 1878.

bra in Granada, and other points. In 1878, after declining a nomination for Congress, he was elected to the Michigan State Senate, in a district unusually adverse to his politics, which were Republican. In 1883 he became a United States Senater for his state, and in 1889 he retired, and was elected Minister to Spain. President Palmer has done very much to promote the Exposition, the grand success of which he firmly believes in.

A WELSH TRAGEDY.

named Taylor, also in the service of Mrs. Whittle, was down stairs at the time, but did not appear to have apprehended anything until she heard a shot, evidently from a pistol, in the bedchamber. Taylor ran to the room where her mistress was and found her in a dying condition from the effects of a pistol chet. The groom held a revelver pistol shot. The groom held a revolver in his hand and instantly rushed upon the parlor maid and pressed the revolver at her head, at the same time threatening to kill the girl. For some reason Shelland did not kill her, but concluded to kill himself. While she stood paralyzed with fear Shelland turned away, and, kneeling down, offered up a prayer. Then he turned the revolver upon himself and fired. The girl ran out to summon help. When she returned with assistance it was found that Shelland had cut the throat of his dying mistress and lifted her body on the bed. Then he had laid down beside her and both were dead.

Fortunes in Smoked Sturgeon. San Francisco, May 2.—United States Fish Commissioner W. A. Wilcox, of Washington, D. C., who for several years past has been looking after fisheries in California, Oregon, Washington, and to some extent in Alaska, is in the city. Mr. Wilcox has lately been at city. Mr. Wilcox has lately been at work on a voluminous report on the fish of the Pacific coast, and it has now well on toward completion. "Last year," said Commissioner Wilcox, "there were Chicago, May 2.—Senator Frye's cullogy on the late James G. Blaine will be pronounced in the Music Hall tonight. The demand for admission indicates that the great auditorum will be packed. Representatives of the Blaine this way make fine eating. Formerly this way make fine eating. Formerly maily will occupy seats on the platinshermen up there paid no attention to them, considering them a worthless fish. Now the industry is so important that no less than 85 carloads of sturgeon went east in a single year, and every bit of it brought six cents a pound. In the past year or so discoveries of hali-but in large quantities have been made Alaskan and other northern waters. Salmon in some streams are also getting more plentiful, and this is true of many other kinds of fish. Santa Monica, Long Beach, Los Angeles and a number of other places on or near the Southern California coast have in the last year or two become great shippers of fish east. Fish catching and shipping is becoming a great business on the coast, but is really just beginning. On the Atbut is really just beginning. On the Atlantic coast it was the fisheries which first made rich men. Here it was the last thing men turned their hands too.'

> The Vulgar Bigot. A vulgar Puritan, uttering a discourse which he presumably thought was a prayer, thus expressed himself: "Have mercy on that miserable man

who was lately pouring forth blasphemies against Thee." It was at a "Sabbath observance" meeting. The miserable man was the Roman Catholic archbishop, a peaceful and devout cleric, and the blasphemy consisted in stating that, in his judgment, there was no harm in taking a quiet walk in the Botanic garden at Edinburgh on a Sunday afternoon. This awful supplication was uttered, within my own knowledge, less than 30 years ago. I fancy that my reader will have no difficulty in deciding which individual was the miserable

Saved by Oil.

man.

The British ship Hyderabad, which had a terrible passage from Swansea to San Francisco, would probably have been lost in some of the numerous gales which she encountered had not the captain made liberal use of oil. In his report Captain Scott narrates that on Oct. 18, while the ship was rolling heavily in a terrific sea and the cabin was flooded with water, he hung several bags of oil over the side with effect, causing the sea to smooth down while wearing the ship. In another gale the next day he repeated the operation with good effect.

A Boy's Knowledge.

The following composition was written by a 10-year-old nephew of Josh Billings, when the teacher gave him "Dogs and Cats" for a subject: "Dogs and kats allways fite ech uther when tha git a chance, but a dog ain't match for a kat, because a kat kin make her tail biggern a ball club and run up a tree while a dog's gettin' riddy.

Royally Welcomed. Lucerne, May 2.—The emperor and empress of Germany received a royal eception in this city on their arrival here to-day, on their return from the silver wedding festivities of the king and queen of Italy. The city was decorated in honor of the imperial party, who were received with salvos of artil-lery and the shouts of the assembled

multitudes. Ohio Inundations. Cincinnati, May 2.—The heavy rains have ceased and cooler weather now prevails. Danger from floods in the Ohio river are not imminent. The greatest danger is along the smaller rivers of Ohio, which are overflowing their banks in many places.

Carmanah, May 2.-Bar., 29.74; temp. 45; light southwest wind; smooth. The Rainbow passed west at 8 a. m.: landed Mr. Skinner and the government sur-

His Tongue Gets Him Into Trouble With His Friends.

OBJECT OF IMPERIAL FEDERATIONISTS

Colonies Should Contribute to De-

Premier Davie Expected to Address a Burst the Meat Combine in Vancouver.

London, May 2.—Leading members of the Imperial Federation League have taken umbrage at Sir Charles Tupper's recent statement that they are mainly intent upon securing a large contribu-tion from the colonies for the support of the Imperial army and navy. Action has therefore been taken to bring the question to an issue by calling a special meeting of the council of the league on next Saturday, when Lord Reay will propose a motion formally expressing regret at Sir Charles Tupper's statement as misrepresenting the league's object and calculated to injury its work. Juhn His Mistress, Then Takes

His Own Life.

London, May 2.—A frightful affair is reported from the town of Gresford, in Denbighshire, Wales. Mrs. Whittle, a resident of that place, had a groom named Shelland, who had been enjoying a holiday and returned to the house of Mrs. Whittle yesterday evening. After his return he followed his mistress into her bedchamber. The parlor maid, named Taylor, also in the service of Mrs. Whittle, was down statement as misrepresenting the league's object and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement as misrepresenting the league's object and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement, affirms the league's object and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also move a resolution which, while denying Sir Charles Tupper's statement, affirms the league's desire that the self-governing colonies will be a fair proportion of the administration and cost of military defences. This meeting its work and calculated to injure its work. John Colomb will also prominent advocates of Imperial Federa-tion. Sir Charles Tupper throughout has steadfastly adhered to his views which, however, were certainly not endorsed by a majority of the active workers of the league.

DAVIE WILL DIVULGE

Some of the Dark, Mysterious Workings of Autocratic Government.

New Westminster, May 2.—Premier Davie is in town. It is rumored that he will hold a public meeting a week from to-night to explain the government's position. This course is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation.

The customs returns for April were as follows: Imports—Dutiable goods, \$21,770; free goods, \$12,733; total, \$34,503; duty collected, \$8,592.80; other revenues, \$69,20; total, 8,662. Exports—Mine, \$443; fisheries, \$4,987; forest, \$292; animal and produce, \$164; manufactures, \$424; miscellaneous, \$50; total exports. \$6,364. from to-night to explain the govern-ment's position. This course is looked exports, \$6,364.

The Burnaby council has called a public meeting to consider parliamentary representation on the mainland for Sat-

Hon. Justice McCreight has returned after a holiday of four months. He says the Ottawa papers misrepresented him in many ways. Regarding the him in many ways. present political situation he said noth-

WILL PAY NOTHING.

Government Offer re Smallpox Inspection Declined-A Butcher Meat Issue.

Vancouver, May 2 .-- A letter from depute provincial secretary council has been received offering to liquidate \$255 of the bill for inspecting trains last year, but the city council delined to pay any part of it.

The rate for the year has been struck

per cent. The Empress of China arrived from ne Orient at 6 o'clock. Mr. Campbell, a Kamloops stockman, s here looking for a place for a butcher shop. Ranchers up country say that they cannot find sale for their cattle owing to the practical monopoly of the two chief meat companies, and now they purpose putting in shops for themselves. Another hydraulicking company, with capital of \$75,000, has been organized work at Lytton. The council has decided that if an emoyee's salary is garnisheed twice he

hall be dismissed. Karl Levi was sentenced at the assizes yesterday to nine months for re-ceiving stolen property. Among the recommendations of the grand jury was the need of a sheriff being appointed soon. They urged the appointment of three Supreme Court judges for the

Mainland. One district lot in the centre of South Vancouver municipality is held by the Government, and through it two roads The Government promised to repair the roads if the municipality would submit estimates. The Government now grants only half the sum the council thinks necessary. A resolution passed on Saturday, asking for an increased grant, ends thus: "Fully appreciating grant, ends thus: the immense advantages the province will derive from this comprehensive policy; seeing with the eye of faith the province booming under the entranced gaze of those tourists who contemplate with awe and wonder that magnificent \$600,000 pile, actual settlers' needs sink into insignificance in comparison, even although they have to wallow through mud to market and pack their belong-

ings through trackless forests to their homes.' Jim Wardner, of Kaslo, is developing and negotiating the sale of a quicksilver mine at Kamloops lake.
The Provincial Wheelmen's Association organized on Saturday with C. H. Gibbons, of Victoria, as grand consul. ride along the Cariboo stage road to

Barkerville is talked of.
C. W. Robson severed his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company on April 20th, and the employees presented him with a marble clock. The Haytien Republic goes to Redon-do Island iron mine for 500 tons of ore for Portland, which is the first shipment.

St. Lawrence Ice Going Out. Quebec, May 2.—The ice jam at Cape Rouge moved last night and started to come down the river with the tides. The river opposite here is now full of floating ice. This probably means the end of the blockade of navigation between Quebec and Montreal.

Threatened Blindness Maddened Him Vienna, May 2.—Baron Richard Poeske, the president of the extensively Poeske, the president of the circulated tourists's journal Fremden-blatt, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a fourth-story window. was 80 years old. He feared the loss of his eyesight.

Home to Hawaii. San Francisco, May 2.—Charles L. Carter, commissioner from the Provisional Government of Hawaii to Washington, in the interest of annexation, who arrived here some months ago in company with Mr. Thurston and commissioners, returned yesterday. He intends to sail in a few days on the Belgie for home. Commissioner Carter says that private business in Honolula necessitated his returning. He and Com-missioner Thurston, he said, had re-He and Commained in the United States thus long in order to answer all questions which

might be asked as to annexation. Now that Mr. Cleveland has sent Mr. Blount, he deemed his presence unnecessary. He did not find any fault with taking down of the flag and thought the islands would eventually be annexed.

A One-Armed Engineer. San Jose, Cal., May 2.—The inquest was concluded this morning on the remains of Mrs. O. L. Wheeler, killed by a Niles train, while trying to cross the track near the northern city limits at 8 challes yesterday morning. The at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased did not use due caution fence of the Empire.

that deceased did not use due caution in approaching the track, and censured the raincapacitated for the work by reason of one of his arms being disabled, evidence having been given at the inquest by an ex-engineer, who asserted that the train could have been stopped more quickly had the engineer been able to use both arms.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM

A Debutante Tells All About Her Ex-

perience. London society is still talking about the drawing room. It is an unending source of interest to newspaper readers. debutante gives in an interview in the Pall Mall Gazette a decidedly interest-

Pall Mail Gazette a decidedly interesting chat about her experiences:

"Are you glad it's over?" I asked.

"I should just think I was. Oh, it is an ordeal!"

"Were you frightened?"

"Not at first, only so tired of it all.

Why, Cissy and I have been wondering and rehearsing and preparing for weeks, haven't we, Cis?"

"But tell me about to-day."

"Well. I got up at 7 and had some

"Well, I got up at 7 and had some breakfast about 8. I couldn't eat much, 'The dressing was a long job, I sup-

"Oh, dreadful; and we had to be in the Mall by 12 o'clock, or we should not have been in time to see the queen." "How do you mean?"
"Why, she gets tired, poor dear, and deputes one of the princesses to take her place, and I don't call that the real

thing, you know."
"How long did it take you to dress?" doing my hair."
"How did you like your probation time in the Mall? Did you hear any rude or disagreeable remarks?" "Oh, a few, certainly, but I think the elderly ladies, who are some of them very decolette, you know, suffer more in this respect—or perhaps they like it. Otherwise there are such things as opera cloaks or wraps. I had mine, and beneath the shelter of that and behind my bounget I stood fire comfortably. my bouquet I stood fire comfortably. The most disagreeable incident was a

horrid man who put his head into the carriage window and puffed his filthy tobacco smoke right into our faces. Oh, you may shake your head, Cis, but it's "But what about the presentation itself?" I said. "When you really saw the Queen how did you feel?"

"Oh, I was awfully nervous."
Here a dark, self-possessed young lady who had just arrived struck in with: "Don't talk nonsense, dear. I don't believe in nervousness. I call it gaucherie nothing else. One would imagine you had never been in society, my dear child, to hear you talk. How can a girl who is accustomed to decent society feel nervous? I never did."

my distance." 'Judging your distance!" I exclaimed;

"Judging your unstance."
"what do you mean?"
"Why, she frightened me out of my tell"shimed in my debutante, "by tellwits," chimed in my debutante, "by telling me that if I was not careful it calculate my distance I should probably fall right on her majesty—who, you know, is quite a little thing, in height, at any rate, or else courtesy so far from her as to be out of reach altogether." "And did you judge your distance

'I never thought any more about itall the bother of getting ready had put it out of my head, I suppose—till the moment came, then it flashed across my mind, and I thought I was too near, and tried to back a little, and my knees feit as if they had given way, and how I got up or touched the Queen's hand—it is a little, fat, dimpled hand—I don't know. I believe I made two awkward sort of charity girl bobs, and, instead of giving the proper number of courtesies to the other royalties and back ing out of their presence in a graceful

manner, I just ran away."
"Oh, but that's nonsense," said the sister. "You wouldn't be allowed to, you know."

"Well, all that I know is that I did; and I feel that I've thoroughly disgraced myself. I fancied that every one was

laughing at me. "That's possible, my dear," remarked the old stager of 20, "but hardly probable, for they were most likely all too busy in watching the rest of the novices and seeing how the next one be-haved herself to bother any more about

"It's rather a costly matter going to a drawing room, is it not?"
"Well, of course you can spend anything you like, but it's the married women who wear the fearfully expensive "Oh, but the debutantes are not al-

lowed to go in for that sort of gargeousness, are they?" "Oh, no, you musn't be gorgeois, but very simple dress may cost a great deal of money."

"What is the cheapest dress, then, do

you think?"
"Not less than 25, probably 55 guineas. One girl I know managed to do the whole thing—dress, train, sbies, veil and feathers, for 50, but that is really a very, very modest sum to spend."
"Did that include the bouquet?"
"Yes, I think so, but not a very good one."

"How do you like the new Victoria bouquet?"

"Very much, indeed. It's charming. The long stalks make a handle n some

The long starks make a handle in some ingenious way, and the blooms droop down in the most delightful manner. I think I told you I found mine quite a guardian angel in the Mail."

"Well, after all," I said, "it can't be such a dreadful thing as being fashionably married. Which do you suppose would be worse," I added, "going to court or St. George's?" "Nothing could be worse than going to court. I think I'd rather go to St. George's," replied my debutante, and the roguish twinkle in the pretty blue eyes was now certainly more in evi-

lence than the terror. Seals Thick off Cape Beale. San Juan, May 2.—Last evening the schooner Mountain Chief put in here to land a sick Klootchman. The schooner has been out only five days and got 35

skins. She reports plenty of 40 miles off Cape Beale. Destitute Children's Home Burned. Burlington, Vt., May 2.-The home for lestitute children was burned last ight. The 50 inmates were rescued. night. Loss, \$50,000.

**Duty to Humanity Demands That** Sealing Be Stopped,

EXCEPT BY THE COMMERCIAL CO.

The United States Will Face the World for This Principle.

Mr. Coudert Compares Seals to Sheep, Prove It"-More Extraordinary Argu-

Paris, May 2.—In his perocation, Mr. Carter described the slaughter of the female seals bearing their unborn young and other incidents of pelagic sealing. To prevent these and protect the seal herds, the United States had taken the position which he had explained to the best of his ability, at the risk of war with Great Britain, and had been ready to maintain this position, and thus dis charge their duties to humanity, even if obliged to face half the world. History would recognize their rights and the justice of their claims. The duty of the United States had not been extinguished by the reference of the dispute to the tribunal, but had been merely transferred. The United States had withdrawn and left to the arbitrators the sacred duty of forbidding pelagic sealing, and confining seal killing to the islands. If the tribunal should decline to assume this duty it would only leave for posterity a new source of contention. As Mr. Carter sat down Baron de Concelles, president of the court, compli-

mented him on his speech.
Paris, May 3.—At the meeting of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day Hon. John Foster, agent for the "How long did it take you to uress:
"More than two hours—nearer three, I think; but the man took quite an hour that an authentic report of the speech delivered by James C. Carter, of the delivered by James C. Carter, of the line of the United States, would counsel for the United States, would

be presented this week. F. R. Coudert, of the counsel for the United States, spoke, giving out the line of arguments which he proposed to offer in support of Mr. Carter's, respecting the defence of the sealing industry in Behring Sea by the United States. Mr. Coudert said such defence was imperative, and that an attack on the sealing industry was an attack on the United States. The United States raised seals at the Pribyloff Islands in the same sense that Australia raised sheep, and it was impossible that the nurture and culture of seals at Pribyloff Islands could exist in common with pelagic sealing. The seals on Pribyloff Islands, continued Mr. Coudert, were absolute property, just as cattle and sheep were ibsolute property.
Sir Charles Russell, of the counsel

for Great Britain, here interposed with the remark, "certainly not." Mr. Coudert admitted that proof as to ownership was impossible. Some propositions were self-evident, although they could not be demonstrated by proof. However, when seals were at ous? I never did."

"Oh, but you are quite an old stager. This is your third season."

"Yes, but I wasn't an old stager at my first drawing room, my dear, and the only thing I felt nervous about, as I told you, was the business of judging my distance."

proof. However, when seals were at the islands they could be branded and their ears clipped. The British commissioners had recognized that seals were American property when they said that the guard was inefficient to protect the seals from raiders. In that statement, the right of the United States to prothe right of the United States to protect seals within a certain limit was recognized, and it was absurd to say that the United States was unable to protect seals outside of that limit. Seals, Mr. Coudert argued, were not ferae naturae. The British argument was not helped by that Latin term. Mr. Coudert then went on to describe seal life. The seal, he said, was not a marine animal; it goes to sea only to seek food. The United States' title to the seal as absolute property was undeniable. The United States did not interfere with the freedom of the seals, which existed for peaceful purposes, and it was not wrongdoing on the part of the United States to promote instead of impeding the culture of these animals. The attention of the members of the court, of counsel and of the spectators was riveted by Mr. Coudert's remark-

able fluency of speech.

Attendance at the Fair. Chicago, May 3.—That the Word's Fair has begun in earnest was shown by the large crowds that besieged the White City yesterday and this morning. augmented by the steady inpour at every terminal station in the city. The fact that in many respects the exposition lacks the finishing touches that will add to its attractiveness later in the summer, is causing some dissatisfaction, but, as a rule, nothing but good words are heard regarding the great enterprise. Many, however, who are inclined to complain on their own account, say that they will advise their friends at home not to come to Chicago till June or July unless they intend to make two visits to the fair. In handling the crowds and transporting them from the centre of the city to the grounds little difficul-ty is being experienced as yet, although it is calculated that later on the number of transients in the city will be several

times larger than at present.

Less than 15,000 people, it is said, paid cash for admission on the second day of the exposition, although about 100,000 people were in the park. The paid admissions at Philadelphia on the second day numbered 14,722. The revised official figures for the first day's attendance are 31,500, of which 14,100 were paid. The ticket arrangements are found to be quite inadequate, many people pressing past the large force of guards, to say nothing of the large number of agile people of easy morals who entered by jumping the fence.

Departure of the India.

Hong Kong, May 3.—Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Empress of India left here at 1 p.m. to-day for Victoria. He Persecuted Her.

San Francisco, May 3.-Henry Baddeley, a young plumber, was shot three times by Mrs. Louisa Worthington, wife of a photographer, and died this morn-ing. The couple had formed an intrigue during her husband's absence, which Baddeley's friends say he has been trying to break. Mrs. Worthington on the
other hand says she shot Baddeley because of his constant persecutions.
Mrs. Louisa Worthington, who shot
and killed Henry Baddeley yesterday afternoon, appeared for arraignment on a charge of murder in the police court this morning. The case was set for next Monday afternoon.

Full of Fight and Fervor.

Washington, D. C., May 3.-Delegates Washington, D. C., May 3.—Delegates are already arriving in this city in anticipation of the meeting of the Generil Assembly, which body will convene in annual session in a few days. The allabsorbing topic is revision and the Dr. Briggs case. The case of the alleged New York "heretic," it is thought, will be finally disposed of at the coming meeting and the opposing elements are Dundee, May 2.-Nineteen thousand workmeeting, and the opposing elements are preparing to make the battle a hot one. ing people employed in the jute mills at this place have gone out on strike.

A large number of the local clergy are in favor of dropping the prosecution, and will vote for acquittal if the matter is brought to a final issue. Dr. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, whose bitter denunciation of the action of the last general assembly caused President Harrison to withdraw from the congressions. gation, still adheres to his original polition, and intends to take an active part in the approaching contest.

Frightened to Death. Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 3.—A woman named Carson, living near Lake Kusuvagu, having apparently died of heart disease, was laid out in a coffin, and while a wake was being held last night, those in the death chamber were horrified to see the supposed corpse slowly rise to a sitting position. Nearly all present were women and they ran and Says They are As Much Private
Property, But "It Would Be Hard to

Mrs. Carson fel! outside the house and expired. The mother, in a bewildered way, slowly emerged from the coffin and gazed about her, upon the candles and other evidences of death. She did not seem to mind the death of her daughter, and to-day is about as usual, though speaking and moving in a dazed way.

FROM HAWAII.

Commissioner Blount's Actions - Pro-

posed Pension for Liliuokalani. San Francisco, May 3.-The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu this morning, bringing advices to April 26th. Paul Neumann, who was among the pes-sengers, says he has come over merely on private business. The British war-ship Hyacinth has arrived at Honolulu from Esquimalt. The United States steamer Adams, which is expected at Honolulu to relieve the Mohican, had not arrived up to the time the Australia

Propositions are said to have been made by the provisional government to give the ex-queen an annual pension of \$25,000. The project is being kept very secret. Commissioner Blount is supsecret. Gommissioner Blount is supposed to have some cognizance of the matter, as he had several conferences with the government and the ex-queen.

A. B. Lobenstein, a surveyor, gave Commissioner Blount much important information lately. The former stated information lately. The former stated that he had studied the commissioner very closely and had reached the con-clusion that while Mr. Blount was conducting his investigations with rigid impartiality as to facts, he was personally not averse to annexation.

The women's branch of the Hawaiian

patriotic league has adopted a memorial to Commissioner Blount requesting the restoration of Liliuokalani.
The captain of the Japanese Naniwar received orders from Tokio to surrender the Japanese murderer who sought refuge on the cruiser after his recent escape. He was accordingly placed on shore and speedily arrested. By whom and in what manner the poison, if it was such, which was administered to the 70 men at the barracks on April 11th was administered, continues to be a mystery that is being probed by Marshal Hitchcok, who is

also still searching for the missing iewels of Kalakaua's crown. U. S. Minister Stevens expects to return home the latter part of this month. Clafia Spreckles was interviewed shortly after his arrival in Honolulu on April 18th. He said among other things: "The monarchy cannot be restored. If I could find men of ability whom I could trust, I would fa-for a republic. Annexation would involve another point, that of Japanese suffrage, but I tell the people that it is absurd, that the United States constitution can be changed to permit Asiatic suffrage. Spreckles further said that he had not made up his mind to anything yet, but was investigating and will have something to say. Spreckles fluence has begun to operate, for stated on good authority that Parker and Neumann, in addition to Spreckles himself, have informed the ex-queen that himself, have informed the exquestion, monarchy is dead beyond restoration.

"Whatever the result may be," she is quoted as saying, "I will not utter a murmur. I have advised my people to remain quiet." At the present writing Spreckles is known to be conferring with a number of sugar planters, but to what end has not been ascertained.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

How a Man of Wealth Compelled His

Wife to Seek Charity. Knoxville, Tenn., May 3.—A bill for a divorce was filed in the chancery court yesterday by Mrs. E. C. Camp against her husband. Some 15 years ago a difference so great arose between Camp and his wife that separation fol-

lowed. Mrs. Camp became an outcast and sought refuge wherever the hand of charity would admit her. When she charity would admit her. could, the wife would slip into her home and spend a few hours. Out of the 500 buildings owned by Camp in and around Knoxville, his wife was not allowed to occupy the smallest. During the past few years the husband has been seen much in the company of Essie Camp, the eldest daughter of his dead brother. They have travelled much to-gether, having gone to Europe, besides visiting a number of American cities. A few years ago the husband, tiring of living in a modest frame house his niece and his mother, decided to erect a mansion. This mansion, with its furnishings, is one of the finest in the state and perhaps in the south. The amount expended on the grounds and buildings will reach a quarter of a million of dollars. The palace was completed a few weeks since and recently occupied by the owner and his niece. The wife, desirous of retaining her interest in the property, applied for admittance to the new home but was re-fused. In the bill filed yesterday, she accuses her husband of infidelity. She also alleges that he has not provided for her and has used cruelty in keeping

her from his home.

General Dispatches. Paris, May 2.—Dispatches from Africa state that King Behanzin, of Da-homey, who since the capture of Abomey, his capital, had been carrying on desultory warfare against the French, has made his submission to the French authorities. According to the terms, he agrees to abdicate the throne of Dahomey, the French government to give him a pension and to fix his place of

residence.
Louisville, Ky., May 3.—The electric power house, 525 and 527 Third street, seven stories high, was burned to the ground last night. The loss is about \$150,000, with good insurance.
Wheeling, W. Va., May 3.—The largest haul of moonshiners over made in West Virginia by internal revenue officers was closed up to-day and the pris-

oners, 45 in number, are now en route to Charleston in charge of a strong posse of United States marshals and Among the prisoners are two guards. women, Clara Smith and May Bechtel. Both are on the sunny side of 50 and not unattractive, but the men are a tough looking lot, being typical West Virginia mountaineers.

Vienna, May 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph left for Buda Pesth to-day. A large crowd cheered him at the station. The Emperor expected to remain several weeks at Buda Pesth. This will be his first visit to the city since the freedom or it was granted to Louis Kossuth.

#### The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 5, 1893.

THOSE CHINESE SUSPECTS.

If the Albert Head quarantine station were in charge of any one else than the Dominion government the setting free of small-pox "suspects" without necessary though simple precautions would be surprising. What sort of quarantine is that which allows people to slip through without the fumigation. of their clothes and the bathing of their bodies? These precautions have come to be looked upon as essential parts of an efficient quarantine service wherever modern methods prevail, but Ottawa does not appear to have been infected with the idea as yet. Thus it comes that the work and the expense are thrown upon the city's shoulders, with the pleasant alternative of having smallpox germs brought in to cause another summer's trouble. It seems to us that if the work of the quarantine station is to be left to the city it is at least incumbent on the Dominion authorities to bear the expense. Some of the \$50 admission fees collected from the Chinese might be devoted for this purpose without injuring the Dominion revenue to any great extent.

THE DRY DOCK.

It is not yet settle! whether the steamer Romalus wi'l be obliged to leave the Esquimilt dry dock in order to make room for H. M. S. Champion, and, as will be seen from our Ottawa dispatches, the Dominion Government is making another effort on her behalf. Of course if the Admiralty insists upon it the steamer must come out and let the war vessel go in, since the agreement with the Imperial Government gives Her Majesty's ships precedence. We need not point out at great length the hardship that will be caused if the order is carried out. The Romulus will in that case be obliged to proceed in a very unsafe condition to Tacoma. the nearest point at which a dock can be found, and this would necessarily mean loss and trouble for her owners, for our people who would otherwise have the work of repairing her and for the country. We do not suppose the Admiralty order to dock the Champion would have been issued if the authorities had known what the consequences would be; but the order has been given, and Admiralty red tape is known to be the very worst kind of red tape to break through. If the order is carried out we shall have a very clear illustration of the fatuity of the arrangement which makes such an affair possible. Surely the Government might have foreseen that very awkward complications would arise from the concession of unconditional precedence to the war vessels. At all events, it is easy to see now that an extremely awkward situation is liable to be brought about by it at any time; and therefore it would seem the part of wisdom to buy out the Admiralty's privilege. The only other alternatives would seem to be the building of a second dock, or the enlargement of the present one, so that merchant vessels might be safe from finding themselves excluded. Anyway there should be a larger dock available that the one at Esquimalt, for we may expect to see a steady increase in the size of vessels resorting to these waters. We may not be found much fault with if we here recall to mind the fact that the Esquimalt dock could have been made very much larger than it is for the money that was spent on it. It is at such junctures as the present that the people here find particular reason to lament the Tory Government's public works methods.

The treatment of the coal oil duty affords a good illustration of the Dominion Government's persistent adherence to protectionist ideas and its unwillingness to undertake any real measure of tariff reform. In consequence of the determined agitation that arose, some slight changes were made last session in the duty and the regulations relating to coal oil. One of these gave permission for the importation of oil in bulk instead of in barrels, and it might well have been expected that this modification would extend to importation in tank vessels as well as tank cars. But some wholesale grocers and owners of small schooners in St. John, N. B., represented to the Government that to allow tank steamers to engage in the trade "would be a death blow to the carrying trade of small vessels running to and from our ports and Boston." That was enough; the Government immediately concluded to rule the tank steamers out. No matter what the cost to the consumer, the small schooners must be protected. From figures quoted from the Maritime Grocer, a Halifax trade paper, it appears that oil could be laid down in Halifax or St. John 31-2 cents per gallon cheaper than now if the tank steamers were allowed to carry it there. What better example of the folly of restriction is needed? We do not know that coal oil tank vessels have come into use on this coast, but if they should do so Victoria would be submitted to the same injustice as Halifax and St. John under this insensate legislation.

The architects and the milkmen having applied to the Ontario Legislature for legislation forming them into close corporations, the Mail thus sarcastically refers to the growing tendency of trades and professions to seek exclusive privileges: "At the present rate of progress it will not be long before the doors of every useful calling in Ontario will be shut to all who cannot qualify themselves with a lot of unnecessary knowledge, or who are unwilling to pay a close corporation for the privilege of working. The registered undertakers. the registered milkmen, the registered stenographers, and the registered architects will soon be asking a monopoly of the trade they practice. Then we will have the chartered carpenters, the regisof their professions, and set up qualifying examinations. All this is done for the alleged purpose of protecting the public. The best protection the public can have, where restrictions are not absolutely necessary, is open competition with a fair field and no favor.'

The Campbellford, Ont., Herald says that shipments of young calves, ranging in age from four to forty-eight hours, are being made from that town. They are being sent to Montreal to be converted into boneless meatsboneless turkey, chicken, etc." In view of this statement High Constable Johnson, of Belleville, has notified the local board of health and the chief of police of Montreal to seize the stuff, the purpose to which it is devoted being a violation of the public helath act. It would seem that the authorities should go further than this and prosecute the men guilty of such practices. In the meantime the public would do well to look with suspicion on "boneless turkey" of the Montreal kind.

Commercial Journal: We must say that we fail to see that the unused, unoccupied and at present useless site for a hotel near James Bay bridge is the proper place for the new postoffice and custom house. Why, in connection with it, we should like to know, should people be told that if they say much about it there will be no new postoffice at all? Is there an ancient African hidden somewhere in those excavations?

#### HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

Rev. Maitland's Departure Regretted-Australian Mutton Storage.

Vancouver, April 28.-Mr. Francis Bourchier, arrested yesterday in South Westminster, goes by the Islander to-day in charge of Sergeant Walker to Victoria. Miss Genn stays with him. His clothing is in a delapidated condi-tion, and he looks very shabby. They staved a week in Vancouver, register ing at the Manor House as Francis Bourchier and wife, Victoria. When it was found who they were they were directed to pay and get out, but the proprietor got only a part of the amount

The C.P.R. people here have just received from Montreal official notificaon of the establishment of the Australian line. The Miwera, the first steamer, leaves Sydney on The company has arranged a scale of passenger and freight rates. Three trains arrived to-day: and passengers were transferred at the

The waistcoat of the brakeman drowned in the Fraser River in the fall of 1890, near Seabird Bluff, has been found in Nicomen slough. Vancouver, April 29.—A petition praying the Governor-General to veto the government buildings act was published this morning and circulated for signatures. It sets forth briefly the financial statement of the province, showing the inability to meet ordinary expenditures from current revenue states that the buildings are not a necessity, and analyzes the ron of the province according to ed voters. It says 9025 Main voters elect 17 members, while 6535 Island voters elect 16, also 12,691 in seven larger constituencies have 16 while 2869 in the other eleven elect 17. These seven larger constituencies elected only four supporters of the Government, and 19 Government supporters represent only 4576 voters. The petitioners ask the veto of the aforementioned act and that the logislature he made tioned act and that the legislature be made

more representative of all parts of the pro-H.R.H. the Nawab of Ranpur, Bombay and suite, are coming on the Empress of Japan on June 29th. He travels in regal grandeur.
The militia department has refused to allow the city to build a reservoir in Stan

allow the city to build a reservoir in Stanley Park.

The city is now going to examine all plumbers working in the city, and the city inspector must approve all new work.

The Board of Trade is getting up a demonstration of welcome for the arrival of the irst Australian steamer Vancouver, May 3.—Miss Jean Mac Fie has been appointed matron of the city hospital.

The formal opening of the Westmin-

ster and Vancouver short line tram-way takes place on Tuesday next. Wm. Leek, master plumber, and R. Shortwood, journeyman, have been appointed on the city plumbing board der the new by-law, and A. Scoullar s inspector.
Prince Roland Bonaparte arrived

this morning and was driven about city and park by Mayor Cope and David Oppenheimer.
The corner-stone of the Coqualectza Indian industrial school (Methodist) Chilliwack was laid yesterday by

The reported announcement of Ben Springer as sheriff will be announce to-day. Vancouver, May 4.—The official board of Homer Street Methodist church passed a resolution at last meeting ex-

pressing high appreciation of Rev. Maitland's ability as being about to leave for Nanaimo, Under him the church prospered spiritually, numerically and financially, Steps are being taken to erect a \$20, 000 cold storage establishment for

Australian mutton when the new line begins running. The Vancouver Rugby team last on won six matches, lost 2, scored 58 points and had 18 scored against them. A petition to veto the Government buildings construction bill has upwards

of 2000 signatures. Meetings against the bill are being held in surrounding municipalities. Archdeacon Mackay, of Prince Albert, takes charge of Christ church for one month.

Great Stead's Great Head. In the Review of Reviews Mr. Stead continues to describe his personal periences as "a human telephone." is, he states, "prepared to prove," that he has a friend in Edinburgh who can use his (Mr. Stead's) hand when its owner is in London to write particulars of events occurring in Edinburgh, or even states of mind or feeling, "without the intervention of any kind of mechanical intermediary." Specimens of these messages have been submitted by him to the Paraphical Pages of these the Psychical Research society, and are to be reported on in due time. Meanto be reported on in due time. Meanwhile Mr. Stead assures his readers that every one was written by his own hand without his being aware of what it was going to write before it took up the Sometimes, he confesses, his hand will write messages which, on enquiry of the persons from whom they supposed to emanate, are discovered to have no foundation. On the other side of the account there are persons write constantly with his hand and "rarely make mistakes." From one friend he has almost every day for several months past received communicaions of this "automatic telepathic kind, the immense majority of which are of such a private character that they can only be referred to" in his article One of the correspondents, on whom Mr. Stead has conferred the name is described as an "invis ble intelligence that from time to time controls my hand," "Julia" once asked, "Why do you think it is strange that I write with your hand? Any one can write with your hand." Mr. Stead asked what she meant, and she anMASKED FOOTPADS.

Two Armed Bandits Stop a Peaceable Citizen-Non-Union Crews. Nanaimo, April 28.-A public meeting was held in the council chamber last evening for the purpose of coming to a decision about the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. There was a fairly good attendance and no difficulty was experienced in selecting committees for the various duties connected with the

G. Barlow was "held up" on Newcas-tle Townsite on Wednesday night by two masked men, who compelled him to stop at the point of the pistol. They evidently discovered he was not the man they were looking for, so allowed him to pass on without "going through

Mayor Haslam will preside as chairman at the M. and M. L. P. A.'s concert on Monday night.

Nearly every vessel lying at Departure Bay is short of men. The vessels were manned by non-union crews, some of whom are anything but sailors, and therefore they have taken an early opportunity of getting off their ships.

Rev. W. W. Baer's sermon on Sunday night last has been the means of the local paper deriving a small revenue from a few spicy advertisements. All the advertisers deny being the person

referred to in the sermon. 29.-Four youths April have lately been having quite a jovial time at the expense of Dr. Davis. Close to the residence is a kind of shed, where the doctor stores his wines, which of late had been diminishing so rapidly as to arouse his suspicion. Chief O'Connell was given charge of the case and soon discovered the burglars to be four youths, who are continually in mis-chief. The boys got away with 11 bottles of champagne, six of Bourbon whiskey, two of Scotch whiskey, two dozen bottles of beer and a quantity of sods water. The offenders will be brought before Magistrate Planta on Monday. W. Bell, foreman of Haslam's saw met with an accident vesterday which resulted in the loss of the index finger of the right hand. Three seamen of the ship J. D. Pet

ers, now loading at Union, were brought down by the Joan and lodged in jail for refusing duty. The crew are non The annual meeting of the Nanaimo Building Society took place in the Y.M. C.A. rooms last evening. The report presented showed that the society was a flourishing condition, and during the past year \$14,000 has been absorbin nine appropriations. There has been a net gain of nine stockholders.
The liabilities of \$5100 incurred by

the defalcation of the late secretary is reduced by nearly \$1100. Nanaimo, May 2.—The shipments of coal for foreign ports for the past month show a slight falling off owing to the absence of shipping. The New V.C. absence of shipping. The New V.C. Co. head the list with 30,096 tons, or 2755 more than the total of all the other mines. Wellington shipped 16,other mines. Wellington shipped 16,-551, East Wellington 2490, and Union 8300, making a total of 57,437 tons. customs returns for the month of April are as follows:

Outy collected ..... Petroleum inspection ..... 45 20 192 10 Sick mariners' dues ...... Goods imported, dutiable...

Goods imported, free..... 727 00 \$12187 00 Direct imports (warehoused) In bond from other ports......

1146 00

Ex warehouse for duty..... 321 \$2964 Total Richard Hilbert, Lion boot and shoe store, assigned to P. J. Martin and Ganner yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Hilbert is one of the largest real estate owners in the city, consequently the assets are far in excess of the liabilities. The cause of

on the dollar. David Richards, a miner, was severehurt while at work in No. 3 shaft of he N.V.C. Co.'s mines vesterday. Three white men appeared before Magistrate Planta yesterday, charged with selling whiskey to Indians. Before they left the court they handed over \$165.

assignment was assets not available.

With a little time he will pay 100 cents

The lovers of music look forward to the production of the "Fall of Babylon" in the opera house on Thursday night.

The Miners and Mine Laborers' Proective Association gave their annual ball and concert in the opera house last night: the building was densely crowd-The concert was the most interesting given under the auspices of the association, and consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, readings, lub swinging and clog dancing, followed by a grand ball, which was not brought to a close until 3 o'clock this Mayor Haslam was nominated for the

Commons to-day, and as there was no opposition, he will take his seat by ac-

Nanaimo, May 3.—The nomination and election of Mayor Haslam yesterday for the commons took place in the presence of about 12 persons. Several called upon the newly-elected M.P. to speak, which he did. He said he intended supporting the present government, as he believed it was in the interest of this constituency. He eulogized the present government for the progress they have made since they came into power. and they are now ranked third among the nations of the world. He briefly alluded to the successful completion of the C.P.R. by the present government, and which the Liberals had denounced as an impossible feat. Mr. Haslam refused to pledge himself to any specified line, but would always use his own discretion as their representative. A social dance was given in St. Paul's

Institute last evening, and was numerously attended. Hilbert's statement of his busines shows, after going through all de-tails, including real estate, that he has assets of \$60,354 over and above his liabilities.

The pound by-law is again to be enforced, coming into effect on Saturday next. There is a little army of Liberals in the city, who will appear before Regis-

trar Bray within the next month to be registered, so as to have a voice in the next election, providing the voters lists are revised before then. Ald. McKinnell has tendered his signation as alderman for the South Ward, owing to a change of business occupations. The council has voted the munificent sum of \$100 for the sports on May

Nanaimo, May 4.—The butchers of Nanaimo have combined for the purpose of putting a stop to persons running a bill at one store and then changing another for a similar purpose.

J. H. McMillan & Co., grocers and general dealers of Victoria ave assigned to Major & Eldridge of

A public meeting of citizens have the chartered carpenters, the registered laborers, and the certified scavengers claiming the right to close the doors with the control of the control o

Vancouver.

showed that he had so far met with signal success.

The social reunion in commemoration of the anniversary of St. Alban's parish was celebrated in the hall last evening. There was no charge for admission, so the attendance was very large. Besides the programme rendered, another attraction was the numerous pictures on view for the coming bazaar, produced by local talent from Nanaimo and Victoria. The scenes are mostly local and are executed with great taste. The rector and church committee have every reason to feel proud of the success which attended their efforts to make the event

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

of last evening in every way entertain-

A Society to Discuss Municipal Affairs-Fire Underwriters Meet. New Westminster, April 28.-A meeting is to be held here on May 5th for the purpose of forming a municipal association and discussing such matters as may be deemed in the interest of municipal governments. The contemplated objects of the proposed association are entirely non-political, securing better municipal laws and regulations and greater uniformity in practice than now prevails.

May day will be celebrated on the 10th after all. Miss Beryl Briggs, niece of Captain John Irving, has been chosen May Queen. The annual meeting of the Previncial Fire Underwriters is being held here.

About 30 representatives are present.

They will banquet in the evening.

This morning Sergt. Walker left for Vactoria, having in custody Francis Bourchier. Miss Genn accompanied Bourchier returned to the pro-several months ago. He, with them. Miss Genn, left San Francisco for Portand, where he went into the real estate usiness with Marmaduke Woods, who eft Victoria and this city under a cloud, and a man named Richardson. None of them had money, but by backing each other's notes they raised \$300 and furnished an office and began selling land that did not belong to them. Richard-son was arrested, Woods went south, who was passing under the name of Francis, went to bail his partner out, and was placed under arrest. A gentleman with whom he was doing some legitimate business secured his re-lease and Bourchier then left for Ta-coma. His old habit of selling what was not his again asserted itself, and a few days ago he was obliged to flee that city. He hoped to reach Japan from Vancouver, when the officers got on his track and his arrest followed yesterday for embezzlement in Victoria a year ago. Both he and his paramour looked despondent this morning. Miss Genn carried meals to the jail for Bourchier last night and to-day, and stated to the officials that she would stick to him through thick and thin. New Westminster, April 29.—Hodges Eyre is being tried before Judge Bole to-day for setting fire to Morse's mill, Vancouver, on December 15th last. It looks as if the prisoner would be ac-

quitted The sheriff of New Whatcom is here looking for two men who broke jail there this week. It is thought they left this morning for Mission. The sheriff follows. There was a big meeting in Surrey

o-day on the political situation. Chil-iwack, Langley, Richmond and Burnaby hold meetings next week. pathy with the agitation is extending rapidly.

New Westminster, May 1.—In the disand Franklin Eyerly were charged with the murder of John Marshall of Hunt-ingdon on April 19th. Both were re-

manded for eight days. Eyerly, who is a boy aged 15, will turn Queen's witwho ness. It was to him that Stroebel suggested that the pair should go down and murder the old man. Eyerly waited some distance from the house while Stroebel went forward. A few minutes afterwards Everly heard shots fired, and when Stroebel returned he showed the boy several \$20 pieces. both looked nervous and excited. Eyerly is said to be half-witted W. H. Winters, telegraph operator at Vancouver, won the Westminster building society's \$2,000 appropriation on

Saturday night.

Water power is being put in to blow St. Andrew's Presbyterian chruch organ. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church organ. The Fruit Growers' Association meet

here to-morrow. New Westminster, May 3.—The meetng of the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association yesterday was very interesting. Some lively discusions took place as to the damage done by frosts. The majority of those present expressed the opinion that this season they will see exceptionally heavy crops on every ranch, except in Bartlett pears and in peaches. The next quarterly meeting, which is to be held in August, will convene at Nanaimo Governor Moresby, accompanied

constables, has gone to Huntingdon to secure more evidence in the Marshall murder case. On Saturday public meetings at Chiliwack, Burnaby and Westminster Junction entered protests against the government's action on the redistribution and new buildings questions. The Royal Agricultural and Industrial

Society met last night, when A. B. Mackenzie was elected secretary in place of T. R. Pearson, resigned. New Westminster, May 4.—Work has been commenced on the match factory at the head of Lulu island. The promoters of the industry feel sanguine that they will run out the Chinese article in They will also make wax lights.

A petition asking the governor-general to veto the parliament buildings bill is being widely circulated. During the ast two days over 1,000 signatures have been obtained in this city alone. George Aikman, of the land registry office here, will shortly be removed to the Victoria department. His place will be filled by W. A. Dashwood-Jones, an old Victorian. Ex-Mayor Townsend's son, Albert, has also obtained an appointment here.

A Telephone Girl's Trials

There is before the Charleston Pres oytery a case of church discipline which s attracting much more than local attention. Miss Sadie H. Means, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbia, S. C., is employed by the telephone exchange of that city. described as a young lady of intelligence, irreproachable character and high standing among those who know her. She has no mother and is obliged to contribute to the support of an invalid father. Her position in the telephone exchange, by which she earns a living, forces her to work four hours every Sun-day, and it is this fact that has caused a disturbance of her church relations. When the pastor heard that she worked on Sunday he sumoned her to a con-ference and endeavored to induce her to accept a place in a store, or to learn type-writing and stenography, so that she might secure employment that would not require her attendance on the Sab-bath. But Miss Means, being pleased with her situation and satisfied with the salary paid her, declined to follow the pastor's advice. She was thereupon adjudged contumacious and suspended from membership.

This action, even though it may be in

accordance with the church law, seems rather hard. It is admitted that some kinds of work are considered necessary on Sundays, and that persons may labor in certain ways without impairing their moral or religious standing. The ques-tion arises whether or not the telephone has become a necessity. Many people will answer in the affirmative, and it is quite conceivable that even those who are arrayed against Miss Means would are arrayed against Miss Means would not hesitate to use a telephone on Sun-day in calling a physician to a sick per-son. But the telephone could not be used without someone at the central office to attend to it, and if the "calling up" be not wicked, it is difficult to see how the attendance can be condenmed as a sin. Miss Means is not disposed to submit to the sentence of suspension. She has appealed her case to the Presbytery of Charleston, and if a decision against her is given she will carry it before the synod. It thus appears that the action of the pastor has precipitated a conflict that may prove protracted and troublesome. Popular sentiment will be likely to side with Miss Means.

GREEN GOODS SWINDLERS.

A Cabinet Minister and Other Prominent

Men Receive Their Circulars. Ottawa, April 24.-A leading cabinet minister approached with a view to his investing in counterfeit American money is the latest effort to open up free trade between the two countries. On Saturday the minister received a confidential circular, which is being widely distributed to hundreds of others in Ontario, telling him that he could become independently rich by buying \$1,000 for \$300. "In olden times." it says, "hoesty was a very good policy, but times have changed." If this modern philosopher imagined he could startle a Canadian cabinet minister by any such doctrine shows his ignorance of our political

Mr. E. B. Eddy, the millionaire lumberman, was also the recipient of a similar circular, the Rathbun Co. agent another, and a large number of other citizens. Thousands of men in Ontario have, within the past week, received the same circular, and it would be well for them to know that by answering it they commit a felony under the criminal code of 1892 and make themselves liable to five years in the Kingston penitentiary. Any one who negotiates with a view of purchasing or offers to purchase counterfeit money are themselves liable to this punishment. Moreover, any one who writes an answer to this or similar circulars will have his letter sent by the postoffice authorities to the commissioner of police at Ottawa instead of the scoundrels in New York to whom the letter is addressed.

Major Sherwood is in receipt of scores of these letters and has in his keeping the liberty of every man who wrote one. The commissioner would rather that the should be warned than that they should fall into the trap set for them by the American sharpers. He finds that on the approach of the time fixed for excursions to New York, such as those to take in the approaching interna-tional naval review, the operations in Canada of the gang always grow active, ecause the circular sets forth the desirability of exchanging one good dollar for ten bad ones "face to face." They then show the victim good money as samples of the goods they give, and by peculiar methods contrive to fill up the valise or package with sawdust before it leaves their office. They adjure the recipients of their circulars not to communicate with them by letter, but by telegram only. The confidential slip each circulars gives the following directions:

E. Taylor, 521 First street Hoboken N J., and say: "Age 62, lives No. 14 North street." Sign telegram Albert, Charles, Edward, Frank or George. No other name. I will understand who it is

Caution-Don't give your right name or postoffice address to any telegraph operator. Should they ask for it, refuse to give it; simply say: My name or address is not necessary.

Notwithstanding this hundreds of per sons in Ontario write letters. As soon as the New York detectives spot the address of the swindler it is communicated to Major Sherwood and instructions are given to postmasters in Canada to stop all letters addressed to such persons and forward them to Ottawa. hus it happens that in a short while Major Sherwood receives more of Taylor's mail from Canada than Taylor These operations are constantly going on, and "Chas. E. Taylor, of Hoboken, N. J.," will probably be "H. G. Young, of New York," as soon as he knows that the postoffice authorities are

on to him. Some of the letters received to-day by he commissioner would be pathetic if the commissioner would be pathetic if the authors of them had not richly deserved their punishment. One woman living back of Toronto actually mortgaged her land to raise \$300, which is the lowest sum the dealer in green goods will consent to receive. In regoods will consent to receive. In return he promises to give \$3,000; these men never sell counterfeit money at all. would be dangerous, so that the victim invariably receives a package of sawdust for his good money. To show the extent of their transactions, one gang uses \$1,000 worth of postage stamps a week. The Ontario woman in question has since been writing letters to the address given her calling down all the curses of heaven because she had not been enabled to swindle her neighbors by receiving counterfeit money. One man in western Ontario writes "I am handling your goods now." is, of course, a falsehood, but he it in order to show the dealer that he is

up to snuff and may be trusted.

One poor fellow in Ontario, who had visited New York and brought away a valise which he imagined was filled with counterfeit money, writes:—"The money you got from me I was saving for my motherless children, my poor orphans," and winds up with a child-like faith by saying, "I believe you could help me to make money."

Another Ontario man received copies

counterfeit, because it was not a copy of any token of value. Another man residing in a prosperous town not far from Toronto writes that he had no money to invest, but he had a friend who had \$500 which he was willing to pay for \$20,000 of the stuff. He wanted to drive a hard bargain, because the price of \$10,000 is set down In reading letters sent by scores of simpletons to the swindlers who are fast growing rich on the credulity and avarice of their victims one cannot help exclaiming, "What fools these mortals be!

of Confederate currency which was not

The Canadian National Park.

On May 1st the Banff Springs hotel was opened for the accommodation of visitors at the Canadian National Park, Banff, and the Canadian Pacific railway has placed on sale round trip excursion tickets from Victoria to Banff, good for 60 days, at \$30, and at a slight additional expense a side trip can be made be made at Revelstoke, taking in the Kootenay country and returning either Revelstoke or Spokane Falls and Seattle and Tacoma.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

A London Financial Critic on the Proposal to Issue Preferred Stock. The issue of preferred stock by Canadian Pacific Railway Company has caused much discussion in the New York and London money markets. The Fj. nancial News of London, of the 10th inst., has the following article on

subject:
The intelligence that the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific will be asked, at

a forthcoming general meeting, to s tion the issue of preferred stock is altogether calculated, at the first b to cause satisfaction. to cause satisfaction. It will be in the recollection of our readers that £2.984, 125 of debenture stock was issued layear; but as a good deal of this was to retire bonds at higher rates of interpretations. est, the amount of fixed charges, whish was \$4,664,493 in 1891, only increase to \$5,102,018 in 1892. promises to be a still further inc in the charges, not only as regard terest, standing in front of the nary stock. We do not yet know nary stock. We do not amount of preferred stock ed; but we do know that, under clauses of the act regulating the way, no amount exceeding one-ha the existing ordinary stock can eve issued. At present the amount dinary stock is \$65,000,000, and as it stands at that figure, the pref stock cannot, therefore, exceed 000. It is not at all probable that limit will be even suggested large April; for there cannot possibly be an mediate need for any large expand the available powers of the expend are not likely to be resorted to they are required. Still it may little surprising, in some quarters, t that the very year in which the ernment grant comes to an end be signalized by a new addition preferential charges on the net rever What money is wanted for newill, be explained satisfactorily It is well known that pany has been making, during the year or two, large additions to its tions and terminal facilities, shops and rolling stock, improvi permanent way over a considerable of the track by the substitution steel rails for iron, and replacing wood en bridges by structures of masonry an steel. It was known, too, that a go deal more of the same sort of work mained to be done, that extensions branches were in contemplation, that the local lines were being acquire as feeders for the company's main sys Perhaps it was hardly expected that capital expenditure would quite so rapidly as to require an immed ate resort to the powers recently of tained, or, rather, restored. We are no suggesting that further outlay is ecessary and could have been avoided or that it will prove unprofitable. line has been so well managed in past, and is so progressive in its police that no one could assail the director on such score without very clear sufficient evidence; but the speed been somewhat spirited during the last year or two. It is hardly three years since the company agreed to guarantee the principal and interest of \$20,000,000 four per cents, to be issued by the Du-luth, South Shore and Atlantic; also 4 per cent. interest on bonds of the Min neapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie In their last annual report the directors speaking of these undertakings, said that the working of the lines confirmed the belief that these two most important feeders would not only be no burden upon the company, but would be a source of handsome profit. It remains to be seen if this view is still entertained light of subsequent experience, and

It would be idle to disguise the fact that some people—possibly a good many—will look upon this proposed issue of preference capital as confirmatory their forebodings respecting the condition of the line. There have always been a number of croakers who have predicted that a day of reckoning would come to the Canadian Pacific; that its track was bad, and that its dividends were earned by starving the repairs. The directors alluded to the opinions of these critics in their last report. "In view," they said "of the fear, so often expressed by those who are unacquaint ed with the property, that the working expenses must in the near future be largely increased by renewals, the directors feel justified in saying that the timber structures in the permanent way, which were, necessarily, largely used in the original construction, are not renewed as such, but are replaced by permanent work; and, aside from these, or nearly all of the principal lines of the company, the more important renewals have already been made at the expense of the operating account, and as better materials have been used than could be obtained from the original construction, no appreciable increase in the expenditure for renewals need be looked for beyond that due additional mileage.' this we may reasonably infer that new capital sought for is more likely be required for extensions or acquisition and the past successes of the company rather warrants the belief that the expansion of his field of operations wil not prove unprofitable to the sharehold ers. Reference has been made to fact that the Dominion grant of 3 per cent dividends comes to an end August next. have to score entirely on its own bat and it becomes interesting to see, this connection, what is its present earning capacity. The advance statement for 1892, as compared with the results

if the results of 1892 were such as to

furnish a further justification of

for 1892, as compared of 1891, is as follows: Gross earnings—20,241,096 \$21,409,352 Op. expenses... 12,231,436 12,989,004 Net earnings...\$ 8,009,660 4.664,493 5,102,018 Fixed charges...

\$ 3,345,167 \$ 3,318,330 1,300,000 Sup. div..... 1,300,000 Surplus ...... \$2,045,167 \$2,018,330 There was an increase of 0.24 in the ratio of working expenses to earnings, and the tendency of operating charges may in the future be towards a still higher ratio. The new capital, moreover, will have to come in for its interest or dividend, as the case may be hereafter; but, apart from these mod erating quantities, it seems that company has during the last two years been earning enough to have paid a full 5 per cent. independently of any grant at all. The yearly surpluses have been allowed to accumulate and the total stood on Dec. 31, 1892, at \$6,923,532—equivalent to more than 10 per cent. on the ordinary stock. If this is a really available surplus, then it will be, no donot used to strengthen the dividends of the next few years, should the net revenue, from any cause, show a falling off, the prior charges eat too much into it Unless, therefore, there is some hidden canker in the Canadian Pacific system some undivulged source of weaknessit would appear that the future need not be darkened by the creation of a reasonable amount of preference stock. We are well aware that a distrustful feeling respecting the future is by no means uncommon, for the reasons that have been alluded to above; at the same time, it is difficult to find in the published accounts sufficient ground—or, in-deed, any ground at all—for such a feeling. Nevertheless, we are curious to see the programme of the directors, and to learn how much money they require, and what they require it for

The Use of Cardine. Heart of an

ITS GREAT THERAPEU

ulation and Streng eart-Improvement r. Hammond on the e of the Extract.

William A. Han

ated American phys lows in the New You on "cardine," a ne continuation of th tain Organic Extracts, peared in the New Yor nal for January 28th, nal for January 20th, submit the following subject of cardine, whi subject is the extract of in this instance of the have experimented v the sheep, the dog, a fowl, but that of the the most decided physiand is therefore to be I am aware, no suc the one I am about to been used in medicine, gan, to my knowledge the treatment of heart unless, perha man physician of some whom I alluded in m munication as having diseases of the various body by causing the s to eat the corresponding mals. As I then state

is entirely from memor read in medical journa time of the publication Cardine, as used by as follows: One thous. the finely minced fresh previously well washed boric acid, are subr of a menstruum cohundred grammes of and grammes of a sat 60 deg. F. of boric ac dred grammes of ale portions are the resul er of experiments a think, which are mos tracting from the h The mixture is made celain, glass, or glazed provided with a close

and every day for eight months—and I think that a year is pre-ture is stirred and the months-and subjected to a strong poxwood masher, such preparation of certa the table. If a much eight months is given maceration the production and indeed, as I have to let the extraction onger period. Experiments that the freshly expressed either pure or in com cerin or alcohol in show that it is absolu siological or therapeu

er than that of the traing effect of the alcoh portion of this substan At the end of the tion the supernatant to the upper recepts through into the lower ing is subjected to sure in a metallic pr ant juice also poured filteration is a very solution of the heart refractory than that other nervous structu weeks are required of the process. Perc tering paper will not As thus prepared, t dine is a clear, trans pale straw-color, with of 1.070. Under exhibits no morpholog it does not change, aware, under any stances, and no bac cient vitality to exist

hans better, however,

kept in a cool place

I have said that under ordinary circu casionally when the have been subjected tions of temperature about two per cent. hibit a slight flocculer is albuminous in ch occurs, filteration the tering paper or throat throat of which is c ent cotton, sufficies fe remaining liquid, stances, loses none Of course the m precautions must be paration of this and mal extracts which must be borne in n as the extract is to blood, the substances prevention of septic as are not deleterious tem or which of the marked or positive Carbolic acid and therefore, are out of and boric acid I has tirely efficacious, and ing as it does one of mixture, is espec A great many exquired in regard to to be hypodermically it is therefore necess

a due observance of the various substance composition being st Regard must also be of time during which tinued. Thus action two produces a liqu such a small amount principle that it is tirely, inert. Macerat results in a product are perceptible, but must be 15 or 20 then the physiologica influence is feeble. lowever, the action cided, and five min njected is a good av adult, some persons or two more, while or two less suffic ed the dose after ma on healthy men and size, and have accor five minims as the p dine after a macerat to ten months. I can not too str proper filteration of of all the other anim ed by my process. I sential that no mor should be present in hypodermic injection. tion is not observed, more serious disturba tainly follow. After cardine is, as I hav injection it is well, tial, to add to the qu

better.

Various Localities.

leading agriculturists and horticulturists

of the province, received the following

Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Ashcroft: "In

response to your queries as to the fruit

I regret that I have been so little from home that I can hardly give an auth-

heard of any damage to trees, etc., and

Mr. James Mellors, of Kamloops: "I

beg to say that as far as my fruit trees

are concerned, there is no damage done

for good crops are good. For seeding

never saw the ground in better condi

"The prospects for good crops of fruit, cereals and vegetables were never bet-

ter than at present. The past winter

ries or apricots suffered in the smallest

degree. Peaches, when exposed to the

wind, got scorched on the weather side, and had their flowers killed, otherwise

they are all right. Figs were killed outright; other half hardy things in the

same condition. My opinion is that the

frost did not do so much damage as the

hard, drying wind, as trees which were

growing on the lee side of stumps, or anything to break the wind, have not

of fruit buds, which are rapidly swelling

out. Bartlett pear trees seem to have

suffered somewhat from the past severe

winter, much of the new growth on young trees being injured more or less,

and I believe the fruit buds on older trees suffered to a considerable extent.

lide of organ which were sown early

is, and at Mission, where my present abode is, though things have come

through the winter in better shape on

Mr. E. Hutcherson, Jubilee Farm.

Delta; "There has been no drought; some peach trees and Bartlett pears

ly young trees planted last spring, there-by making a late growth. The crop of

peaches, Bartlett pears and apricots will

be short. Apples, plums, prunes, cherries

and some varieties of pears are show-

ing full of blossoms, giving every indi-

cation of a full crop, in fact more so

than for several years. Currants, goose-berries, raspberries and strawberries

have every appearance of giving abundant returns. No damage has been done

retarding of seeding, which may make

Mr. N. Butchart, Port Moody: "Fruit

have no late frosts in May to damage

preventive and a cure, which has been

water for washing and one can to ten

gallons of water for spraying, with the addition of common soap. This spring

last year's."
Mr. J. P. Booth, M.P.P., Salt Spring

Island; "In so far as general crops are concerned, I am afraid they will be ight

now, no matter how the season may turn out. It is too late for grain to get

argood start, before the dry weather sets in, so that even under favorable conditions from now on, they cannot be expected to be more than a light aver-

age. As regards firmit, there is abund

ant evidence at present of an extrepr

the exception of small fruits and nur-sery stock broken down by the weight

of snow, I do not think that any dam-

age has been sustained by the orchards

that the cold weather will be found to

have been a great assistance to the fruit this season, by keeping the trees back

year. One of the worst drawbacks, ic

hurt any fruit trees adapted to a tem-

perate climate, in the slightest degree,

providing the sap is dormant, but when

warm spell about the end of January,

this neighborhood. My impression is

With

dinarily heavy crop this season.

killed and others badly damaged,

the high well drained lands than on low

wet ground.

that are looking green and fine.

Mr. A. Postill, Okanagan district:

by the late spring. I think the pro

was unusually severe and long.

ever, with the exception, possibly,

ospects of the season in this

oritative report. I have not,

AGENT IN MEDICINE The Use of Cardine, or Extract of the

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TS GREAT THERAPEUTICAL EFFECTS

Heart of an Ox.

mulation and Strengthening of the Heart-Improvement of the Blood-Dr. Hammond on the Preparation and Use of the Extract.

William A. Hammond, the cele-American physician, writes as in the New York Medical Jour-'cardine," a new therapeutical

ontinuation of the article on Cerorganic Extracts, etc., which ap-in the New York Medical Jour-r January 28th, 1893, I have to the following remarks on the of cardine, which, as the name is the extract of the heart, and instance of the heart of the ox. experimented with the heart of augmented. that of the ox has afforded ost decided physiological effects, therefore to be preferred. So far aware, no such preparation as I am about to describe has yet sed in medicine, nor has the ormy knowledge, been employed he treatment of the disorders of art unless, perhaps, by the Gerhysician of some 40 years ago to alluded in my previous comion as having proposed to cure of the various organs of the causing the subjects of them corresponding organs of ani-As I then stated, my reference irely from memory of what I had

the publication of his essay. ine, as used by me, is prepared blows: One thousand grammes of nely minced fresh heart of the ox, sly well washed in a solution of acid, are submitted to the action menstruum consisting of twelve d grammes of glycerin, one thousgrammes of a saturated solution at | to 96 deg. F. of boric acid, and eight hungrammes of alcohol. These pro-ons are the result of a large num-of experiments and are those, I which are most efficacious in exng from the heart its peculiar

medical journals at about the

mixture is made in a strong porglass, or glazed earthenware jar ided with a closely-fitting cover, every day for a period of at least that a year is preferable—the mix-is stirred and the heart substance marked effect over the composition of cted to a strong pressure with a wood masher, such as is used in the aration of certain vegetables for table. If a much less period than t months is given to the process of eration the product is inefficient, indeed, as I have said, it is better et the extraction go on for a much ger period.

Experiments that I have made with freshly expressed juice of the heart, er pure or in combination with glyor alcohol in various proportions, how that it is absolutely without phy-iological or therapeutical influence othr than that of the transitory stimulateffect of the alcohol when the proortion of this substance is great.

At the end of the period of maceration the supernatant liquid is poured into the upper receptacle of a porous stone filter and allowed to percolate through into the lower vessel. The fineough into t

comminuted heart substance remain-g is subjected to a very strong pres-re in a metallic press and the resultant juice also poured into the filter. The refractory than that of the brain and ther nervous structures, and several weeks are required for the completion of the process. Percolation through filering paper will not answer.
As thus prepared, the solution of car-

ine is a clear, transparent liquid of a ale straw-color, with the specific gravy of 1.070. Under the microscope it nibits no morphological constituents; does not change, so far as I am aware, under any ordinary circumances, and no bacteria possess sufficient vitality to exist in it. It is per-haps better, however, than it should be cept in a cool place in well-stoppered

I have said that it is unchangeable ordinary circumstances, but ocsionally when the phials containing it ave been subjected to extreme variaions of temperature and to agitation, bout two per cent. of them will exnibit a slight flocculent precipitate which is albuminous in character. When this curs, filteration through Swedish filtering paper or through a funnel, the ent cotton, sufficies for its removal. The emaining liquid, under these circumstances, loses none of its properties. Of course the most rigid antiseptic ecautions must be taken in the prearation of this and all the other nal extracts which I have used. It must be borne in mind, however, that the extract is to be injected into the ood, the substances employed for the prevention of septicism must be such as are not deleterious to the human sysem or which of themselves have any arked or positive physiological effect.

Carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate,

therefore, are out of the question. Heat and boric acid I have found to be en-

tirely efficacious, and the latter, form-

ing as it does one of the constituents of

mixture, is especially eligible. A great many experiments were required in regard to the dose of cardine o be hypodermically administered, and is therefore necessary to insist upon due observance of the proportions of the various substances entering into its composition being strictly adhered to. Regard must also be paid to the period f time during which maceration is continued. Thus action for a month or two produces a liquid which contains such a small amount of the essential principle that it is almost, if not enirely, inert. Maceration for six months esults in a product the effects of which are perceptible, but of which the dose 15 or 20 minims, and even then the physiological and therapeutical uence is feeble. After eight months, vever, the action is much more deled, and five minims hypodermically jected is a good average dose for an dult, some persons requiring a minim t two more, while with others a minor two less suffices. I have arrangdose after many experiments uphealthy men and women of average , and have accordingly fixed upon minims as the proper dose of car-after a maceration of from eight

can not too strongly insist upon filteration of cardine, as well as all the other animal extracts obtainmy process. It is absolutely essential that no morphological matter should be present in the liquid used for spodermic injection. If this precau-on is not observed, abscesses, and even serious disturbance, will most certainly follow. After proper preparation cardine is, as I have said, absolutely fatal to bacterial life. At the time of injection it is well, though not essen tial, to add to the quantity used a like

in their order of occurrence, as nearly as I can arrange them, are as follows:

1. Within ten minutes the pulse becomes fuller, stronger, and sometimes more frequent. The sphygmograph shows this very clearly. The accompanying tracing (Fig. 1) is that obtained from a man, 30 years of age, in good health. The pulse at the time was health. The pulse at the time was beating 76 in a minute.

Fig. 2 shows a sphygmographic tracing taken from the same person ten minutes after receiving a hypodermic injection of five minims of cardine. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the differences which exist. The influence in increasing the force and frequency of the pulsations is remarkable, and it is still more remarkable that a tracing (Fig. 3) taken eight hours subsequent to the injection shows that the effect upon the heart was still present in a scarcely diminished degree.

the pulse—that the arterial tension is paper on the subject, and that is briefly:

3. Increasing, as cardine does, the heart pressure, the effect upon the kidneys follows as a logical consequence. Many observations, made as far as possible under exactly similar conditions, establish the fact that the amount of urine daily excreted is increased by from ten to eighteen ounces.

4. The number of red corpuscles in

the blood is increased by the use of car-

Thus I found that in a woman in good general health and development the number of red corpuscles, as determined by the haemocytomer, was four million three hundred thousand to the cubic millimetre. After two hypodermic injections of cardine daily for five successive days the number of red corpuscles had increased to four million eight hundred and twenty thousand. means of the haemometer similar results were obtained, the degree of coloration being 83 deg. before the injection of the cardine, while after the use of this substance, continued as in the previously mentioned experiment, it rose

Many experiments of like character have led to similar conclusions. Indeed, know of no fact more definitely established than this of the effect of carline upon the composition of the blood. My object in the present communication is mainly to show the physiological effects of cardine, leaving to the intel-ligent physician the office of drawing his own deductions as to its therapeutifor a period of at least cul uses. It is clearly a heart tonic of and I am disposed to great power, a diuretic of notable value,

> the blood. In cases of cardiac weakness, from whatever cause it may arise, cardine is of inestimable value. It appears to me, from the few cases in which I have employed it in this connection, to be useful in fatty degeneration of the heart, improving the nutrition of the organ not only by its action on the blood, to which I have made reference,

in whom the heart impulse was exceedingly weak, and in whom also there was an anasarcous condition of the feet and | this influence, for, owing to the increase legs-cardine, in five-minim doses administered hypodermically twice daily, began at once to exercise a beneficial effect. The pulse rose to 64, and occepted the either greatly mitigated or altogether effect. The pulse rose to 64, and occasionally to 70 in a minute. The heart-albolished. How long this power will rebeat was increased in force, the amount of urine augmented, the dropsy of the extremities disappeared, and many filteration is a very slow process, the solution of the heart being even more pepsia from which he suffered were enpepsia from which he suffered were entirely dissipated, and this after about a month's treatment. Six weeks have elapsed and this good condition con tinues in every respect. That it will remain as at present without further treatment is perhaps scarcely to be expected, but I think this result is quite within the range of possibility; should the symptoms recur, I have no doubt that cardine will prove equally

effectual as in the first instance.

In another case of a gentleman in whom, from the excessive use of tobacco, the heart rhythm was intermittent and otherwise irregular, this condition disappeared after a treatment of only four days' duration, and the patient has now a heart apparently as sound

as it ever was. But I have employed cardine more frequently in those cases of nervous prostration attended with anaemia and sometimes chlorosis. In such patients its action is so prompt and effectual as to excite surprise in all who have witnessed the change. In all these cases I have verified the great improvement in the appearance and apparent condition of the patients by the use of the haemocytometer and haemometer. In mild cases a week or ten days' treatment has been sufficient, but never more than

four or five weeks. A distinguished physician from the Dominion of Canada consulted me in January last for great cardiac irritability, the result of overwork, both professional and political. I treated him for two or three days with hypodermic injections of cardine, and the result was in the highest degree gratifying. attacks of vertigo from which he had suffered, and which were clearly the result of weak heart, entirely disappeared. He returned home and entered at once with energy into an exciting political campaign, from which he emerged successfully after making over one hundred speeches. He writes me that he endured this tremendous exertion with-out discomfort, and that the cardine

worked wonders with him. In a similar case, that of a prominent physician of Indiana, the heart-beat was feeble and irregular, and there was constant vertigo while walking, or even while in a standing position. In this case the relief was equally prompt. He remained under my care only three days, being summoned home by telegram by sickness in his family, after making arrangements to procure a sufficiency of cardine for home use, and I advised him to continue it for at least a month. He arrived home before the cardine reached him, and, feeling the need of t, he at once telegraphed for it to be ent to him as soon as possible. He informed me that the effect upon him was so decided that, whereas formerly he was loth to walk even a few steps for fear of being overpowered by dizziness, a single injection enabled him to walk as much as he pleased for four or five

hours afterward. Of course, it is too soon to fix definitely the therapeutical value of cardine or, in fact, of any other of the animal extracts made by my process. There is tlanger that over-enthusiastic and perienced or ignorant persons will claim too much for them. Already I see that they are spoken of in various quarters as "elixirs of life," and that absurd stories are told of their power. No one person can be expected to determine the value of these extracts. That must be done by large numbers working tow-ard that same end and for long periods. I do not even pretend to assert that there may not be some better method of extracting the active principle of the several organs of the body which I have

amount of sterilized distilled water. I say sterilized, for, although I am sure that bacteria will not live in pure cardine, they may be able to live in it when is diluted with water.

The physiological effects of cardine.

The physiological effects of cardine. is diluted with water.

The physiological effects of cardine, to warn the profession against the cru blood. Of course, inflammation ensues, abscesses will probably follow, and even worse consequences are to be feared. Glycerin of itself is not a preservative of the nervous tilssues, except for a very

short time, whereas I know that the mixture I use will keep at for at least a year, and, I presume, indefinitely.
As to the essential characteristics of cardine, while I am not able to give it a place in the nomenclature of organic chemistry, I am sure, from a considera-tion of the process by which it is obtained, that it is a substance derived from the heart. There is no escape from this conclusion. As to how it acts, 2. These tracings show what is also evident from a digital examination of the theory that I proposed in my first That all the organs of the body possess the power, when in a state of health, of secreting from the peculiar substance that they require for their nutrition, and that they take this substance and no other, never making a mistake in the matter. The brain separates brain substance; the heart, heart substance, and so on. If through disease or from derangement of function they lose this power, or if the peculiar palbulum they require be not in the blood in sufficient quantity, their functions cease to be normal. General debilifty, producing a diminution of nerve force, may cause the loss of this power, or it may result from local disturbance either of structure or function, or some profound shock to the organism may so interfere with haematosis that the blood no longer contains the material which the organ needs. In either case, if we supply to the blood the peculiar principle which a diseased or disordered organ requires, we do that which nature, unassisted, can not or does not do.

Cardine, therefore, if this theory of its action be correct, nourishes the heart. It is the substance which an ill-conditioned heart must have for its well being. It is already in a fit form for assimilation, and it acts with a prompti-tude, a certainty, and a degree of per-manence of which no other heart tonic within my knowledge is capable.

It follows also that in all weak conditions of the system, and especially in those in which the blood is below the normal standard, cardine must prove to be of inestimable value. And in other and more serious affections, such as those in which depurative organs of the body, especially the kidneys, fall below the healthy standard of functionation, cardine, increasing as it does the heart pressure, may augment the bodily comfort and materially prolong life. Cardine is not an annihilator of the influence of old age, but my experience

convinces me that it lessens the effects of this factor of deterioration so far, at least, as the heart is concerned. This organ, as is well known, is one of the Ization of the cardiac tissue.

In one patient under my charge—a gentleman from North Carolina, in whom the pulse was, while he was in a state of rest, only 40 in a minute, and in whom the heart impulse was aveced. with cerebrine, assuredly counteracts of the cardiac pressure, the passive anmain in any particular case I am not at present able to say, but I know that daily hypodermic injection continued for six months does not yet reveal any sensible loss in its influence.

Great Fire at Hull.

London, May 3.—Fire started early yesterday morning in the timber yard of Simpson, on Hendon road, in Hull, and the flames spread rapidly to the dwellings opposite. Eight houses were dwellings opposite. Engal house burning simultaneously and many were in danger, several blocks of business buildings being threatened. The whole un danger, several blocks of business buildings being threatened. The whole district was in a panic, which required the united efforts of two squads of po-lice and a company of militia to sub-due. Marines landed and helped the firemen, and after three hours the fire was brought under control. Most the timber yard was destroyed, four houses burned and several others partly destroyed. There is but little doubt but what the fire was of incendiary or-The Simpsons refused recently to ontribute to the strike fund of the Inionist dockers and were warned by tter that they would be made to suffer for the refusal.

Politics and Temperance.

London, May 3.—In an interview Lady Biddulph, a leader of the British Women's Temperance association, said in regard to the visit to this country of Mrs. Ellen Foster, the noted American temperance advocate, that she was not aware of Mrs. Foster's intention come to Great Britain and warmly come to Great Britain and warming de-clared that she would not be allowed to speak in the convention of the British Women's Temperance association, as the convention would be private. The chief topic of discussion would be whe-ther Lady Henry Somerset would be allowed to introduce politics into the work of the association, and the association would consider whether it would reaffiliate with the association of Miss Frances Willard. It was intended to oppose the re-election of Lady Somerset to the presidency. The ladies of the association are said to be excited over the prospect of the appearance of Mrs. Foster's delegation in the convention.

Condert Waxes Humorous. Paris, May 3 .- F. R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, continu-

ing his arguments, added nothing new in the way of facts, but presented a novel view of the case in a humorous manner, which amused the tribunal. Touching the Sealers' Union, which insisted upon having a certain number of seal hunters who were unskilled, he said that such hunters killed or wounded many seals which were lost. The union's motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," was the true one. It gave liberty to unskilled men to enter the business; equality in practising and fraternity in

lestroying useful animals. A Courtesy to Chamberlain. Nobody has ever devoted more facile malignity to the task of enraging and affronting his opponent than Chamberlain, whose later speeches, indeed, have been almost savage in their revelation of personal bitterness against his former leader. Saturday night Gladstone went quite out of his way to speak kindly of the maiden speech of Chamberlain's son, which, he remarked in deep, full tones, with a gracious bow, was one that must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart. Chamberlain at the first mention of his son lifted his head and turned his surly, cynical gaze upon the speaker. When these courteous, flattering words came he stared for an instant in blank surprise, then flushed, made a low obeisance and covered his face with his hands for fully five minutes. Those near said there were palpable tears in his cyes. Everybody talked about it afterwards as one of the most touching and notable instances in the memory of Parliament. terness against his former leader. Saturday

I only say PROVINCIAL CROP PROSPECTS. running, it does not require much frost to destroy the fruit buds and girdle young trees so that they will die. I becrience should have been hurt by frost the past win-The News-Advertiser has, in answer ter than is usually the case in an averto an enquiry sent to a number of the age season

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Shora Paragraphs.

George Middleton, aged 19, of Orillia, vas drowned at Parry Sound. Fourteen cheese factories wiil tablished on Prince Island this year.
George Jenkins, of Belleville, who served in the rebellion of "37, is dead,

my own trees of all descriptions are un-injured and present a good promise of firuit. Everything is very late, the weather having been persistently cold till now, when there is a change for the Wm. Donaldson, one of the oldest residents of Ingersoll, died suddenly, aged 74. The Fredericton board of trade has dopted a resolution to discount United States silver at 25 per cent. after this

month. Two hundred head of settlers' cattle are in the Gretna quarantine. Many are in the Gretna quarantine. Many immigrants are coming in from the west-

ern states. The railway committee of the Ontario Legislature passed a bill to incorporate the Lake Superior and Algoma Colonization railway.

trees and plants have not suffered, how-Hon. G. E. Foster is likely to be banquetted by the St. John Liberal-Conservatives on the 18th. It is understood that other ministers besides the guest which appears to be blackened on the south side. The ground is full of mois-The ground is full of moisof the evening will be invited. ture, which insures a rapid and abundant growth of grass and grain plants. Dr. McEachren, who is largely interested in Northwest ranching, said in an Indications are favorable for a prosperous season."
Mr. Tom Wilson, of Lisgar farm,
Harrison River: "None of the hardier
trees, such as apples, plums, pears, cherinterview that the new terms sought to be imposed by the government admitting settlers among the ranchers would kill the ranching business.

In the Ontario Legislature Mr. Marter's bill received the six months' hoist, an amendment by Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, calling for a plebiscite on the question being carried by a vote of 54 to 23.

Thomas G. Crosby, employed in the office of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto, has mysteriously disappeared. His accounts are perfectly correct and his family relations were most pleasant. His disappearance is most unaccount-

suffered, though exposed to the same amount of frost. The wind here blew for about three days almost without cessation, at rates varying from 20 to The Grant-Lottridge Company's brewery, Hamilton, was entirely gutted by fire. In addition to a large quantity of 50 miles an hour. The prospects for this stock damaged, the vats and machinery Mr. G. W. Henry, Hatzic: "I may in general were rendered useless. say on the whole at the present time the prospect of the fruit crop is very promising. Apples, plums and cherries of all kinds are showing a good supply total loss will amount to about \$60,000, fully covered by insurance. The Patrons of Industry in Ontario

propose holding political picnics through the country next summer. James Moody, president of the Dundas branch of the association, is arranging for a Toronto meeting. He says the chief plank of the Patrons' platform will be tariff and political reform. A circular is being prepared at Ottawa

Peaches and apricots have borne the winter remarkably well, and are now looking fine, though I believe most of the fruit buds were killed on the peach to send to customs officers, enjoining them to exercise all civilities and courtesies towards travellers. The action has been taken in view of alleged discourtesies, particularly by custo ficers in the province of Quebec. trees by the severe frost. No injury seems to have done the small fruits. All kinds promise a big yield this sumcustoms of-A second report of the finance depart-

mer. No is of the fruits are advanced far enough to be injured by the late ment, showing the unclaimed balances in the chartered banks, was iscold wea her and rains; on the contrary I thing it will have been beneficial to sued a few days ago, though it was published in the volume last year. Large sums of money have since then gone into the possession of the rightful ownthem, as it kept the bloom back, and will likely save them from being caught by the later frosts, which sometimes ers. occurs, when they are in a tender condition. Should we get some continued

Sir Donald Smith has decided to place the Woman's Department of McGill up-on a solid basis, having placed a second Should we get some continued on a solid basis, having placed a second half million at the disposal of the university. A new and elegant building will be erected and everything done to give the department all the prestige such an institution merits. fine weather now, vegetation would come on rapidly with little danger of injury from frosts later. Very little seeding has been done, owing to the continued rains, though there are some conditions are about the same at Maple Ridge, where my Port Hammond place

The great Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Montreal from July 4 to July 8, will probably be the biggest gathering of the kind that has ever place in the Dominion. Over place in the Dominion. Over delegates have applied for ac-16,000 commodation, and the total number delegates who are expected to attend is 25,000. Delegates will be present from all over the United States and Can-

in regard to direct trade between Canada and the Spanish West Indies are comparatively valueless. The Spanish Government has admitted that Canada is entitled to favored nation treatment; but as the Anglo-Spanish treaty expired July last, this admission does not amount to anything. It is ordered that a refund, however, be made of the export duty on a cargo of sugar wrongfully levied by Porto Rico authorities. to other crops, except in the delay and The Acme Silver Company, doing business in Hayter street, Toronto, appointed Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, their secretary. some difference in the acreage. The season is much the same as 1882 and 1887, in the latter year it was the 1st tary, as receiver. The company's bilities are said to be in the neighborhood of \$145,000. The difficulties of of June before I finished seeding grain, yet I had an excellent crop."

Mr. H. F. Page, Matsqui: "There is very little fruit raised in this district as the Acme Silver Company were brought about by the keen competition in the yet, but I consider the winter has been silver plate business, which embarrassed them, and they were unable to meet their obligations. The Quebec Bank, which is largely interested in the busifavorable for fruit. From the long continued rains, cannot form any opinion re other crops, except that very little or any seeding has been done, consequently the harvest will be late and liable to be caught in the fall rains. ness, forced the action taken. It has been decided to wind up the concern, and all liabilities are likely to be met. St. Vincent, Minn., is entirely under water and several buildings have been prospects for the present season look very favorable, taking all the fruts in general, large and small, providing we

totally wrecked by floating ice. The flood is much higher than it was in 1882 and is much more dangerous, as the ice has only just begun moving, while in the flood of 1882 there was no the same as we had last year. I except the peach, of which last year's growth high water until the ice had ail run out damaged by frost considerably, which will make that fruit a failure this year. My apple trees have a number of black spots on them this spring, but I don't thing frost was the of the river. The people in the town are leaving their hon The people in parts of erson, Manitoba, three miles distant, is also submerged, and all the stores in the town have more or less water in them.
The Red river is now running through
the low lands east of St. Vincent and cause. I think I found a remedy as a tested for three years on the orchard of Emerson, leaving the two towns on an Island. Much of the country above and below Winnipeg has been flooded my neighbor, Mr. Cottie, whose orchards have been freed of the defect since Le commenced using a solution of one can of concentrated lye to five gallons of out. The Red river is rising and the prospects are of a severe inundation. Archbishop Cleary has excommunicated Richard McGivern and Mary Barkley, of Kemptville. Some time ago McGivern secured \$15,000 from the Louisiana lottery and in California married a Catholic woman. Returning to Kemptville, his wife did not like it and is two or three weeks later at least than Kemptville, his wife did not like it and vigorously insisted on leaving Canada. Finally McGivern sent her to California

and secured a divorce at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He then took Mary Barkley to Ogdensburg and married her before a squire. The matter becoming public, the couple were summoned before the Archbishop. His Grace held that the divorce was of no value, that it had been secured without the knowledge of However, the couple de-andon living with each the woman. clined to abandon living with each other. Three times His Grace issued his commands, and then came the ex-The police were notified that James Anderson and wife, living on Mercer street, Windsor, were starving. Upon investigation it was seen that the report was true, and a horrible state of affairs was found to exist.

and destroying myriads of the insect pests, which infest the orchard every was found to exist. Anderson had been a cripple for some time, and his fruit raising on the coast of this prov-ince is the mildness of the winter, which through the aged wife has managed starts the sap too early and then a celd snap towards spring destroys the fruit winter to secure enough to keep them from starving. Two weeks ago she was taken sick, and during the past for the season and large numbers of young trees are killed by the same three days they had had nothing to eat.

A number of the charitably disposed have interested themselves and the cause. There is never any frost on the coast of this province severe enough to couple will receive proper attention.

Anderson says he will receive a pension from the American Government in June. Eighteen hundred packages of forest

from Ottawa to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to grow for wind breaks.

There are 371 signatures to the peti-tion to Mr. Dalton McCarthy to speak in Kingston shortly. The Rev. Dr. Grant will preside.

Dr. Buck, late medical superintendent of the London asylum, has examined Veney, the condemned wife murderer, and finds him to be perfectly sane. The position of principal of Stanstead (Wesleyan) college has been accepted by Rev. O. P. Flanders, pastor of Sherbrooke street Methodist church in

The prospects for navigation opening at Port Arthur are still poor. From present appearances it will be two or hree weeks before a steamer can reach

The department of agriculture has received telegrams stating that the flood in the Red River Valley, Manitoba and Minnesota is the worst known for many years. Many acres are under

water Rev. Father Rudkins, the popular rector of St. Peter's cathedral and chancellor of the diocese, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Peterboro', of typhoid fever. He was a native of Peterboro', and 31

years of age. Ovita Clermont, widow of Deschene, who died suddenly at Alexandria, Ont., recently, under circumstances which led her to trial on a charge of poisoning him,

was sentenced by Judge Dugas to years in the penitentiary for stealing \$3,000 worth of goods from the residence of Dr. Phillippi, where she had been employed during the last two weeks. The row between the rival shareholders on the Great Northwestern Central railway is developing in force. The annual meeting was called on Tuesday by the outs. Under the statute the meeting must be held at the office of the company in Ottawa. The inside parties company in Ottawa. The inside parties locked the door and prevented the admission of their rivals. As a consequen the latter held a meeting in the corridor approaching the office. Considerable lit-

Canadian Pacific earnings for the month of March, 1893: Gross earnings, \$1,568,462; working expenses,\$1,060,657; net profits, \$507,805. In March, 1892, the net profits were \$503,406, and for the three months ending March 31, 1893, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$4,364,368; working expenses, \$3,-102,224; net profits, \$1,262,144. For the three months ending March, 1892, there was a net profit of \$1,437,718. The gain in the net profits over the same period last year is therefore. same period last year is therefore, March,\$4,399, and from Jan. 1 to M

igation is in prospect arising out of the

31 there was a decrease of \$175,573. The Quebec Chronicle complains that though it is both law and custom to reward those instrumental in the seizure of smuggled goods with one-half of the value of the confiscation, not one cent of prize money coming from seizure last summer of some \$6,000 worth of smuggled whiskey, brandy and champagne at Isle aux Coudres, the principal haunt of the whiskey smugglers, has yet reached the men of Battery B. without whom most of the contraband goods would never have been discovered or secured.

Two fresh cases of small-pox are reported from the quarantine camp in Winnipeg, one from the outer and the other from the inner quarantiae. Both are children, a boy and a girl. The former has for some days been in the pest house as a suspect, and on the appearance of the disease was removed to the liam and one case has appeared at Rat

Portage. The Brantford police made a raid on a cocking main which was taking place on the outskirts of the city lately. Some 40 sports were present and every pre-caution had been taken against surprise, but the police were able to catch the party in the very act. A rush was made for escape. That, however, was cut off. Every imaginable hole and corner was taken advantage of as a hiding place. The crowd was simply panic-stricken and A dispatch received from the Colonial paralyzed with surprise. There was a office shows that the alleged concessions gracious surrender and the cured the names of about 25 persons present, who were duly summoned to appear before the magistrate.

In October, 1891, the various Toronto insurance managers combined in prose-cuting a wealthy farmer of East Garafraxa named John Kirkland, who was believed to have burned the barns on his farm with the object of securing the insurance money. Kirkland, who was 70 years of age and the owner of \$30,000 worth of recovery was convicted at 000 worth of property, was convicted at the Dufferin assizes and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. When sentenced Kirkland predicted he would not live out his term. His prediction has come true, for Kirkland lately died in the penitentiary.

Italian Deputies to Duel. Rome, May 3.—In the course of a heat-ed debate in the chamber of deputies to-day, Signor Rosana, under-secretary of day, Signor Rosana, under-secretary of the ministry of the interior, referred to Deputy Demartino in an insulting man-ner. As a resultp preparations are be-ing made for a duel between the two The president of the chamber is doing all he can to effect a reconciliation.

An Earthquake in Sicily. Rome, May 3.—The whole of Sicily was shaken by an earthquake to-day. Telegraphic communication with the island is partly interrupted. It is feared that great damage to property and some loss of life was caused.

Corrigan Congratulated. Rome, May 3.—Il Secolo reaffirms that the pope has written a letter to Arch-bishop Corrigan of New York, congrat-ulating him upon the restoration of harmony in the American hierarchy.

George H. Chapelle, of New York city, has invented a new motor, which, believes, will revolutionize things. He uses carbonic acid gas—the same which is furnished to soda fountains. The gas is compressed into liquid. He gets a pressure which the gauge registers at 750 pounds to the square inch. When it is heated he claims to be able to get a pressure of 3500 pounds to the square inch, and he is having a cylindrical tank made capable of standing that much strain. A novel diaphragmattic regulator governs the pressure and speed. The engine is practically noiseless and is applied to a car-truck running in the shop by a quadruple engine, so that there is no dead centre to the motive force. The car can be reversi ed in half the revolution of a wheel, which would rack the life out of a steam engine boiler and burn out a trolly armature. A street car can be run for a day of 12 hours at a cost of about 50 cents, Mr. Chapelle figures. A little ended to the control of the contro gine with a cylinder four inches in diameter and a 12-inch stroke gives 30 horsepower. The carbonic acid gas prevents rust, and obviates the necessity of oiling. Mr. Chapelle claims that the liquid carbonic acid can be obtained one cent a pound, and that by utilizing the by-products from limestone it will practically cost nothing to make on a which we often have, starts he sap trees, fast growing sorts, have been sent

nounces.

#### LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Stroke of Paralysis. Capt. Woodward of the steamer Delta had an attack of paralysis on the C. P. N. dock last evening. He was removed to the Jubilee Hospital in the

Took Up a Subscription. The draymen this morning took up a subscription to pay the funeral expenses of the late Tommy McNeill, who was killed on Saturday. They collected \$157, which amount was handed over to

Married in England. Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., and Miss Frances Wilson, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson, of Glendoman House, Cheltenham, were united in marriage at St. Luke's church, Cheltenham, on April 8th, so the Canadian Gazette an-

the parents of the unfortunate child.

Heavy Losses.

The fire losses for March are reported to have exceeded \$16,000,000. record is kept up throughout the year, 1893 will be the worst the insurance companies have ever known. Already the losses have exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year, and the cry is "still they come." What with heavy losses and restrictive legislation in the various states, it will be sur-prising if there is not a withdrawal of considerable insurance capital by the retirement of companies before the close of the year. The business in the aggregate has been unprofitable for several years, and the outlook for the future is far from encouraging. The losses for the week ending April 23rd amounted to \$1,839,000.—Fire and water.

One Thousand Tons a Day. The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd., made the following shipments during April:

1—Ship Bawnmore, San Francisco... 3,002
2—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend. 34
3—Ship J. B. Brown, Wilmington... 2,408
3—Steamer Sea Lion, Pt. Townsend. 40
3—Steamer Mogul, Port Townsend. 40
3—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 62
5—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 62
5—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 62
6—Bark Rufus E. Wood, S. Francisco. 2,304
6—Steamer Sea Lion, Port Townsend 9—Ship India, San Francisco... 2,063
9—Steamer Tyee, Port Townsend. 57
12—Steamer Holyoke, Port Townsend 111
13—Steamer Mogul, Port Townsend 45
13—Ship Tacoma, San Francisco... 2,700
15—Ship Tyee, Port Townsend. 54
15—Bark Matilda, Honolulu, H.I... 1,304
17—Steamer Bawnmore, San Diego. 3,007
15—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 45
15—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 45
15—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 26
15—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend. 34
20—Ship Grandholm, San Francisco. 1,633 Tons. 3,002 17—Steamer Holyoke, Port Townsend 34
20—Ship Grandholm, San Francisco. 1,633
21—Steamer Sea King, San Pedro. 2,417
25—Ship Willamette, San Francisco. 2,423
24—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend. 50
24—Steamer Tyee, Port Townsend. 58
25—Steamer Holyoke, Port Townsend 27—Ship Bertha, San Francisco. 673
28—Ship Danube, Portland. 284
29—Steamer Holyoke, Port Townsend 29—Ship W. H. Macy, San Francisco. 3,343
29—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend. 35

Total ......30,096

#### THE CHARGE DISMISSED.

There Was No Evidence to Prove Frand

in the Bourchier Case. The charge of defrauding Mine Host Cameron of the Colonist hotel against Francis Bouchier was dismissed in Police Court this morning. There was a big crowd in attendance, many of them no doubt expecting to hear some spicy testimony. They were, however, disfirm of Eberts & Taylor, was there for the prosecution and Mr. A. L. Belyea for the defence. Mr. Prior said that there was no use taking up the magistrate's time with the case, there being no evidence to convict.

Mr. Belyea said that there was a general understanding about town that the case was going to be compromised or dropped. He wished it distinctly understood that such was not the case. His client was prepared to go ahead with The magistrate's duty was plain.

ordered the charge dismissed.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Empress of China Makes a Flying Trip Across the Pacific. The Canadian Pacific Railway R. M. S. Empress of China arrived off the outer wharf last evening, ten days and twenty-three hours from Yokonama. An attempt was to be made to break the record, but three days' heavy weather with head winds and a rough sea pre-

vented this. The latter part of

voyage was very pleasant.

There were 112 cabin passengers

There were 112 caddin passengers on board as follows: Miss Adams, Mr. Asser, Mr. S. Akusawa, Mr. J. W. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Black, Mr. H. Brockbank, Mr. J. C. Barrett, Major Barrett, Mr. Bonar, Mr. G. W. Burston, Capt. Mr. Bonar, Mr. G. W. Burston, Capt. and Mrs. Clark Mr. Bomar, Mr. G. W. Burston, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. F. Astley Cooper, Mr. P. Chase, Mr. P. Carce, Mr. A. H. P. Clacke, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chirnside, Mr. Cocksedge, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Denholm, Miss Dudley, Mr. Daly, Mr. D. Dick, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Lee, Miss Drew, the Earl of Dysart, Major Farmer, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Griffin, Miss Garvin, Capt. Grattan, Mr. W. A. Hedderwick, Col. and Mrs. Kilbreth, Miss Kilbreth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kilbreth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman, Mr. H. C. Lewis, Mr. Le Fleming, Col. C. Larking, Rev. A. Lamont, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Mr. E. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Makant, Major-Consort and Mrs. Mrs. Makant, Major-Consort and Mrs. Ma Fléming, Col. C. Larking, Rev. A. Lamont, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Mr. E. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Makant, Major-General and Mrs. Molyneaux, Miss Molyneaux, Mrs. E. S. Morgan, Mr. George A. Merrick, Mr. Masujima, Mr. Matsukata, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. Merrett and family, Miss Newcombe, Miss J. Newcombe, Mr. Orman, Dr. and Mrs. Pilkington, Miss Padgett, Mr. H. W. Robert, Mr. A. W. Robert, Mr. Robinson, Mr. H. Runge, Mr. and Mrs. Freer, Mr. E. Smedley, Mr. J. Smedley, Mrs. Sutherland and two children, Prof. B. Spencer, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Stallard, Mr. Staniford, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and child, Miss Smith, Mr. E. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Virtue, Mr. C. P. Wilson, Mrs. C. Willis, Miss Whettstone, Miss A. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. A. Astley Cooper, Maj. and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. J. N. Jordan. and Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. J. Passengers The following steerage passengers were aboard: For Victoria, four Japs Chinese: for Vancouver, 207 and 82 Chinese; for Vancouver, 207 Japs and 804 Chinese. The cargo consisted of 2,896 tons, principally tea and

Almost all the cabin passengers bound for Chicago or intend to visit Chicago on their way home. The Earl of Dysart is a Scotch nobleman, who, with Messrs. A. Astley Cooper and F. Astley Cooper is making a tour of the it could not be satisfactorily explained two claimants have been fighting over

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chirnside are on their wedding tour. The Europe before returning. They will visit J. W. Boyd, formerly with the Hong Kong Whaupoa Dock Co., is returning home to Glasgow with Mrs. Boyd. He will go into business for

himself.

Mr. John Clark, of the Clark Cotton
Thread Company, and Mrs. Clark. are
returning from London, and Mr. H. C.
Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis are Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis are Australians on their way to Chicago.

The following missionaries are on their Colonist, in which it is announced that

way home: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Rev. Dr. Merrett and family, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Pilkington, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and Rev.

From Wednesday sEvening Times.

A Nice Stroll. Edward Holmes, an English journalist, has started from Ottawa to walk to Vancouver, following the lines of the Canadian Pacific railroad

Will Accept American Silver. The Canadian Pacific railway has issued instructions that American currency of all descriptions, including silver, be accepted at par over its entire

Collector Hatch's Order. United States Consul Myers does not think that the United States government can maintain their order relative to the Islander making excursion trips to Al-aska. He contends that she does not coast as coasting is understood. How-ever, it is hardly likely that she will run to Alaska this season.

Welcome Tea to Bishop Perrin. The ladies of St. James' Church, James Bay, have fixed the date for their "welcome tea" to Bishop Perrin, for Saturday evening, May 20th. The ladies are making careful preparation for the event. and will do all in their power to make the bishop's welcome something to be long remembered with pleasure.

The Darcey Island Lepers. The white leper on Darcey Island is not expected to live much longer. He is now very low and the health officer does not expect that he will live more than a couple of weeks. The Chinamen are all well, but one of them, the Vancouver man, is rather lazy. The others continue to cultivate gardens and do

Want a Teacher.

Mr. L. Campbell, of Campbell's Creek. Yale district, is in the city. He to-day called on Supt. of Education Pope relathe appointment of a teacher for the Campbell's Creek school. school house has been built, and as there are more children in the neighborhood than required by the school act the settlers think a teacher should be appoint-

The Steamship Victoria. Mr. H. E. Connon, Victoria agent of the Northern Pacific steamer line, expects that the steamship Victoria will be back from Tacoma in time to leave for Yokohama on Monday next, though her sailing day is set for Wednesday next. The examination of the steamer's Chinese passengers is still going ahead under the personal direction of Collector Wasson. Many of them will be deported.

Goodbye to Victoria.

Prince Roland Bonaparte and party left this morning for Vancouver en route to Winnipeg and Chicago. Yesterday morning the prince saw Chinatown, under escort of Chief of Police Sheppard. The latter also presented him to Mayor Beaven, with whom he had a pleasant chat of a few minutes. Yesterday evening the prince was a guest at Carey Castle. The prince was pleased with his reception here.

They May Settle Here.

Mr. Frank Bakeman has received a letter from H. G. Augman, a Minnesota gentleman who, representing a number of farmers in his state and also the Da-J. Prior, of the kotas, is seeking a desirable section of country in Canada in which to settle. All they desire is that the district be in casy communication with the trade centres and that they do not have to irrigate. Mr. Bakeman will endeavor to have them come to Victoria. They are well-to-do and would make very desir-

A Quiet Wedding.

Mr. Phillip Rice of Tacoma, deput auditor of Tacoma, and Miss Ethe White, daughter of Madame Laird, the well-known vocalist, were married evening at the residence of the bride's mother. His Lordship Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal church (performed the ceremony. Miss Flora White was bridesmaid and Mr. Henry Huggins best man. Only a few imme diate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Rice left last evening for Tacoma, where they will permanently reside,

Medical Council.

The medical council elect met last night, when the following members were present: Drs. Smith, New Westminster; Duncan, Hanington, Milne and Davie, Victoria; Lefevre and McGuigan, Van-couver. The following were elected the couver. officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Hanington; vice-president, Dr. Le fevre; registrar and secretary, Dr. Milne; treasurer, Dr. Lefevre. The examinations commenced this morning at 9 o'clock in the Philharmonic Hall and will continue for two days. There are eight candidates writing.

The New Australian Line.

William Brown, assistant general freight agent of the C. P. R., is in the city on his way from the Sound to Vancouver. He is just in receipt of a letter from D. E. Brown, written from Auckland, New Zealand. "My brother" said Mr. P. from Auckland, New Zealand. My brother," said Mr. Brown, "expresses the belief that the line will do very well. He is by this time in China and in charge of his new office at the head of the company's line of steamers on the Pacific. He closed up the arrangements for the Australian line before leaving Melbourne. The Marinoo will leave on May 10 and I expect she will have a good freight and passenger list She is a 5000 ton ship with accommoda tion for 125 cabin passengers. We find business improving all the time, especially since the Fair opened.'

The much vexed question regarding the ownership of the New Denver townsite was rendered none the more easy of solution last week by the pre-emption of Arthur Dick.

The unsettled state of things regarding the townsite's ownership is working a great hardship to the residents of that place. The New Denver people are heartily sick of watching the "double shuffle" which the Government members have been despine to the war in belief. have been dancing to the music behind The reserve has been taken off the land—the reason doubtless being that

the district for more than a year. A Government has investigated the whole matter and tendered its finding to the House—and yet the position of things remains practically unchanged. If the House was not to be guided by its own committee's finding in the mat-ter, for what purpose was it allowed to take the evidence bearing on the case? Either both claimants have failed to carry out the Government provisions or else one of them is entitled to the laud.

neither A. S. Farwell nor Angus Mc-Gillivray had complied with the forms of the law entitling them to ownership.

—Nelson Miner.

BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Asked From the City. The British Pacific Construction Company has come to a definite conclusion as to the amount of aid it requires from the city of Victoria in the building of the railway. It is understood that a guarantee of 4 per cent. on \$2,000,000 of bonds for a period of 25 years will be asked, and that a by-law authorizing be asked, and that a by-law authorizing this will be shortly introduced in the city council preliminary to its submission to the ratepayers. It will be seen that if the by-law is passed by a vote that if the by-law is passed by a vote that if the property the city will have to see of the people the city will have to pay annually as interest under the guarantee the sum of \$80,000. It is stated that as security for repayment the company will give asecond mortgage on the land grant it receives from the province.

REPORT PROGRESS.

The Celebration Finance Committee Present a Report. The financial committee in connection with the 24th of May celebration this

morning presented a report of subscriptions received as far as known. They are still at work endeavoring to double the amount. The following subscriptions have been received as far as known:

Honor Lt.-Gov. Dewdney..... Elec. Tram and Lighting Co... His Honor Lt.-Gov. Jewiney.

Nat. Elec. "Tram and Lighting Co.
C.P.N. Co...

British Pacific Construction Co.
Capt. Wm. Powers.
R. P. Rithet & Co. (Ltd.)
R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

Driard Hotel, Restaurant and Bar.
Bank of Montreal.
B.C. Land and Investment Agency.
Green, Worlock & Co...
The Colonist P. & P. Co.
Victoria Transfer Co...
Pemberton & Son.
Hon. Theo. Davie.
Robt. Ward & Co...
Vietoria and Sidney Railway.
Times Printing and Publishing Co.
Turner, Beeton & Co...
Brackman & Ker Mill Co.
The Ames Holden Co.
Langley & Co...
Bouchart & Co. Langley & Co.
Boucherat & Co.
A. R. Milne.
Thos. Earle, M.P. imon Leiser.... elyea & Gregory.... rePhillips, Wootton & Barnard.... 3elyea & Gregory
McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard.
Bodwell & Irving.
Hon. C. E. Pooley.
Marvin & Tilton
Lenz & Leiser.
P. McQuade & Son.
Hon. J. S. Helmcken. Hayward
Marvin & Co.
Todd & Son,
ta Davies.
Sayward
Robertson J. R. Robertson.
Henry Croft.
Eberts & Taylor
Bank Eydbarge Edgar Crow Baker
T. N. Hibben & Co. Pendray & Co... G. L. Milne. Jackson & Mylius. Challoner & Mitchell.
A. E. Verrinder
B. C. Cattle Co. Fell & Co.
Weiler Bros.
Thos. J. Jones (dentist).
D. D. McIntosh.
W. & J. Wilson.

In sums of \$5 and under..... Total reported.....\$1819 00

DISTRICT MEETING.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Ministers and Laymen of Victoria District. The annual meeting of the ministers and laymen elect of the Methodist churches in the Victoria district of the British Columbia conference met this afternoon at 1:30 in the parlors of the Metropolitan church of this city. following ministers and laymen present: Revs. C. Watson (president of the conference), Geo. H. Morden, J. E. Gardner, S. Wilkinson, Robt. J. Irwin, C. H. Sutherland, Thos. G. Archer, W. Baer, A. E. Green, R. Wilkinson, J. Galloway, and Messrs. D. Spencer, V. Hobbs, R. J. Walker, F. Hawes, B. Gough, G. Herd and J. Morrison. Rev. J. H. White occupied the chair

and presided at the meeting, which was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. C. Watson, Rev. W. W. Baer was electrically and the control of the control o ed district secretary and Rev. Geo. H. Morden assistant. The routine work and course prescribed by discipline in the examination of ministerial character was proceeded with, and was followed by an oral examination of the probationers and candidates for the ministry in the church doctrines

The following probationers and can-

didates were present and gave satisfactory answers to all the presented questions: Revs. G. H. Morden, C. S. Wilktions: Revs. G. H. Morden, C. S. Wilk-inson, C. H. Sutherland, J. E. Gardner and Thomas E. Archer.
Revs. Geo. H. Morden and Sutherland, having completed all the studies prescribed for those coming into the ministry of the Methodist church, and having preached in their respective fields during the usual four years of probation, were heartily recommended to be received in the regular ministry of the church and to be ordained at the ensuing annual conference.

John E. Gardner was recommended to be continued in probation pending the completion of the course of study. The consideration of cases was in progress at the time of

going to press. Merging Into Murder. San Francisco, May 2.-1'rank Northey, who was shot on Friday last Thorn, was still alive at one clock this afternoon but was sery low and sinking fast. He cannot survive

until to-morrow morning. Last of a Famous Resort New York, May 1.—Sweeney's Hotel, at Park Row and Duane street, once a famous resort for Roman Catholic clergymen and Irish leaders, and for many other noted men, went under the hammer to-day, and will be razed to the ground. Its collection of registers will probably be sold to some numismatic society. Amongst the pages numismatic society. Amongst the names they contain are those of Gens. Grant. Mc-

The Press in Mexico City of Mexico, May 2.—The government has begun to suppress all newspapers which are pronounced in their position to the Diaz administration. Nearly 100 newspapers, including El Democrata, one of the leading dailies

of this city, were forced by the author ties to suspend publication last week. Midnight Doctors Are the most unwelcome visitors—even the doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method and keep a big 25-cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house, and

Davis' Pain-Killer in the house, and let Dr. Squills stay in his bed and enjoy wsandw London, May 2.—Mr. Labouchere's Truth says that Queen Margherita refused to ac-company King Humbert on his visit to Queen Victoria in Florence because Queen Victoria had neglected to return her call of

five years ago. The lablilities of William Darling & of Montreal, hardware, amount to FIGHT AMONG SEAMEN

Non-Union Men Assaulted and Some of Them Injured. A Substantial Guarantee of Bonds to Be

> REFUSED A LANDING AT TACOMA Sailors of the Alice Blanchard Arrested

Great Strike in Scotland.

for Mutiny-A Gifl's Murderous Work

-Financial Matters in Australia -

San Francisco, May 2.—The non-union crew in the schooner W. L. Beebe had a very rough experience this morning. Three of the men came to the section of the seawall where the vessel was lying, and when they attempted to board her were set upon by eight unionists. One of the non-union men was struck with a stone and had his cheek laid One union man was knocked down with a handspike and a free fight One of the union men pulled a pistol and a non-union man drew a knife, which frightened the unionists, and when the rest of the crew of the Beebe put in an appearance the union men fled. The schooner has now three

Chinese Immigrants. Tacoma, Wash., May 2.—The fate of John Chinaman in Tacoma seems a hard one. Collector Wasson left for Port Townsend to-day without settling the fate of 25 Celestials who arrived on the steamer Victoria. Should the documents and papers not arrive in time, the alleged actors, merchants, etc., will be deported on the steamer on Sun-day morning next. They are now lock-ed down below for fear of any escap-

injured men in her forcastle, and the

police are looking for eight union men.

Spanish Warships go Home. New York, May 2.—The Spanish flag-ship Infanta Isabel, with the Nueva Espana in her wake, steamed down the North river and out by Sandy Hook this morning. These are the first of the visitors to go, and the others will, one by one, pick up their anchors and turn their noses towards the Narrows. Infanta Isabel, with the sick admiral on board, will go directly to Cuba to escort the Spanish Princess Infanta Eulalie to New York on her way to the World's Fair. The Nueva Espana will go to Spain; the remaining representa-tive of Spain, the Reina Regente, will stay here for repairs. She will p in the dry dock at the navy yard. She will put up

Australian Financial Situation. Melbourne, May 2.—Consequent on the general uneasiness caused by the many important bank failures, the colonial government has ordered a five days' bank holiday, to allow time for the banks still solvent to adopt measures of self-protection. Some banks pay no attention to the proclar and continue business as usual. The depositors and shareholders of the Standard Bank of Australia, which suspended payment on April 20, have adopted a plan of reconstruction. The Legislative Assembly in Sydney, N.S.W., has passed the bill introduced by the government to which the government to be supported by the supported by t troduced by the government to make a bank's notes the first charge on its capital and reserve fund and to vest in the government the power in case of emergence. the power in case of emergency to bank notes a legal tender for a speci-

Methodist Episcopal Bishops. Evanston, III., May 3.—The preliminary proceedings of the semi-annual conference of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, which was called to order this morning, were participated in by almost the entire body. The work of the gathering is of a routine character, and consists principally in arranging the details of the meeting which is to be held next fall. Wishon W. Winde will deliver the bacca-Be meeting which is to be neid next tail.

Bishop W. X. Ninde will deliver the baccaaureate sermon for the Garret Biblical
(astitute in this city, and Bishop Foster of
Roxbury, Mass., will deliver the annual
address. Receptions and social functions
almost without number have been arranged
for the entertainment of the bishops, and the entertainment of the bish

occasion is being made one of unusual distinction and pleasure. Eugene Baylin's Arrest. Paris, May 2.—Before the deputies had assembled it was well known that the Government would be interpellated as to the arrest of Deputy Eugene Bavlin, at the Place de Republique, yesterday. The galleries were crowded, and there were few vacant seats among the members. The debate which followed the interpellation was exceptionally animated. Among the princibate which followed the Interpellation was exceptionally animated. Among the principal speakers were: Jean Dumay, Alexandre Miller and Paul Grenier, De Cassagnac and Deputy D. Bavolin. Premier Dupuy said that the Government accepted the full responsibility for the arrest, and that the ministers were determined to maintain order and punish the inciters of disorder whoever they might be. He demanded the order of the day, which was carried by a vote of 319 to 130.

MINING MEMOS.

An Interesting Budget of News From the Regions of Kootenay. On her periodical trips up to Lardo the Ainsworth has crowds of passen-

gers. Lardo continues to boom along, despite a spirit of depression in other circles. The population numbers upwards of 100 at present.

There is considerable activity in mining circles, and the predictions that it will be a lively camp this summer give promise of being realized. The Poorman will be worked again this what amount of work will be done.

summer on a more extensive scale, but the owners have not decided as yet just Later tidings regarding the strike on the Highlander establish the width of the vein at six feet, while the ore is said to assay as high as 450 ounces to the ton.

Eugene Calluin reports striking a ledge Eugene Calluin reports striking a leage on the Snow Water after tunnelling 135 feet. The Snow Water is a gold prop-erty in the neighborhood of White Wa-ter. The ledge shows up fine. The work of putting the steamer Peerless in working order for the opening of navigation is well under way. The of navigation is well under way. The work is being done at Kamloops under

the supervision of Ernest Fletcher. The Lardo Townsite company has announced that in consequence of the improvements now being made, including wharf, grading and clearing, etc., and the recent heavy sales prices will be raised on and after Saturday to: Inside lots, \$150; corner, \$200.

New York parties are now negotiating through Mr. Youngs for the purchase of the Norma, adjoining the Neosha, and owned entirely in Spokane. This property is also said to have a very fine showing of high grade ores. Messrs. Kellie & Co., the owners of the Dandy mine, have decided to do considerable work on their mine this summer, commencing as soon as they can get provisions in. They continue to have unlimited confidence in their prop

erty. The Hydraulic Company of Van Winkle bar, near Lytton, have not yet be gun work, being obliged to wait for water until the mountain snow melts more freely. The cool weather is de-laying mining, as well as keeping back the grass on the ranges. Several promising prospects

grey copper and silver have been located about one mile behind the townsite of Duncan's, and several prospectors have made locations north and east of Bremnand's camp in the Slocan. The head of the lake will be the outlet for these ores.

Information has been received in Spo-

kane that Joseph Youngs, who is now kane that Joseph Youngs, who is now in New York, has sold the Neosha mine, located three miles southwest of Ainsworth, and owned by Dr. Coe and Nallace, to New York parties for \$30,000. The property is developed by a shaft 130 feet deep, and improved hoisting machinery is in place. The Neosha may already be classed as a producer. Messrs. Coe and Wallace paid \$10,000 for the claim and have shipped 150 sacks of ore.

CARRIED THE JOKE TOO FAR.

Pranks Played on a Newly Wedded Pair Result in Unlooked-For Sensation. There is one family in Brooklyn which has resolved never again to play practical jokes. This resolution was brought about in a very peculiar way. The family is excellently connected socially and its fair flame has never been soiled by the smoke of scandal. An innocent little joke a few weeks ago, however, threatened temporarily to do so, says the New York Herald. It was such a the New York Heraid. It was such a close call that every member of the family can still feel his heart thump. This is how it all happened: When one of the daughters was married a control of the family. short time ago the rest of the family demonstrated their good feelings to-wards the young people by playing all sorts of pranks on them. The brother sorts of pranks on them. The brother of the bride followed the expressman who took the trunks to the railway station, and when he got around the corner tacked rosettes of white ribbon all over them. They went to their destination decorated this way. The youngest sis-ter of the bride added to the humiliation of the couple by sending a letter tied up in a pink ribbon and addressed in large letters: "If not called for in ten days return to the bride's parents, No. street, Brooklyn." The bellboy who took the letter upstairs smiled suggestively when the groom received it and lingered for something substantial, which the groom was only too willing to

The brother of the bride was married several weeks ago and his sisters combined to "make him sick." They succeeded unintentionally in upsetting the entire family. He thought he was "foxy," and told his sisters they had his permission to do anything they pleased. He refused to tell where he and his bride proposed to spend their honeymoon, but the young women discovered it. They sent his bride a series of letters, and someone (identity not known) sent telegrams to the various hotelkeepers, signed apparently by the groom's father, which read: "If Mr. and Mrs. — register at your hotel, please notify me at once at No. ——street." It was these telegrams which It was these telegrams which created the disturbance. The hote! clerks sniffed an elopement at once, and told the correspondent of the New York newspaper. They sent the "tip" by telegraph to their papers. The city editors noted that the name was good and the locality first-rate, and reporters were immediately sent out to work up what promised to develop into a rattling story. The first man to call stated what his paper had received and asked for information of the head of the house. The individual became fairly paralyzed. He called a convention of the family 10 order in the parlor, and there was the liveliest kind of a session. Each delegate wanted to explain at the same

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. THE TURE.

FIRENZI HAS A DAUGHTER. Firenzi, the game little daughter of Glenelg Florida, dropped a filly at Mr. Haggin's Rancho del Paso Wednesday night. The new-comer is bay in color. Nobody knows much about whether she is going to be a race horse or not, but it is pretty safe to predict that she will be able to scamper pretty fast. Her parents are two of the best known horses on the American turf pretty fast. Her parents are two of the best known horses on the American turf. Salvator, the father, was foaled April 30. 1886, at Elmendorf stud, Kentucky. He is by Imp. Prince Charlie, out of Salina. Mr. Haggin bought him from his breeder, Swigert, when a yearling. Salvator is best known on account of his defeat of the great Tenny. At present he holds the record for a mile, 1:35 1-2, and for a mile and a quarter, 2:05. Firenzi was bred at the same stock farm in Kentucky. She is by Imported Glenelg out of Florida, and was foaled May 15, 1884. She was run under Mr. Haggin's colors in the East for several seasons and won many stakes and purses seasons and won many stakes and purses for her owner. Up to 1892 she held the record for a mile and a half, 2:33. Lamp-lighter beat it in that year by a quarter of

QUEEN'S PLATE ENTRIES. The entries for the Queen's Plate, to be run at the coming meeting of the Victoria Jockey Club, closed at noon to-day. The es are:— O'Rourke's Henrietta, ch., 3 years, E. O'Rourke's Henrietta, ch., 3 years, sire Orphie, dam Jessie.

A. McConnell's Oriole, sorrel. 5 years, sire Butrolphi, dam Portia Knight.

Glengarry Farm, Rose, bay, 4 years, sire Orphir, dam Sunbeam.

Glengarry Farm, Gertie, bay, aged, sire Frank Hastings, dam Kate.

R. G. McKenzie's Bounty, brown mare, 4 years, sire Leontes, dam Lady Clare.

The B.C. Handicap did not fill.

THE RING.

DEMPSEY AND SMITH.

New York, May 3.—John Peckhardt, official referee of the Coney Island Athlete Club, to-day received a dispatch from Judge Newton, in Washington, stating that Jack Dempsey and the mysterious Billy Smith, conqueror of Tom Williams the Autralian, were matched this morning to fight for a purse of \$6000 and the welter-weight championship of the world at the Coney Island Athletic Club on June 30th, 1893. Dempsey, the judge says, will leave his home in Portland, Oregon, at once and begin training for the great contest at some point near the club house. Dempsey has now fully recovered his health and strength, and is in the best of spirits. He is reported as being as clever and shifty as ever, and capable of putting up the fight of his life. DEMPSEY AND SMITH.

THE BURKE-HUNT MATCH. THE BURKE-HUNT MATCH.

The match for points between Hunt of H.M.S. Nymphe and Burke of C Battery will take place at Philharmonic Hall, probably on Friday night. The men will wear six-ounce gloves. Both are training for the affair and a lively bout may be looked for. There will be some preliminaries.

A pretty little French woman went into one of the newspaper offices last Tuesday, and with a positive air passed an advertisement through the window. The clerk looked at it for a moment, smiled, and then said:—"The English is a little bit awkward, miss. Would you like to make any changes?" changes?"
The pretty little woman tossed her head.
"No, m'sieur. I zink I knows how to
write ze good Inglis."
"All right," and he watched the little
woman as she sailed out of the door. The
next morning the "ad" appeared:—
PUPILS WANTED—Mile. Marcotte respectfully announces that she wishes to
show her tongue to the young American
ladies.—Boston Budget.

Very Valuable Property.

New Orleans, La., May 3.—One of the most valuable pieces of property in this city is to be sold under the ham-mer this afternoon. The sale has attracted much attention owing to the fact that the site—that of the Masonic temple—is a historic one, and is so conspicuously located that the character of its future improvement has become almost a public question. The property is bounded by St. Charles avenue, Howard avenue, Calliope street, Carondelet street and Lee Circle.

James Houston's store and dwelling at Dresden was burned. night before gave lodging to a negro, and the man alarmed the occupants, barely escaped.

YOUR HEALTH

IF YOU ARE RUN DOWN



It Will Make You Eat. Will Tone Your Nerves. Will Make You Strong, Will Make You Feel Like Yourself Again.

FOR CHRONIC COUGH IT IS ALMOST SPECIFIC.

In all Pulmonary Diseases with emaciation, as well as with spitting of blood, the effects of this remedy are very marked. 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

BE SURE YOU GET THE D. & L."

AN EPISODE.

The Quality of Mercy is Not Strained; It

Droppeth as the Gentle Dew, Etc. A man whose clothing denoted that its owner was neither a bank direct nor a railroad president, rapped soft at the back door of an uptown mans yesterday afternoon about when the savory odors of the kits made the immediate environments ticularly pleasant, from an olfac and anticipatory point of view. Ding for the merchant prince who owned mansion and the spacious lawns gardens all around it, was being co by a staff of culinary artists, gastronomic rule-of-three and the tory quadratic equations, because great man, who would soon drive from the city, was very particular to diet. The chef of the scientific co ing bureau was superintending the cri cal juncture of a caldron of prin lienne. It was "on the boil," v an ace of the turn where science in and says "perfect," and the ch fat, round, red face was corrugated

care lines. The man with the Nazarene garments sniffed the air, burdened with the appetizing fragrance, shivered and drew a step nearer the door. A noble baron of beef was almost ready; a score of different vegetable pots were simmering, each emitting an odor ad its own, and all intoxicating when brought in contact with nerves unused to sensations so sweet. Yes, he could see the game, too. as the assistants deftly manipulated several pieces-all richly steaming. Yes, enough food to feed a dozen poor families, thought the out-cast, going up to the solid muhogany table and solid silver service of one. Pah! Was that a gust from Paradise, or only the smell of the flaky pastry and delicious items for the dessert?" Suddenly the door was thrown open and the head servant roared, "Well!" and the head servant roared, "Well!"
The being (human being, by the way)
in the wretched raiment, shivered and
coughed a hollow cough: "Please sir, I'm a mechanic and I've walked all the way from N'aimo, 'cause I hadn't enough to buy a ticket and I'm clean "John," (a voice fell like a falling star, so silvery and light) "John, what does that person want?"
"Don't know, mum; looks like one of them burglars that's being doing the city lafely mum." city lately, mum. little scream from above, and "Oh,

tell him to go away, John.'
"Yes'm, I shall." "Burglar," exclaimed the ragged one indignantly, the hectic spot on his cheeks burning deeper red and his hunger-sunken eyes flaming in their sockets 'No, sir, I'm no thief. I'm an honest working man.

"Come, be off with you. We don't want vagabonds and tramps like you lurkin' around 'ere."

"I only ask a bite o' bread-a cup o' water for the love of God." "Go to the devil or I'll set the dogs Hurry up, now; here's master on you. coming, and it'll go 'ard with you if 'e sees you."

A scowling face looked out at the waif as he tottered down the gravelled path; looked out through the gravelled path; looked out through the plate glass of the splendid carriage as it swept up the avenue to the port cochere, bearing on its Russia leather cushings the master of the mansion. "Ah," the great man muttered, "some of those infernal tramps getting the 'lay' of the house for a raid in the butler's pantry. Well, iust wait till I catch some of them, and if I don't make an example that will cause a shudder of terror in the rest, I'm a Dutchman." So he went to his dinner.

The repulsed vagrant mechanic, who had walked all the way from Naimo, and was dying of hunger, left the beautiful grounds of the wealthy man and struck across several lots towards a tumble-down cottage in an obscure corner by the edge of a little wood. A tall man, clad in garments almost as shab-by as those of the famished traveller, was leaning against the door post smoking a black "cutty" pipe. They bade one another good evening. "Kin I sit down here a minute, mate?" asked the waif, dropping wearily on the little settle by the door.
"Don't sit there, man, come inside, we're just going to have supper. Will ye eat a bit?"

The tramp made no reply, but nodded his head. The revulsion of feeling was so enormous that had he opened his mouth to thank this ragged man who offered him food and shelter, he have burst into tears and cried like a baby. That wouldn't do. So he went in to his dinner with the laborer, his wife and children. There was no iulienne done to the turn; no game, no baron of beef, no dessert, but the dinner of herbs on the rickety table under the humble roof surpassed the ox and exquisite productions of the millionaire's kitchen. For, with the herbs there was peace and the milk of human kindness.

-W. H. Mawdesley is back from the Sound, where he succeeded in p'acing a large block of the Point Comfort Hotel Company stock. H. and L. L. Appleby of Matsqui are at the Hotel Victoria.

PENING THE

Mr. Bodwell, Counsel for

for Over Five

BRIEF SUMMARY OF The Adams Will Case o a Close - The mences His A

Mr. E. V. Bodwell.

fendant in the case

CBeath, spoke for five

laintiff.

opening the argumen He referred to the fa the protracted time who occupied, it could not he should deal with ev he should deal with ev case, and also remarke and attention which h paid to the proceedings dered such a course un same remark would attended quotations from the subject, although su side the question, for unadduced was from be a corrupt effort of ima the fullest extent the mands which could be for explanation and acts surrounding the He would only, therefew, more as a basis of as a few of the elem of the law bearing on Here Mr. Bodwell number of cases and the case depended a certain evidence for evidence had been day in the presence scores of listeners of the most trying nesses had been su severe cross-examina was deservedly the British Columbia and detect and to expose mony has been pro one occasion. witnesses for the on cross-examinati faltered on any mat ance had been disc deviations in some detail which make t more correct. al were to argue t dence should not he was the beneficia Beath's testimony. because she was the that Mrs. Modeland credited because she Mrs. McBeath, Mr. came from Seaforth place, Mr. Hall bed spectable solicitor, cause he was paid

all. the only argume Here Mr. Bodwell w but exhaustive review in the case, first de had acted in every standard of a respecable legal practitioner. that was necessary case. But here was of Dr. Milne, equall proving that Adams vectors. The doctor's clear and satisfactory what is to be made of the man's words many days afterward the evidence of Mr land that he knew w Mrs. Noble's evidence rection, and then there of Mr. and Mrs. McB discussed at Take the evidence alone. There was a Without a hint or sugg sel, with unaffected plicity, she related the earnestness which mu Rather than mar the perfect piece of test lowed an important ed because he would leading question. remember the cross-exa witness. It was of The atto character. not press a single answer brought the ently forward and dan

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attorney-general. that

then existed in Samu If they were fifty tim instead of letters con expressions they wer will, duly signed and clared, this would be executed under such Mrs. Modeland relate though we could not construction divine change of intention doubted privilege of in the protection of make the will he ch bounden duty of the pronounce in favor it is once brought to On the other side down to the suspici neighbors of Mr. Mc activity by the misju sop, Williams & Co., out substance and sha with the clever insin does of the attorney though they were on asmuch as they had be dations for the plainti well was bound to des so went fully into the which the plaintiff der his case, and quoted letters under discussi points elicited by eral in proving his s Mr. Bodwell pointed Mr. Bodwell pointed McBeath had acted purpose was to induc will in his favor. thing contrary to the the attorney-general. open and straightforw Mr. Bodwell then from the evidence ardence that some of jects of Adams' boun others were provided to the other relative from the correspondeclarations of the never thought of the ciaries of his will; als and the connection tween him and those r likely they were grea him than McBeath. that the corresponde change on the part of fact that while in there was a distinct tention to benefit his this was fully apparent ters, in none of which press promise made came aware of his ner the Mariner's Home. forward the letters as that his nephew was

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OPENING THE ARGUMENT. Mr. Bodwell, Counsel for McBeath, Speaks for Over Five Hours.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF HIS REMARKS the Adams Will Case At Last Drawing

to a Close - The Attorney-General Commences His Argument for the Plaintiff.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, counsel for the efendant in the case of Adams vs. McBeath, spoke for five hours yesterday pening the argument. He referred to the fact that owing to protracted time which the trial had

it could not be expected that ould deal with every detail in the and also remarked that the care attention which his lordship had the proceedings throughout rensuch a course unnecessary. remark would apply to any exquotations from authorities on ject, although such would be bequestion, for unless the evidence was from beginning to end pt effort of imagination and a fabrication, they had satisfied to

est extent the most rigorous dewhich could be made upon them rolanation and discovery of the surrounding the case in question.

ould only, therefore, refer to a

nore as a basis of departure, and law bearing on the case.

Mr. Bodwell quoted a limited r of cases and proceeded to say se depended almost entirely upon the case for its solution. That ew of the elementary principles evidence for its solution. That had been given from day to

the presence of his lordship and of listeners under circcumstances most trying nature, and the withad been subjected to the most cross-examination of one who servedly the leader of the bar in Columbia and whose ability to and to expose untruthful testihas been proved on more than occasion. Yet had one of these sses for the defence broken down ross-examination? Not one had ed on any material point; no varid been discovered except slight tions in some trifling matters of which make their evidence all the correct. If the attorney-gener-re to argue that McBeath's evi-

should not be received because is the beneficiary, that Mrs. Mctestimony should be excluded she was the beneficiary's wife, Mrs. Modeland was not to be ac-Mrs. Modeland was not to be acted because she was the sister of McBeath, Mr. Hastie because he from Seaforth, McBeath's native Mr. Hall because he was a reable solicitor, and Dr. Milne because he was paid his fee, such argument would not meet with favor with grount for a moment. Yet it would

petent. The doctor's evidence is most clear and satisfactory on the point. But what is to be made of the evidence of the man's words and actions for many days afterwards? It is proved by the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Modeland that he knew what he was doing. Mrs. Noble's evidence is in the same discretion and the the chief the aridance. ection, and then there is the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. McBeath, which Mr.

Rodwell discussed at some length.

Take the evidence of Mrs. Modeland alone. There was an ideal witness. Without a hint or suggestion from coun-, with unaffected sincerity and sim-city, she related the facts with an rnestness which must carry conviction. Rather than mar the harmony of that erfect piece of testimony, counsel allowed an important fact to be unrelatbecause he would not ask a single ading question. His lordship would member the cross-examination of that itness. It was of a most perfunctory The attorney-general not press a single point, since every answer brought the truth more promin-ently forward and damaged his case still

Why wade through all those letters try and fathom the intentions that existed in Samuel Adams' mind. they were fifty times as strong; if, instead of letters containing equivocal expressions they were in themselves a will, duly signed and published and delared, this would be revoked by a will under such circumstances as Modeland relates. And that, too, hough we could not by any manner of Instruction divine the reason of the hange of intention. For it is the un-oubted privilege of a man living withthe protection of the English law to ake the will he chooses. It is the bunden duty of the English Judge to conounce in favor of that will when is once brought to his notice.
On the other side the evidence came

own to the suspicions of the gossipy eighbors of Mr. McBeath, fanned into ctivity by the misjudged zeal of Ker-Williams & Co., giving form without substance and shape without reality, with the clever insinuations and inuendoes of the attorney-general, but, although they were only suspicions, inasmuch as they had been made the foundations for the plaintiff's case, Mr. Bodwell was bound to deal with it. He also went fully into the correspondence on which the plaintiff depended so much for his case, and quoted largely from the letters under discussion. In reviewing letters under discussion. In reviewing the points elicited by the attorney-genin proving his suggestion of fraud, Bodwell pointed out how stupidly Beath had acted throughout if his McBeath had acted throughout if rpose was to induce Adams to make will in his favor. He had done every-hing contrary to the idea suggested by attorney-general. Everything was and straightforward.

Mr. Bodwell then went on to show

m the evidence and the corresponthat some of the suggested subof Adams' bounty were dead, and were provided for, and that as e other relatives it was plain the correspondence and the till 10 a.m. to-day. ations of the testator that he thought of them as being bene-of his will; also from his habits he connection which existed behim and those relatives that most they were greater strangers to than McBeath. He also argued the correspondence disclosed a the correspondence disclosed a right on the part of Adams from the that while in the earlier letters are was a distinct promise of an intion to benefit his nephew Thomas, was fully apparent in the later letters, in none of which was there an experience of his nephew's location in Mariner's Home. From that time ward the letters are full of the fact this nephew was now fully proped for in this world. Then, as to his nephew was now fully pro-for in this world. Then, as to the alleged inconsistency between the statements said to have been made by Adams to Kersop and Williams with

reference to his nephew, having regard to the evidence that Adams had never spoken to McBeath on the subject, but before this was to be considered as an insuperable difficulty it must not be forgotten that Adams never spoke to Hastie, Phillips, or other friends of his relatives, and that the whole thing was explained by the different conversations would not take place between Kersop and Adams and McBeath and Adams. As Adams was not communicative on this point it was not likely that he would be the first to broach the subject. This was clearly shown in the correspondence which lasted over so many years, and only once is there any enquiry, and that is of his sister, Margaret, for whom he evidently had a very strong affection, and to whom he sent liberal supplies of money. With regard to the statement that a will had actually been made in favor of his nephew, Mr. Bodwell argued that the evidence disclosed the fact that Adams had never made up his mind in this regard, although it was a matter upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which many conversations evidently took place between him and Kersop and Williams. It was also plain that Adgard, although it was a matter upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which many conversations evidently took place between him and Kersop and Williams. It was also plain that Adams could not be persuaded to have the documents properly authenticated, and it is given as a reason for this that Adams did not wish to go into the expense of cetting a lawyer to execute the will:

getting a lawyer to execute the will; this was absurd on the evidence. The only deduction to be taken from Adams' actions is that he evidently had decided the state of the control of the in his own mind what he would do. It must be remembered, too, that Thomas Adams was the only person mentioned in this informal document, and it might very well be that the testator changed his mind, which would be perfectly consistent with the letters. The whole course of the proceeding which McBeath ago the procure the execution of the will is so foreign to the idea of carrying out any such scheme as that which has been suggested as to demonstrate the entire impossibility of its conception on the part of McBeath.

its conception on the part of McBeath. The evidence throughout shows this. The play, however, has been written for him with very great art and skill, and the principal part has been assigned to him by the afterney-general, but this stupid fellow, through his foolish blundering and inability to follow stage directions, spoils the entire effect. But it would be said that while McBeath allowed these people to visit Adams he took care that those who were around allowed these people to visit Adams he took care that those who were around the sick man most were members of McBeath's own household; this is true, and to the lasting shame of the persons professing such charity now for the deceased man be it said. Where at that time was the warm-hearted and generdeceased man be it said. Where at that time was the warm-hearted and generous-spirited man, R. T. Williams, who fairly bubbled over with the milk of human kindness when giving his evidence? At home; he could not spare a moment At nome; ne could not spare a moment to visit the dying man. Where was that great and good man Kersop, who had taken up this case without expense to the plaintiff unless he could gratify his malice by maying the level expenses out of McBentin's nocket?

Mrs. McBeath, Mr. Hastie because he came from Seaforth, McBeath's native place, Mr. Hall because he was a respectable solicitor, and Dr. Milne because he was paid his fee, such argument would not meet with favor with the court for a moment. Yet it would be found, after the able address which the court would shortly hear from the attorney-general, that this was, after all, the only argument he could advance.

Here Mr. Bodwell went into a concise but exhaustive review of the evidence in the case, first dealing with Mr. Hall's evidence and showing that he had acted in every respect up to the standard of a respectable and honorable legal practitioner. Here was all that was necessary to prove in the case. But here was also the evidence of Dr. Milne, equally conclusive in proving that Adams was perfectly competent. The doctor's evidence is most clear and satisfactory on the point. But what is to be made of the evidence for the cations for wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying the case was which were, first by their mean desires were carried out? No wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying

nour, gifted with that rare insight into men and motives which sometimes strikes a man at the entrance to another world, should see and turn in disgust and dread from these people and request that his last hours should not be disturbed by their persistent questioning and mercenary attentions. No wonder he turned with feelings of affection and gratitude to the man and woman who, of all his friends, had proved his only friends, who had taken him into their house in the hour of sickness and death and with affection and solicitude for his and with anection and solicitude for his physical welfare had nourished him, a man unaccustomed to domestic tender-ness and domestic solicitude, with the care and attention which his condition demanded, actuated by no mercenary feelings, troubling him with none of the disturbing questions about the disposi-tion of his property, who sought no pe-cuniary advantage from the misfortunes

of their friends, but who saw that he was surrounded with all that could was surrounded with an that could sooth his last moments in a world through which he had been a homeless wanderer. As was said by Mr. Justice Hannan: "We are to expect all sorts of strange things and unlikely dispositions of property from men who have never been married, or who have been so long from the domestic influence," and we are therefore not to be surprised that being alone in his old age, and being comparatively without friends, should care but little for anyone on earth; that his affections would turn more likely in the direction of those with whom he was inti-mate at the time of his illness and decease, even though they should be re-lated to him by no ties of blood or kind-

In conclusion, after summing up the evidence and reviewing the facts of the case. Mr. Bodwell said that the court had before it on the one hand clear, distinct and positive evidence covering every question of the case, delivered in open court by witnesses none of whom open court, by witnesses none of whom had faltered or broken down under cross-examination. On the other hand there were the suspicions and inuendoes, unfounded in fact and inconsistent with the circumstances proved in evidence, and were nothing more than that Me Beath had against the will of Kirsop, Williams and Company, accepted that which came to him and his family without solicitation or request, and were accordingly dragged into this litigation; their characters villified and maligned, they had been held up to the public as persons who had concorted one of the vilest conspiracies imaginable, aspersions of not a very creditable kind had been cast upon their characters and they had been made the subjects of coarse insinuation and inuendo. It was now time to deal with this matter, and it rested with his lordship as a just and upright judge to see that these unfound ed accusations should not receive the sanction of the court. The court adjourned at 5:30 p.m. un-

Mr. Justice Crease took his seat on the bench at 10:15 this morning. The attrorney-general began to address the court by stating that Mr. Bodwell was in error in supposing that the will is established unless it could be shown by the plaintiff that the obtaining of its dation when he said that the plaintiff must prove fraud and show such a state of facts as were inconsistent with anything else but fraud and coercion.

Illustrated at the Fair.

ortraits, Maps, Books and Historical Pictures Giving a Graphic Record of the Navigator's Career—An Intensely Interesting Collection.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, April 20.—Situate on the banks at the artificial water course in the Jackson Park grounds, and close to Lake Michigan, stands the reproduction of the monastery of La Rabida in Spain, where history relates Christopher Columbus asked for food and drink from the monk Marchena. Here Columbus found a hospitable asylum; he advanced his views of the new world for the consideration of move all suspicion he was bound in law to pronounce against the will. It was also held in Parker vs. Duncan, 62 Chancery Rep., 642, that it was the duty of a man who expected to be the beneficiary under a will to see to it that the testator was independent adthe new world for the consideration Dominican friars, convinced them of the truth of his ideas; won them to his cause, and through their support was able to undertake his voyage of that the testator got independent advice, otherwise the will would have to discovery. The monastery is a two-story building and is constructed in the shape of a square. The walls are be pronounced against.

More than that, there was a duty laid on the medical attendant who was present about the time the will was exewhite, the windows are small and dingylooking and have iron bars cuted, but was not apprized of what was going on, and also on the solicitor drawing up the will. Mr. Hall. instead of asking Mr. Adams, "Are you across them. The roof is slanting old-fashioned pottery tiles are used The roof is slanting and drawing up the will. Mr. Hall, instead of asking Mr. Adams, "Are you willing to leave all your property to McBeath?" should have asked, "Are you willing to leave all to McBeath for his benefit?" Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 768, defined the duties of the medical attendant and the solicitor in terms which applied so well to the the monastery yard has for its roof only the sky above. The cells are small and low, the walls are whitewashed; here hangs a crucifix and there a pious picture. The doors of the cells are constructed of rough boards and are without look or bolt. in terms which applied so well to the case before the court that one might suppose it had been written with the view of meeting it. It was there statted the control of the trivance serves the purpose of a latch. It consists of a piece of cord with a ed that leading questions, such as could be answered by simple "yes" or "no," must be avoided, and that the testator, especially if he was about to leave his knot on the end, which when pulled raises a small iron bar on the inside and gives access to the cell. The outproperty to some one other than a relative, should be required to repeat the different paragraphs of the will or at least the substance of them from memory, and if he could not do this it was good evidence that he was not become er doors of the monastery are of heavy oak and the bolts are massive bars of iron. The opening and shutting of exterior doors can be plainly heard in any portion of the building ory, and if he could not do this it was good evidence that he was not possessed of a sound and disposing mind. A bare "yes" or "no" as an answer to a question could not be held as satisfactory evidence that the testator was possessed of a disposing mind. And in Howard vs. Baker, 3 Moore's Privy Council cases, it was laid down that the testator must not only understand what he is The cells upstairs are similar to on the ground floor. The chapel paved with flagstone and is made look as ancient as modern art can make it, to be an exact reproduction of the original. The altar steps show signs of being worn away by the good friars in kneeling and singing their praises to the creator of the universe.

must not only understand what he is doing, but he must be cognizant of the extent and value of the property and of the nature of the claims of relatives.

There was another objection raised by Interesting as is the reproduction of La Rabida monastery to those who hold in reverence sacred places and-associations connected with any great Mr. Bodwell to the effect that the authorities quoted had reference to cases where application was made to have probate of a will granted and not as in historical event, the collection of tures, fac-similes of Christopher umbus' handwriting and pages from old probate of a will granted and not as in the present case, where an attempt was made to have the probate rescinded. This was surely a difference without a distinction. It was a mere question of form and procedure, and the plaintiff in the present case must not be prejudiced by an ex parte probate granted when he was thousands of miles away. There was no difference in the application of principles of law whether the object was to propound a will or set it aside. This was the first time that the facts had come before the court, and the judicageographical charts are more interesting still. The large collection in this line tell in themselves, though they speak not a word, the history of Columbus and his discovery of this continent. One of the most interesting exhibits in the collection is the original will of Queen Isabella of Castile, lent from the royal treasures of Spain. Principal among the portraits of Columbus is one by Lorenzo Lotto, executed in 1512, six years after Columbus' death. It was years after Columbus' death. It was bought in Venice by J. W. Ellsworth, has received a gold medal at the Madrid historical exposition, and is said to be come before the court, and the judica-ture act gave his lordship ample power ture act gave his fordship ample power to deal with the case on its merits without reference to form or procedure.

The attorney-general then turned his attention to the three points on which the case was to be decided, the most authentic portrait of Columbus extant. It represents Columbus with a careworn expression of countenance, holding a scroll in the right hand, and in the left hand an hour glass resting

of ad. book The hair is pushed mitted facts, second by the declarations of the deceased, and third by the testiback from the forehead, the eyes, hazel in color, are cast to the left, while the face is bent slightly in the opposite direction. This contradiction in pose is calculated to give a somewhat peculiar mony of independent witnesses and sur-He was disrounding circumstances. He was discussing these minutely when the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. expression to the great navigator. There are hundreds of other Columbuses in the building, but scarcely one picture resembles the other. Fac similes of the works extant of Marco Polo and Aening Splying are large in number At 2 o'clock the Attorney-General remed his argument. He contended that it was perfectly clear from the remarks of Samuel Adams at the time the will Aenius Sylvius are large in number. Several of the fac similes of Marco Polo's works contain marginal notes was executed that he thought he was was executed that he thought he was leaving the property to McBeath only as trustee for the benefit of his nephews. What could be the meaning of the question he asked Mr. Hall, "Can said to be in the handwriting of Christo-pher Columbus. Old globes and charts change it afterwards?" but that he hought it might be desirable at some abound. A very good painting of the Monk Marchena and Christopher Colfuture time to change the trustee, or what could his remark, "It should have umbus hangs on the wall of one of the cells. It represents Columous arguing his views with Marchena, who became one of the few friends and supporters of been done long ago" mean, except that supposed he was carrying out the inthe dauntless navigator. Another pic-ture represents Columbus expounding his tention he had expressed seven years pefore of leaving all his property to his nephews? It was a very suspicious inviews before an assemblage of friars. cident that Mr. Hall was not allowed to converse with the deceased or ask any questions except in the presence of the beneficiary; that he came with the The facial expressions are of the best, Pictures purporting to represent the Pictures purporting to represent the house in Colgaleto, Italy, the house, and the very room in which Columbus was born, decorate the cloister walls. Pictures of his home in Genoa, the Great Charter House Paris Light where will ready to sign, and instead of conversing with him, asked him, "Are you willing to sign this?" This was equi-Charter House, Pavia, Italy, where he was educated, and other places assovalent to saying considering the circumstances, "Your money or your life," and was a circumstance in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion. Was there ciated with the memory of this renowned navigator may be seen. The pictures are so numerous and interesting that hours could profitably be passed in gazanything in the evidence that could remove this suspicion from his lordship's mind? If not, he was bound to proing at them and learning from these in-animate objects lessons in the history of Columbus which will indelably be fixed nounce against the will.
The Attorney-General took up and an-

upon the memory.

Among the many curiosities at the alyzed Mr. Bodwell's arguments one by one and concluded his address at 3:20. fair is the Grace Darling boat, in which the famous heroine, on the night of Sept. 6, 1838, put to sea off the Farne islands His Lordship, after congratulating the counsel on the manner in which they had laid the case before him, stated that and rescued the crew of a shipwrecked steamer. This exhibit is lent by Mrs.

would reserve his decision.

British Mining Statistics.

Monster Earrings.

Probably Asphyxiation.

steamer. This exhibit is lent by Mrs. Joicey, of Newcastle. Eng.
A small band of South Sea islanders arrived at Jackson Park to-day. They came in the steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, and have brought with them the material for the construction of a oan village.

British Mining Statistics.

The Westminster Review (London) says:—
"From the reports of Her Majesty's inspectors of mines, which have just been published in their usual blue-book form, we learn that the total quantity of mineral wrought in the United Kingdom during the year 1892 amounted to 191,954,908 tons, of which 181,786,871 tons were coal and 5,644,486 tons ironstone, the rest being fire clay, oil shale and other materials. Compared with 1891, there was a total decrease of 5,738,684 tons, the decline in coal being 3,692,225 tons, and in ironstone 1,584,664 tons. During last year 721,808 persons were employed in and about the mines in the United Kingdom, of whom 6,099 were females working above ground. In all, there were 862 fatal accidents, occasioning 1,034 deaths; but there was only one death for every 679 persons employed, as compared with one in 668 in the preceding year. In and about coal mines 664,300 persons were employed, of whom 4,546 were females working above ground, the aggregate increase being 15,850 compared with the preceding year. Among this class of workers there was one fatal accident for every 816 persons employed. No consideration of such mortality figures can be cheerful; but it is satisfactory to find that as time goes on they steadily become less gruesome." Yesterday saw the arrival of the United States government mint exhibit and that of the bureau of printing and engraving. In connection with this ex-hibit will be shown a complete collec-

tion of every legal tender note and coin issued by the United States.

The first edition of the catalogue of exhibits has gone to press. It will contain 30,000 names, and 250 boys dressed in uniform will be employed in distributing it at the opening of the six tributing it at the opening of the fair. This catalogue, together with the World's Fair directory, of which 250,000 copies will be issued, has been contracted for by Conkey & Co. of Chicago for \$10.000,000. Advertisements in the directory will bring as high as \$5,000 a page.

Director-General Davis is daily tele-graphing delinquent exhibitors. Yesgraphing delinquent exhibitors. Yesterday he sent \$200 worth of despatch es. Constant telegraphing is hurrying up the exhibitors and exhibits are now Monster Earrings."

"Monster earrings," says a jewe'er, "belong to the era of cannibalism and widowburning, and I never expected to see the mastodonic Oriental fashion revived, but English swelldom has decreed that big earrings must be worn again, so be prepared to see the lobes of ladies' auricles weighed down with great heavy combinations of metal and jewels. I wonder why the women stop short of wearing rings in their noses and tenpenny nails stuck through their upper lips." arriving at Jackson park at the rate of 300 cars a day.

The Columbian pier in connection with the fair extends a mile out into the lake. Here the steamers which will carry passengers from the city will land. A beautiful view of the exposition buildings may be secured from the farther end of the pier. A moveable sidewalk is being erected on the pier extending from one end to the other and up and down its center. Six thousand persons can stand or sit on this sidewalk and be carried along at the rate of from three to six miles an hour. The Columbian pier in connection walk and be carried along at the rate of from three to six miles an hour. This walk is built on 350 cars, forming an endless train 4,300 feet long and is propelled by the ordinary street car

Probably Asphyxiation.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 1.—Moses Smith and his son Oliver, who live in North Indianapolis, were found dead in bed yesterday morning by another son who called at the house. The step-mother was also unconscious, but was revived. Post mortem examination will probably show the cause of death to have been asphyxiation, but there is some suspicion of foul play. The village gossips have been busy with stories reflecting on the character of the woman, who is a second wife.

MEMENTOS OF COLUMBUS.

Life and Times of the Great Discoverer as

THE MONASTERY OF LA RABIDA.

Three fire engine houses have been built on the grounds. Eighteen firemen will be in attendance, and the fire appar-atus on hand consists of three two-horse engines, one one-horse engine, one 60-gallon hand-tank, twenty-six hose carts with 14,000 feet of hose, and 470 chem-ical hand-extinguishers. Hydrants are stationed at very short distances through out the grounds.

The following dates have been aunounced for the holding of the World's

May 15—Woman's Progress.

May 22—The Public Press.

May 29—Medicine. June 5—Temperance.

June 12—Moral and Social Reform.

June 19—Commerce and Finance. July 3—Commerce
July 10—Literature.
July 17—Education.
July 31—Engineering 31-Engineering.

July 31—Art. Aug. 7—Government. Aug. 14—Dental, Horticultural, Afri a, Medical Jurisprudence.

Aug. 21—Science and Philosophy.

Aug. 28—Labor, Economic Sci

Statistics, Taxation and Revenue.

Sept. 4—Religion.

Sept. 28—Sunday rest.

Oct. 13—Public health and sanitation.

Oct. 16—Agriculture.

The World's Fair grounds will be The World's Fair grounds will be supplied with 200 Hosteur filters. The exposition management dreads the importation of cholera and wants the visiting parkies to be a supplied to the control of the con iting public to have pure water. The restaurants on the grounds will be under bonds to supply filtered water.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Capt. John McBride, a pioneer of Western Ontario, died at St. Thomas, aged 79.

Gobier & Co., general storekeepers at St. Laurent, Que., have assigned with liabilities of \$55,000.

\$343. The Dominion rifle matches vary little from last year, except that the Snider

aggregate and extra series have been Grip newspaper will be sold at public auction on May 17. Its financial progress is said to be unsatisfactory under the new management.

Fire in Port Perry destroyed the stores of Jones & Co., Phillips & Meharring, Wm. Brock and T. H. Philip & Co. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$25,-000.

Canada's big cheese at Chicago on Saturday carried the floor of the dairy building, where it is located, down ten feet to terra firma. The floor was damaged but the cheese was not injured. Archbishop Walsh has purchased the old Blantyre property at Victoria Park, Toronto, for \$40,000 to fit up as a summer residence for himself. An industrial school for boys will also be erect-

ed on the property. A fire in Hadlow's Cove, Que., near Chaudiere, destroyed the houses occupied by Napoleon Bouchere, Counsellor Joseph Fortin, Henry Langlais, Mesrs. Durault, Veseulleux, Gingras, Camerland and Pendergras; loss, \$25,000; partially covered by insurance.

The Can way on Saturday morning and started to float down stream, has moved up again with the rising tide and made bad jam. This jam is said to be grounded, and if so may last for many days to come, successfully blocking bad jam. navigation between Montreal and Que-

Word has been received of the destruction by fire of the greater part of the village of Bing Inlet, Parry Sound district. Burton Bros.' saw mill was destroyed, the loss being put at about \$100,000. Peter Patrin's store was destroyed, the damage being about \$18.-000, and the handsome Roman Catholic church was burned down.

A peculiar case is that of the vs. Smith. The prisoner is a Ridgetown man whose wife recently committed sui-She told her husband prior to cide. the act that she was about to take poison, and he, it is said, simply said, right; let 'er go." Smith is now dicted for being an accessory to

death of his wife. Incorporation of the following joint stock companies in Ontario has been gazetted: The West Huron Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company, capital stock, \$3000; the Woodstock Wind Motor Company, capital stock \$75,000, and the Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Company of Toronto, with capital stock of \$80,000.

A deputation of Fort William, Port Arthur, Kingston and Toronto men wait-ed on the Ontario government and asked a bounty of \$2 per ton on the product of charcoal and iron furnaces for seven years. Furnaces are likely to be established at Fort William. The council of that town has offered a bonus of \$50,000 to have the furnaces located

there. A colored gentleman, said to be a law student in a Boston university, was refused admission to the dining room of one of the principal hotels in a few days ago because of his and it is now said that he intends to take legal proceedings against the man-

agement to recover damages for the gross insult inflicted upon him.

Mr. J. R. Booth, president of the Ottawa, Amprior & Parry Sound railway, waited on the Ontario government yesterday and represented that 25 miles of the railway, has been completed at the the railway has been completed at the western terminus and 35 at the eastern, and it is intended to build 60 more this summer. They ask Mr. Mowat for a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile for 105 miles from Barry's Bay to the Intersection of Northern Pacific Junction railway.

A meeting of high churchmen from To-conto, Hamilton and other places was ronto, Hamilton and other places was held in Hamilton and an organization known as the "Canadian Church Union" formed. The object of the union is to restore to the church service all the ritual which was practiced before the introduction of the Puritan element into the church, which did away with the vestments lights and other ornaments. vestments, lights and other ornaments.

Maitland gold mine in Tudor township, Hastings county, proves to be the largest vein of quartz yet discovered in America, being 540 feet wide, running half a mile north and south and carry-

ing free gold.

The Ontario government's crop bulle-tin shows the fall wheat generally to un snows the Iau wheat generally to have come through the winter better than expected, and says that very little has been ploughed up this spring. 'The report says that the season is not considered the says that the season is not considered. port says that the season is not considered backward, though the heavy fall of snow in April has not been without its disadvantages. The winter, on the whole, has been favorable to fall wheat, though smothering by too much snow in some quarters is reported. will be made.

It is calculated that between 5,000 and 6,000 daily visit the fair. Last Sunday's attendance reached 25,000.

pects are reported to be promising and above the average. A further shrinkage seems likely in the acreage of barley in those counties along the lake and the St. Lawrence, where it used to be the staple crop.

#### THE CONCLUDING CEREMONIES

Of the Opening of the Great Fair in Chicago.

EVERYTHING NOW IN FULL SWING.

President Cleveland Never Before Faced Such an Immense Throng—The Descendant of Columbus Was Fatigued After Yesterday's Exertions.

Chicago, May 2.—In the opening ceremonies yesterday less than an hour was occupied in the journey from the starting point and the triumphant entry into the great white city. As the head of the column emerged from the midway plaisance it was met by a detachment of Columbian guards accompanied by Col. Ree and staff, who from this point took the right of the line, and slowly the procession moved around the women's building and the lagoon encompassing the wooded islands. Past Choral Hall and the beautiful structure devoted to mines and mining. Here it devoted to mines and mining. Here it veered to the east, crossed the installa-tion track and described a zig-zag course to the west door of the administration building, where the two platoons of cavalry had meanwhile drawn up becavalry had meanwhile drawn up between this structure and the terminal
station, and between these the guests
passed as fast as they alighted from
the carriages. Again the procession reformed and now emerged from the eastern entrance and moved towards the
platform from which the formal ceremonies were to be conducted.

From the centre of the platform proper there radiated a special stand and

er there radiated a special stand, and upon this were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Duke de Veragua and party, and the higher national and local officers of the fair. Immediately in the rear was the

Halifax, and member of the customs staff, is dead, aged 81.

James Barry, chief clerk of the customs department, is dead. He had been ailing for some months.

The Russell house property in Ottawa has been bought by a local syndicate. Price, a quarter of a million dollars.

The sworn return of the expenses in The sworn return of the expenses in the recent bye-election for Toronto are as follows: Ryerson \$3 114. Oct. as he was escorted to his seat. Before him was such a throng as he had never faced before, occupying every foot of space and covering the walks and lawns to the east and west as far as the eye

could see.

The opening ceremonies began with the playing of Prof. John K. Paine's Columbian march. This was followed Columbian march. This was followed by prayer, led by the blind chaplain. Rev. Milburn, of the United States senate. Miss Jessie Gouthoi, the dramatic reader, phecy," then recited the rhymed "Pro-by W. A. Crofoot of Washington. After an orchestral overture Gen-eral Davis, as master of ceremonies, made the opening address. Following this came President Cleveland's address, and as he concluded the vast throng saw him extend his hand to the button of the gold key, which released the pent-up steam in the engines, set the chimes ringing, and unfurled myriads of flags from the great building, and the stupendous enterprise, commemorating the 400th aniversary of Columbus' great achievement, was in full swing. President and officials were then The tertained at luncheon and made rounds of the buildings.

The dairy tests in connection with the agricultural departments were begun today, the entries including short-horns, Jerseys, Guernseys and other breeds. The first test of two weeks is cheese, followed by one of 30 days for butter, and the last of 90 days for all commercial products.

The Duke of Veragua and his The Duke of Veragua and his party were late in arriving this morning, yesterday's round of festivity having fatigued them. They have no special event for to-day, but to-night a grand banquet will be given in their honor at the Hotel Metropole by World's Fair President T. W. Palmer, of Michigan. It will be a brilliant affair, and covers will be laid in the banqueting hall for over 400 guests. There was a rush to over 400 guests. There was a rush to Jackson Park this morning, and the ticket takers at the numerous turn-stiles were kept busy from the opening hour up to noon. A small army of workmen are at work installing the exhibits and completing the decoration and other details of the unfinished buildings. Herculean efforts are to be put forth to the end that the exposition may be in a completed state by the middle of the month, when several thousand newspares and representing pearper men and women, representing hear-ly every state in the union, as well as Canada and many foreign countries, will gather here to participate in the great

press conference.

A Mania for Murder. London, May 2.—Emma Downtown, five years old, wandered from her home in Portsmouth last Sunday morning, and did not return. On Sunday night her parents told the police of her disapparents told the police of her disapparents. pearance. Last night the police learned that the child had been seen with Ada Urry, fourteen years old, early on Sunday evening. When they arrested the day evening. When they arrested the Urry girl to-day she confessed that she had knocked the child down, dragged her to a public well and thrown her into it. A search of the well to-day brought the body to light. No motive for the murder can be ascertained. The Urry girl had never spoken to ner victim until an hour or two before the murder.

The Old Story.

London, May 2.—It appears that the murder of Mrs. Whittle, at Denbighshire, and the suicide of Shellard, who killed her, was the result of a liaison between the murderer and his victim. The husband of Mrs. Whittle is a councillor, residing at Chorton, a suburb of Man-chester. Shellard has been in the ser-vice of the parents of Mrs. Whittle, and it was then that the attachment began between the pair, which ended in the tragedy. At the request of his wife Mr. Whittle took Shellard into his service as groom, but on account of the evidently improper relations between the wife and the groom Mr. Whittle sent his wife to Gresford. It also appears that Miss Taylor, who witnessed a part of the tragedy, was a companion Mrs. Whittle and not a parlor maid.

Justifiable Mutiny.

Portland, Ore., May 2.—Joseph Marr, chief mate; E. Molley, chief engineer; and J. O'Neill, assistant, with six of the crew of the steam schooner Alice Blanchard, which drifted ashore at Yadunia hay a short time since in a discount. quina bay a short time since in a dis-abled condition, were brought here this evening by a United States marshal, and lodged in jail on a charge of mutiny. Three negroes of the crew are also in jail as witnesses or prisoners. trouble was merely insubordina-After the vessel had been beached, the crew had been working at bailing for 48 hours, till some of them fell off the ladder through weariness. After the vessel was aground and the men had gone to sleep, the captain ordered them out to do more bailing, and some of them refused to turn out.

WANTED-Pushing Canvesser of good address. Liberal alary and expenses paid weekly; Perranent position. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen. Portland, Oregón. mar25-m s & wk-3m

Arrived at Montreal. Bishop Perrin, Anglican bishop of Col-umbia, reached Montreal on May 2nd en route for the coast. He is expected to arrive in Victoria on Thursday, the

British Subjects.

Five aliens, boasting of names un-pronounceable, have taken the oath of allegiance and to-day were admitted to all the privileges of British subjects by the Chief Justice.

Clearing the Way. Messrs. Snider and Holland expect to complete their contract for clearing the right of way for the Victoria and Sidney railway in about two weeks. They have a contract for clearing about miles through heavy timber.

Off After Seals. The sealing schooner South Rend, Capt. Dillon, arrived here from Seattle this morning and will sail immediately. She will work off the west coast arst and then proceed north. She has a good crew of 14 men aboard, and will no doubt make a good catch.

Capt. Eugene McClellan has been appointed master of the Hawaiian schoonpointed master of the Hawaiian schooner Americana, which is now discharging a general cargo at this port. Capt. McClellan formerly commanded the steamer Coquitlam. Capt. Denny, who brought the Americana around the Horn, was just engaged for the voyage.

Columbia River Open. Navigation on the Columbia river from Revelstoke to Robson is now regularly opened for the season and the steamer Lytton will leave Revelstoke for Robson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m., connecting with the train at Robson for Nelson, and at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo, Bonner's Ferry and other Kootenay lake

Hen vs. Incubator. A rather amusing case was heard in county court to-day, and during the taking of evidence it became necessary to disembowel an incubator. The court has a decided preference for the oldfashioned way of raising chickens, especially as, in an incubator of the kind produced, the party using it must watch the process of incubation as constantly as the reliable old hen herself.

Not Ordered Out. Capt. Berndt of the Collier Romulus has not heard anything of the reported order that the Romulus has to the dock to make room for H. M. He has not heard any thing one way or the other, and work on the big collier is going on as usual. He says there is no telling what would happen to the steamer if she were turned out of the dock.

Given His Deserts.

John Thompson, a brute in human guise, was up in the Police Court this morning charged with indecent exposure. It was shown in evidence that been conducting himself in a vile manner in the presence of ladies and chil-dren. He was declared guilty by Magistrate Macrae and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Patrick Cahill, arested for being drunk, was convicted and discharged, as it was his first ap-

Breweries Amalgamate. The directors of the Victoria and Phoenix breweries met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of further considerations. amalgama\*\* ering the proposition to It was practically decided to amalgamate, and run but one of the breweries and possibly turn the other into a dis-tillery. There are a few formal matters to arrange, and when they are settled the necessary papers will be signed. Both breweries did a good business ast season, but they think that it will pay better to run but one, as one plant can

supply the demand. Will be Taken to Portland. The British barkentine Tocora, at present in Esquimalt, has been chartered by the C. P. R. company to carry the 800 Chinamen recently brought over on the Empress of China to Portland. She will be towed to Vancouver in a day or so and will get away from there as soon as possible The Tocora came here seeking from Honolulu and is commanded by Captain Thornton. The transfer of Chinese to Portland is being directed by Fred Macondray, of Port Townsend, who has been in the city

for several days past, Natural History.

Professor John Macoun and Mr. F. Wallbridge, of the Geological De partment, are in the city and will be joined in a few days by Mr. W. Spread-They will borough, another naturalist. take up their residence a few miles from the city and spend the season collecting specimens of native plants, birds, smal ler mammals and fresh water fish. They will remain on the Island until September, starting near Victoria and working The result of their work will be published in a special report.

METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING

Readjustments of the Work Recom mended.

At last evening's session of the Metho dist church district convention, decided to recommend the establishment of a Chinese Mission at Nanaimo, the formation of a new circuit to embrace Haliburton street Mission, naimo, and the appointment of an assistant to Rev. Robson, B.A., of

The following laymen will attend the annual conference to be held at Nov Westminster next week: E. J. Gray and D. Spencer, of Victoria; R. J. Walker, of Northfield;

Gough, of Nanaimo, and J. Haggart, of Rev. A. E. Green was elected to represent the district on the stationing committee. The following delegates to other committees were appointed day school committee—Rev. C. W. Watson and Mr. S. Gough; Epworth League committee—Rev. W. W. Baer and Mr.

BRITISH

D. Spencer. Mr. N. Shakespeare was chosen lay delegate to next conference missionary committee. The next district meeting will be held at Nanaimo.

The annual conference will open at New Westminster next Tuesday, when the stationing committee will meet. The ministerial conference will meet on Wednesday, and the full conference on Thursday. Dr. Carman, general sup-Thursday. Dr. Carman, general self-erintendent of the church in Canada will be present.

CASE OF THE ROMULUS.

another Request Sent to London-Hon. Mr. Ouimet's Visit Delayed.

Ottawa, May 4.—Hon. Mr. Ouimet told the Times correspondent to-day that owing to the absence of so many of the ministers from the city he did not know when he would be able to leave for the Pacific coast. He was anxious to get away on Saturday night, but cannot do so.

The governor-general has again tele-graphed the Imperial government in re-gard to the steamer Romulus, now being repaired at the Esquimalt dry dock, a matter which has been already fully referred to The government is fully referred to. The government anxiously awaiting a reply.

The department of justice has asked the attorney-general of Ontario for a report of his inspector of asylums as to

Mr. Kaulbach, M.P. for Lunenburg, N.S., who is here to-day on business with the government, relates a thrilling story. The vessel on which he was proceeding from Lunenburg to Halifux struck against a rock in the early hours of the morning, and shortly afterwards was seen drifting along in pieces. With The vessel on which he much difficulty all who were on board got safe to shore. Mr. Kaulbach's hards bear cuts and bruises which show the hardships he underwent.

LILLOOET MINING NEWS.

Water Still Scarce-Prospects Good All

Round. Lillooet, May 2.-There is very little being done in the way of quartz mining here at present. Some of the quartz men are doing their assessment work, and others are talking about building a small mill to test, the rock. The placer mines are just commencing work. There is plenty of snow on the moun tains, and no doubt there will be plenty of water. The prospects are very favorable for a large yield of gold this sea-

The Lillooet Hydraulic Mining Company are making extensive repairs on their ditches and flumes, but have not commenced washing. The Great North American, owned by McDonald & Hurly, commenced washing about one week ago. The water supply is very small at present. soon as the volume of water increases they expect to take out about one ounce per day to the man. There will be six

men employed. Vancouver Enterprise Company. on Cayuse creek, are just getting into bay dirt, and the prospects are good.

A large quantity of gold has been taken out of the Frast, ever during the low water, mostly by Indians.

TO MY WATCH.

Little watch, fast ticking out
All the hours of pain and doubt,
All the tumult, toil and strife
Making up our span of life;
All the heart-wrung sighs, and tears
As the petals drop and fade
From the bloom life's Summer made,
Ah! what thoughts each othe chase
As I look upon your face!

Every tick your motions give, One tick less have I to live. Did I realize this thought, Mith such solemn meaning fraught, When some new-born joy drew nigh In the happy days gone by, And your light hands all too slow Round about your face did go? Ah! those tardy hours have passed. Would they were not now so fast! Would they were not now so fast!

Never stopping in your flight, Never pausing day or night; Not a moment's rest you crave From the cradle to the grave. With a never-ceasing motion, Steadfast as the tides of ocean; Seeming evermore to hurry, Yet without a moment's flurry Till our worn hearts almost pray That you would a moment stay.

things rest-the clouds at noon And the leaves in nights of June; And the grief-bewildered brain When sleep falls like softest rain; And the stars when day awakes, And the day when Hesper shakes Gleams of gold from out the skies Into wandering lovers' eyes. You alone speed on your way. You alone speed on your v Never resting night or day

Yet what joys those hands have brought Golden days with rapture fraught; Golden days by sunlit fountain; Golden days on breezy mountain; Days made more divine by love Than by radiance from above. Ah! those hands that to the sense Bring such joys and bear them bend Bring such joys and bear them hence; Could we know what Time conceals? 'Neath those little ticking wheels!

Yet when those slight hands shall mark That last hour when all grows don't That last hour when all grows dark; And shall still keep ticking on When earth's light from me is gone, Little watch, your face shall be Still a memory sweet to me, Though diviner light may shine On these opened eyes of mine.
For your hands that never cease
Bring at last the perfect peace.
—Sydney Hodges, in Temple Bar.

Death of George Mason. George Mason, of the firm of Coughlan & Mason, brickmakers, died yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's hospital deceased came to Victoria in 1851, and established a brickyard where Ma son street now is. He made the bricks for the Hudson Bay and other buildings erected in early days. He was in the hotel business for a short time, but returned to his trade of brickmaking and formed a partnership with Mr. John ormed a partnership with Mr. Coughlan. He was a native of Dart-mouth, Kent, Eng., aged 66. He leaves a widow and one brother, Jesse Mason. The funeral will take place on Friday from the residence, Saanich road, and St. John's church.

Chinese Going to Cuba. Quebec, May 4.—Over 200 Chinese arrived there yesterday morning by the C.P.R. from ancouver and left at noon by the Interpolonial, en route to Halifax and thence to halifax.

-At a meeting of the celebration finance committee held last evening it was decided to report that the citizens'

# DRPRICE'S Geall Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

The Sewerage Committee Submit a Scheme With Such an Object.

CONDITION OF THE PRESENT MAINS.

It Is Proposed to Consolidate the Whole System Under the Local Improvement By-Law - Ald. Belyea Explains the

At last evening's meeting of the city council, which all of the aldermen and Mayor Beaven attended, the sewerage committee presented a series of important reports dealing with the examination of the sewers already completed and submitting the scheme under which it is proposed to carry the sewerage system of the city forward to completion. The appended report with its enclosure was received and adopted, the enclosure was received and adopted, the enclosure was received to the convergence. closure being referred to the sewerage

"May 3, 1893.

"His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in Council Assembled:—

"Gentlemen,—Your sewerage committee beg to submit herewith the report of the examination of the sewers constructed by Mr. McBean on behalf of this council, and recommend that a cony of such report be mend that a copy of such report be the sanity of Veney, the wife-murderer. recommend that a copy recommissioners.

sent to the sewerage commissioners.

"A. L. BELYEA,

"J. BAKER,

"A. HENDERSON, It is expected that a reply will arrive

"Sewerage committee."
"City Hall,
"Victoria, B.C., April 25, 1893. "The sewerage Committee:—
"Gentlemen,—We have made a thorough
examination of the sewers, and beg to report as follows, viz.:—

HUMBOLDT ST. MAIN AND BRANCHES. HUMBOLDT ST. MAIN AND BRANCHES.

"Commencing on Douglas street, at the corner of Discovery, we have followed the main along Douglas, Chatham, Store, Johnson, Wharf and Humboldt to McClure street, and find it in good order. The branches on Cormorant, Government, Fort Broad street, the Douglas street main and its branches on Yates, View, Kane and Courtenay, are, as far as we have been able to examine them with lights, in good condition, with the exception of ventilator on View street, west of Blanchard, which has been obstructed by sand (which the Sewer Inspector states was observed by Mr. Wilmot to have been deposited by a builder over a ventilator cover, and ordered by Mr. Wilmot to be removed). There is also some dirt in the ventilator no Douglas street, between View and Yates. This ventilator requires a piece of pipe about six inches long. "Cook STREET MAIN AND BRANCHES." COOK STREET MAIN AND BICANCHES.

"Commencing at Blanchard and Johnson we followed the main along Blanchard, View and Cook, to Southgate street; we found the pipes apparently in good condition, when examined with lights, as far as the second ventilator east of Quadra street.

"Between the second ventilator east of Quadra street and the manhole on Vancouver we could not at first see the light, but on the second occasion, by stopping the water, the light was visible, though not as clear as usual. water, the light was visible, though not as clear as usual.

"From Vancouver to Cook Street, and down Cook to Mears, the sewers appear in good order. Between Mears and Belcher, and near Mears, there are at least ten pipes cracked. From Belcher to Labouchere the sewer appears in good order. between Labouchere Laboucher

sewer appears in good order; between La-bouchere and Pakington, and near the lat-ter, there are at least, fourteen pipes cracked.

"All the branches on Blanchard, Yates.
Vancouver, Fort, Quadra, Mears, Belcher,
Bellof, Scoresby and Richardson appear in

good order. MAIN SEWER. "Commencing at McClure street the whole of the sewer below the springing line to the outlet is in good order and does not the outlet is in good order and does not leak. Clear water is entering the sewed through nearly all the junctions. Near Park road some fine sand has found its way into the sewer though the junctions. Wherever the arch is of brick there is more or less leakage, particu arly in the two sections at the east end of Snowden street.

"There are a few junctions which require pointing between m. h. 6 and 6a., on Snowden street, and one between m.h's. 13 and 14.

"Between m. h. 6 and 6a. there is a leak at the springing line, through which a stream as thick as one's finger enters the "Between m. h. 5b. and 6 there are several small leaks at the springing line.
"Below the intersection of Southgate and "Below the intersection of Southgate and Cook streets the sewer, through which there is about one foot of water flowing, is clean. Above this there is a good deal of sediment, principally near Park street, where, as stated before, some fine sand has entered the sewer through the junctions.

"In the concrete sewer from Moss street to McClure street there is a good deal of salt and slime, more particularly on Snowden street. This appears to be generally above the water-line.

"In many of the m. h's. there is a salt deposit of a similar nature, which requires to be removed from the channels before they can be satisfactorily used.

fore they can be satisfactorily used.
"In m. h's. 16, 99, 47, the straps of the dirt trays are broken.
"In m. h. 42a, the handle of the dirt tray has disappeared.
"In vents numbers 8 and 22 a short piece

"In vents numbers o ...."

"In vents numbers o ...."

of pipe is required.

"We have the honor to be, sirs,

"Your obedient servants.

"J. BLACKWOOD.

"E. BRYNJOLFSON,

"J. SILVER."

outlining the

The appended report, outlining the scheme for completing the system, with report to the committee from Edward Mohun, the sanitary engineer, was then submitted:

submitted:

May 3, 1893.

"To His-Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in Council Assembled:—

"Gentlemen,—Your sewerage committee having considered the question of sewerage construction beg to report as follows:—

"1. That the completion of the sewerage works in the district described as the Central district, in the letter of the Sewerage Engineer hereto attached, be at once proceeded with under the provisions of the Local Improvement By-law.

"2. That the Northern and Southern districts be sewered as rapidly as possible "2. That the Northern and Southern districts be sewered as rapidly as possible under the said Local Improvement By-law.

"3. That the cost of the sewers already constructed be added to the estimated cost of completing the works, and the cost of the whole system brought under the provisions of the Local Improvement By-Law.

"4. That the Corporation Issue Local Improvement debentures under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1892, subsection 16, of section 273, for a sum sufficient to defray the cost of completing the sewerage system, distributing the payments over a period of fifty years. system, distributing the payments over a period of fifty years.

"5. That the Corporation obtain temporary loans or advances under the provisions of section 67. of the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, in order to carry on the work pending the issue and sale of Local Improvement debentures.

"6. That all requisite branch sewers be constructed at the seme time as the write.

constructed at the same time as the mains.

"A. L. BELYEA,

"J. BAKER,

"A. HENDERSON, "Sewerage Committee "May, 1893.

"To the Chairman of the Sewerage Com-"Sir,-I have the honor to report that the general plan showing the position and alignment of all sewers, their sizes, and the positions of all manholes, venti'ators and positions of all manholes, ventilators and flush tanks, together with the detail, working drawings and draft specifications, etc., for the Central district are now ready. "The streets prepared for carrying out this work under the Local improvement By-law show a frontage liable to taxation of 128,257 feet for the area included in the Central district, and fronting on the sewer already constructed on Snowden street. This district may be roughly described as the area bounded by Beacon Hill Park, James Bay, the Harbor, Chatham, and Cook streets, inclusive of the lots facing on those streets.

those streets, inclusive of the lots facing on those streets.

"The total estimated cost of these sewers when completed is \$147,793.91; say, \$150,000. This, of course, includes all incidental expenses. In this estimate a large proportion of rock has been allowed for, and it is believed that it is in this district that the greater quantity of rock will be met with. "The plans and estimates for the Southera (James Bay) and Northern (Hillside and Point Ellice) districts are being completed as rapidly as possible.

as rapidly as possible,
"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your most obedient spr bedient servant.
"EDWARD MOHUN." Chairman Belyea, of the sewerage committee made a brief explanation of the report. First of all, the committee

which was less than the present cost of sewerage work. The total frontage

which was less than the present cost of sewerage work. The total frontage was 361,500 feet, and it was proposed that the main sewers should be paid by frontage and the side sewers by people who wanted them. The latter should be built, too, while the mains were being constructed, so the streets should not be get up too much.

not be cut up too much. There was no need of delay. If the people assented to the proposition advances could be obtained on the debentures.

A motion to go into committee on he report for a full explanation and

A number of letters from property

owners on View street, relating to their

terms for vacating pieces of their property to aid in the widening and ex-

tension of the street, were received. They were tabled to await the receipt of all

City Engineer Wilmot presented a re-

would cost \$1,075, and the cost of furnishing and laying \$4,600. The report suggested two methods of dealing with the question. One was that the com-

pany lay its own pipe from the Fond Bay main, the city to put in a meter

and collect water rents until such time as the corporation see fit to take the

line over. The second was that the city furnish the pipe, the company to dig

the trench and the city to collect the rents. The latter scheme was decided

upon after a long discussion.

The report of the finance committee

recommending the payment of accounts to the sum of \$1,652.49 was favorably

acted upon. Board of health accounts to the extent of \$26.25 were passed.

The committee also reported in favor of presenting a cup to the B. C. Rifle asso-

The street committee presented a report recommending a number of minor improvements. It was adopted.

that the tenders for supplying coal for

the city hall and electric lighting plant be all rejected, the checks returned, and

the manner of supplying coal remain

adopted, and the recommendation carried out. Ald. Miller made a strong

ust \$700 a year. Later it was with

drawn for technical reasons, but will

most likely be returned in the same

accepted and the work be proceeded with

Ald. Styles wanted to know where the

immediate" part of the report was

money was coming from and thought

dropped, the report was received and

A letter was read from John J. Mc

Gee, secretary of the privy council, setting forth that steps were being taken

toward the removal of the Songhees In-dian reserve. The letter was filed.

The meeting ended in a lively passage at arms between Ald. Munn and the

toria & Sidney railway matter, and Ald. McKillican, of the special committee on

the railway, wanted it read. Ald. Miller opposed that, saying that the coun-

cil wanted to consider the whole ques-tion at one time. If it came in dribs

and drabs they could not be in a posi-tion to pass on the question. Ald. Bragg

Ald. Munn said that the council had

before, and he was surprised then that the committee had been ignored. How-

ever, he opposed referring the engineer's letter to the committee now. They had

The correctness of the vote was puted by Ald. Munn, who wanted

should be taken over

and at the least the names should

fore the council was not child's play.

After adjournment the two met

The mayor said that he did not care

He would not stand it from any alder-

treat every alderman. He did not care,

however, to hear any such impertinence

Ald. Munn said that he was only after his rights and he proposed to main-

A Chinese Bell.

George Brown leaves shortly on a trip to Kootenay City, Nelson and Kaslo.

refused to have them recorded.

too late.

tain them.

acted on the auditor's report a

table from the city engineer on the

and Styles backed him up.

There was a report on

the

adopted, and the matter will take its

an appropriation should first be made.

protest, saying it would cost the

cup will not cost over \$50.

The finance committee

the same.

mediately.

natural course.

The report was adopted. The

The report was received,

talk on it was voted down, and the

pleman.

the letters.

were simply carrying out the plans and decisions of the old council. The total cost of the new work necesary to complete the system, as shown by the recent report of the sanitary engineer, was \$749,268.75. It was proposed to add to this the sum of \$300,000 already spent, making the total in round numbers \$1,050,000, for which sum local improvement debentures bearing interest at the rate of 41-2 per cent, and improvement debentures bearing interest at the rate of 41-2 per cent. and running for 50 years were to be issued. It was proposed to bring the whole system under the local improvement bylaw. This would be only equitable. Under the plan proposed the assessment per front foot along the line of sewers would be \$2.90, or 14 cents per foot per year. This would make the assessment on an ordinary lot \$8.50 per year, which was less than the present cost of METHODS AT ALBERT HEAD STATION

Chinamen Whose Clothing Was Not

Fumigated—Proposal to Tear Down Four Houses on Fisgard Street — A Report From Doctor Duncan.

The city authorities still continue to hammer away at the miserable manner in which the Dominion quarantine is conducted. They are also endeavoring to preserve the city from the slightest outbreak. To that end they now seek the destruction of a couple of houses in Chinatown regarded as dangerous. Dr. Duncan, city health officer, presented a recort to the city council last evening Duncan, city health officer, presented a report to the city council last evening which is of vital importance. It is given below, with some exhibits prepared by Sanitary Officer Chipchase:

pared by Sanitary Officer Chipchase:

Victoria, B.C., May 1st, 1893.

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria:

Gentlemen,—On Tuesday last, April 18th, one hundred Chinamen, smallpox suspects from Albert Head quarantine station, put there from the steamship Empress of Japan, were landed at the outer wharf by C.P.R. Company. From knowledge of the equipment of Albert Head station, gained by a visit with Superlutendent Hussey of the Provincial police to that institution, I deemed it necessary for the protection of the citizens of Victoria, that these suspects should be bathed and their clothing fumigated before being allowed liberty. I therefore had them taken to Ross Bay station and had them and their baggage properly disinfected, detaining them twenty-four hours. matter will practically occupy a special A letter from W. H. Ellis and William Templeman was read. It announced that the Western Canadian Press Association, to the number of 75, would visit the city on May 15th; that the press men of the city proposed to entertain them in a quiet way, and asking that the city do something to assist them. The matter was very favorably commented on by the aldermen, and Ald. McKillican, Munn and McTavish were named as a committee to confer with Messrs. Ellis and Tem-

t would be pleasant to me to see the Do-minion and the civic health authorities working in harmony, for then needless ex-pense and annoyance would be avoided and danger from smallpox minimized. have carefully inspected the buildings 23, 25, 27, 29 Fisgard street, and con-Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 Fisgard street, and consider them wholly unsanitary and a danger to the health of the inmates and of the public. I would therefore recommend that your honorable body take action and have them destroyed.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, GEO. H. DUNCAN, M. H. Officer.

port on the matter of getting water to the Mount Baker Hotel at Oak Bay. He stated that the trenching M. H. Officer.

This is to certify that the undersigned were acting as guards at Albert Head quarantine station from the 31st of December, 1892, to the 2nd of March, 1893, inclusive, and during that time we can state that no suspects who left that station received a disinfecting bath, or had any of their belongings in any way fumigated except the fumigation to which the buildings were subjected every few days.

A. HEATHORN A. S. MICHIE.

We, the undersigned, make the following

We, the undersigned, make the following statement, believing the same to be true and without hope of reward. We were passengers from China by steamer Empress of Japan; that smallpox broke out on steamer two days after leaving Japan; that on reaching Victoria we were put in quarantine at Albert Head and there detained about fourteen days. Neither on leaving nor while we were at the station were either ourselves or our clothing, that is the clothourselves or our clothing, that is the clothing we wore, disinfected. On landing at the outer wharf we were taken to Ross Bay suspect station and stripped and bathed and our clothing fumigated, when we were set at liberty. This was the only fumigation we received.

Victoria, B.C., May 1st, 1893.

(Signed) THE TOO.

HANG GUE.

NOP HONG.

AH SHANG.

SHEW LONG.

CHING CHOW.

Witness to the above statement. irselves or our clothing, that is the clothing we wore, disinfected. On landing at

Witness to the above statement.
ROBERT CHIPCHASE, A. HEATHORN.

When they were read Ald. Bragg said that there were certain things in the report that required investigation, and liament and have a general election Anything outside of this is merely hum The police committee recommended that the tender of W. C. Burns of \$5,490 for the new police barracks be suggested that the whole matter be re-ferred to the board of health. bugging the people. But the people are in no mood to be humbugged at the pres-Ald. McKillican moved that the portion of the report referring to sanitary when his perambulating excursion matters and quarantine regulations be left in the hands of the mayor to communicate with the Dominion government and that the council declare the build ings in question a nuisance and that they be ordered pulled down. Ald. Miller seconded the motion. Henderson suggested that matter be referred to a committee. The

officer was reliable enough, but still it would be better to be careful about proceeding. Ald. Bagreed with him. Ald. Baker and Bragg The latter moved that it go to a committee.

Ald. Belyea held that it was inadvisable to pass the resolution. all, it should be submitted in writing and again it was inoperative, as it did not direct any one to do the pulling He suggested that it be withdown. drawn or tabled temporarily. Ald. Bragg's motion was seconded Ald. Henderson and carried.

The mayor remarked, "No wonder the government take in their hands the apntment of a board of health. Ald. Baker remarked that the council did not want to place all thing the hands of the city health officer. The mayor said, "Oh, you get good officers and then don't support them." He named Ald. Belyea, Baker and Mc Killican on the committee.

seen it and approved the presenting of Then there was no end of filibustering Ontario's Mineral Exhibits. for fifteen minutes, in which Ald. Mc-Killican offered to have the committee sign the report to get it in. This the Iron Age, during the course of its remarks regarding exhibits at the World's "The mineral exhibit from Fair, says: mayor would not permit. Finally a vote was taken on Ald. Miller's motion Canada, will consist of Ontario, samples of ore from all parts of the province, and five car loads of it were to refer to the select committee, and Ald. McKillican, who did not vote either way, shipped from Toronto last week and was counted with the aves and his vote one car load from the Sudbury district. he was opposing. latter car contains nickle alone, and there is one solid chunk of pure re fined nickle which weighs 4600 pounds taken again. In the meantime Ald mineral display aftogether will ex-Styles moved to adjourn, and when Ald. ceed 100 tons in weight. One of Munn asked for the names the mayor most artistic as well as attractive and unique displays in the Ontario court There was another motion will be entirely prepared by Indians of the reserve in the counties of Brant and Haldimand. This will consist of a Ald. Munn flatly informed the mayor that he thought when a vote was chalrecorded when called for. He wanted the mayor to understand that the memof the council had some rights as as the mayor. He proposed to well as the mayor. He proposed to assert his. He said that the manner assert his. He said that the manner in which the mayor sometimes treated

monument or trophy entirely made pieces of timber comprising 13 varieties, and all of which have been prepared and fitted without the use of saw or other utensils except a jacknife. Yet the timbers are squared and moulded with perfectness that could not be excelled the most elaborate machinery, and pieces are polished by the hands of Indians. Surmounting the timbers the council was contemptible. He said he was not a fool and the business beforming the base of the trophy will be five wooden columns elaborately decorated by carvings of native birds and animals, all being done with a jackhear much more from Ald. Munn. knife. On the top of each colum be a small belifry, and above all a large belifry. The entire work is the result of six years of labor of two or three committee room and the two had a little further talk. The mayor said that he had treated Ald Munn as a educated Indians. The sides of the base tnat he had treated Ald Munn as a gentleman, as he had always tried to will be richly inlaid with various specimens of wood. In the mineral section

sity of strengthening the imen of wich iron ore specimen of mich iron ore will vover ten tons. In every depart these exhibits of Ontario will be plete, and for their arrangement care a force of more than 60 men constantly employed during

THE TARIFF ENQUIRY FARCE

Ministers Give the People an Example of How Not To Do It. pania and Paris

MANUFACTURERS NAME THEIR TERMS

Those Who Have to Pay the Piper. Farmers and Workingmen, Not Con sulted-The Different Places in Which the Heads of the Departments Are En joying Themselves.

(From our own Correspondent.) Ottawa, April 24.—There is a big lul n political circles here. The only ques ion mooted is Mr. Foster's circular to the manaufacturers and merchants Montreal as to the changes desiration the tariff. This would not he dreamed of but for the diswhich overtook the government in Something, of course, had be done so as to keep up the ance of having carried out the made by the government at the last sion of parliament, but this step woul not have been so speedily taken, and when taken, Montreal would not have been the first place selected. It was not from Montreal that the stronge protests came against the tariff. tainly not. It was from Montreal, how ever, that some of the largest sum came to swell the boodle fund at the la general election. Montreal does of complain of the N. P.; because it do not Minister Foster is anxious to the merchants' and manufacturers' opin

ions upon it.

sole object of this action on the part of the government is to gain time What in the world, for instance, doe Mr. Foster want to have a conference with the manufacturers for? satisfied as things exist. It was no on their account that the arose in parliament over the obnoxio features of the tariff, which was fran ed in the interests of the few agains the welfare of the many. Are n working classes to be heard from? is the question that is being put he by those outside of the influence Parliament Hill. Why are the farmed ignored? The great bulk of the people of the peop are not to be consulted at all. the government really wanted i tion on the matter could they not got it last session in parliament the people's representatives. While only a few Conservatives voted against the iniquity of the National Policy, several of those behind the premier spok strongly against it. The excuse the strongly against it. gave for their vote in favor of it that the government was going to sider the question during recess. this is another way of creating delay outside the stereotyped royal commis The matter is too delicate to r fer to a royal commission. Indeed, not a matter which ought to be referre to any particular class to be done at once and the government ought to take the responsibility. was for that purpose that they elected. If they are doubtful as to what they should do and are desirous of con-

sulting the people, let them dissolve pa

ent time, and Mr. Foster will know that

ver. Owing to Parliament proroguing son

what earlier this year than has been the

case for some years past the ministers are preparing to go holiday making Already Hon. T. M. Daly, the genia holiday although somewhat bumptious Minister of the Interior, is in New York, where he will spend a week witnessing the naval review and viewing the other sights in the great commercial metropolis in Uncle Sam's domain. Hon. Joh Haggart will combine business pleasure and will go on a trip to the Northwest. He will visit the Crow Nest Pass and see how many lines rails it will contain. Engineers halready reported that there is room, Engineers ha I remember rightly, for four. But any rate, the Minister goes to visit spot so that he can speak with knowledge on the matter. The C. I have already the right to pass through the Pass, but that right given to any one company alone-ot roads will have running powers over However, the first company to obta this right has always the There is the expense and trouble getting a connection with the ser oad so as to be able to get over All these things will be looked into the Minister of Railways while in West. As head of the department has done well in connection with t Intercolonial, and it is to be hoped th he will deal in the same disinterested way in cases where the C. P. R. is concerned. It is only in that direction that the people are somewhat afraid that he might take "a little cant t wards Biddy," as the old and oft to story runs. Mr Ouimet, the Minister of Public Works, leaves in a week so for British Columbia and will quire into matters concerning the public of the most approachable ministers the crown. He carries his position lightly, and so well he may, for while there honor attached to it he does not any way require the salary which comfrom it. He is very wealthy, beside being attached to a firm which has from it. lucrative practice at the bar. Messrs Angers and Bowell go to the World's Fair as Canada's representatives, the one being acting Premier and the other Minister of Agriculture. Messrs. Foster. Wood and Wallace are now content their their contents. sidering the best plan to go about their interviewing the merchants and manufacturers in regard to the tariff. Costigan will take his occasional to New Brunswick, and when in Otta wa will have a few fishing excursions

Sir John Thompson and Tupper

Sea question, and the latter will return

SLABTOWN

terson's movements are always kept himself, not that there is

younger are attending to the

with a handle to his name.

secret about them, but i

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

way.



PPORTING THE GOVER

Test Their S

L. 8-NO. 42.

Am Original Device

Way for Plus The Latest Scheme to nocent Countryman\_ Man and His Coffin-Revolution in Nicar

From Justice Caugh New York, May 6.—To cean race between the the American line a mer Campania ard steamer Campania port. They will leave morning at 9 o'clock, a Campania will try to from the Paris. The for Southampton and f Liverpeal. Both will ly course. This will

the same route for ne distance, almost three It is thought that the sight of each other m There has been some old salts and sea capta has been slightly in fav Pennoyer E Portland, Ore., Maying of the People's pares voters of Portla

Albina last evening in Labor Hall, at which Resolved, that the convention assembled ation and respect to ation and respect to this very apt rebuke to land and the Chinese Resolved, That the class are merciful an the unfortunate and the statesmanship, and we our condolence to Grand the Six Chinese of The Robber

Shenandoah, Pa., Mouence of the fear the oir in the mountain the town might bur heavy rains, sentinels the dam last night fire a cannon as in the event of any arranged that at the non the people of the for their lives, as the reservoir meant the valley. At about of the cannon on At about through the valley, a it fled from their b signal that the breas Hundreds of were deserted, as only of saving their hat had been fired

t was a gun fired by who gave the false gain an opportunity serted houses and sto plundered about twee stores and made an the Citizens' Bank. were drilling a hole ibank. Watchman H heard the false warn peared and opened fi A number of shots which had the effect scene several hundred to drive off the robl seen that no flood we people were recalled learn that their home

His Crime For San Antonio, Tex. Juan Garcia, one of gaged in the late rement against Mexico the United States colation of the neutra recognized by one of a man who is want Sutton county, Texas ago Garcia killed a and has been a fuguntil to-day. He w the state authorities for the crime.

Getting His C New York, May one of the oldest county, N. J., has s by coming to this with a handsomely coffin, encased in material, and placi undertaker S. Lack. nearing his 86th yearend is not far off. he narrowly escaped Crie express train. this as a warning of Mr. Ramsay served years ago. He is ed a devout church me tributed \$500 to the sonage and to

The Very La Norwalk, Conn., looking stranger call a well-to-do farmer Hubbell residing at Hubbell resider night. Saturday night. H preacher on the way J., where he was to the next day. Wh the next day. Wh bis wife were convet terrupted by the ar woman, who wished enquired the way to Farmer Hubbel was visiting him v The couple were mand Mr. Hubbell a supposed marris bel received word fro tional bank that his been discounted the Deen discounted the Hubbel went at once it dawned upon him certificate he had s issory note. The bridal couple, it is York crooks.

Nicaragua' San Juan do Sul, Three important citifallen into the hand Telegraphic the interior has b details of the revol-easily obtained. It ever, that the follow who is the real lead