

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY APRIL 13 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII, NO. 39

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver to Send a Delegate to the Imperial Trade Conference.

Forthcoming Potlach—An Illegal Salmon Net—Opposition to C.P.R. Freight Rates.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 8.—The Revelstoke board of trade, which objects to the C. P. R. store car running between Donald and Kamloops, asked the co-operation of the Vancouver board to have it discontinued as a detriment to trade, and the board here passed a resolution to do all in their power to help the Revelstoke board. An official of the C. P. R. here, when interviewed by the Colonist representative, stated that the policy of the company was to do nothing in any town to interfere with trade. The store car would be discontinued if it was found that it was adversely affecting trade.

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association have asked the co-operation of the Vancouver board of trade in opposing the high rates charged by the C. P. R. on the Pacific division.

The board of trade will send a delegate to the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the empire to be held in London in June next. Robert Ward was suggested, but the board decided to send a Vancouver citizen.

The license commissioners are appealing to the council to reduce the saloon licenses from \$600 to \$400, and wholesale house licenses from \$200 to \$100.

The report of the light committee recommending the acceptance of the Consolidated Tramway and Lighting Company's offer to light the city at 27 cents per light for 200 lights, or 27 cents for over 200 lights, was adopted last night by the council.

A hall storm with the sun brilliantly shining was a weather phenomenon of this morning.

VANCOUVER, April 9.—The body of J. Hampton, the account of whose disappearance at North Bend was published a few days ago, has been found in Salmon river. The man was got off the train in motion got on the steps of the express car which was locked. The whistling of the train for the bridge was mistaken by the lamented man for a station signal and he stepped off falling through the bridge 70 feet to the water. The late Mr. Hampton was a native of London, Ont., where he was very popular. His family were to have started from London for the coast at about the time of the accident.

VANCOUVER, April 10.—Contractor James Hartley left here last week. Creditors, whose claims aggregate \$10,000, are anxious as to his whereabouts.

The Bank of British Columbia has obtained a judgment against contractor Dan. McGillivray for \$65,000.

R. G. McKay has received word of the death of an uncle by which he receives one-fifth of an estate valued at \$300,000.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, April 8.—The examination of a suspected salmon net in the river disclosed a net with a small mesh net woven into the regular net. The two nets were confiscated. The boat from which the net was set had made three times the haul of any of the other boats, showing the efficacy of the law regarding the size of the mesh.

William Hogg was taken to Lytton today to stand trial for the alleged seduction of a 15-year-old girl.

The British Columbia Fruit-Growers' Association will hold a business meeting at New Westminster on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

The council of Westminster are considering the advisability of reducing the dog tax, while one Vancouver council are informally discussing the advisability of killing off a hundred or so mongrel canines and putting up the tax on the remainder.

WESTMINSTER, April 9.—The recently formed co-operative creamery association at Langley is calling for tenders for the erection of a creamery scientific society will arrange this summer for a "thorough and systematic search" in the Indian mounds of the Mainland of British Columbia.

WESTMINSTER, April 10.—The C.P.R. are being largely petitioned to run a local train between Agassiz and Vancouver.

John Kelly, a man 50 years old, is missing. A fisherman living in a room moored at South Vancouver heard a man pass close by at one o'clock this morning singing. He then heard a splash in the water. He rushed out but saw no one. The theory is advanced that this was John Kelly who went to his death with a happy song on his lips.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 8.—The schooner Volunteer, now loading lumber at Chehalis, will have six feet of deck load. It is reported that several more vessels have been chartered.

A large number of Indians are preparing to leave for Kuper island, where a big potlach will be held on Thursday, at which all the chiefs of the different tribes will deliver speeches on the question of holding potlaches.

Mr. Chalmers is busy erecting a large hotel close to the water on the new townsite of Alberni, and it will not be long before the building is completed.

Last week the steam schooner Mischief from Victoria brought up a pile driver

and plant for erecting a large wharf here. Messrs. Waterous and Penny, who have the contract, will soon rush it to completion.

Messrs. Roberts and Pemberton, C.E.s, have finished plotting out the new townsite at the old mill, 1 1/2 miles south of the present town of Alberni and a number of choice lots have already been sold.

The police commissioners met yesterday, and a deadlock arose from Mayor Davison stating that the presence of the chief of police was not required. Mr. Simpson took exception to this decision and refused to be bound by it. A third member of the board is now more necessary than ever.

NANAIMO, April 10.—At the annual Easter meeting for St. Alban's parish the financial statement presented proved to be a very satisfactory one, the liabilities outside the mortgage debt being only about \$50. The officers of the church were thanked for their negotiations with the Sun Life Assurance Company, which have resulted in a reduction of the rate of interest on the church mortgage to 3 per cent. The rector announced that he had obtained leave of absence from the bishop from June 1 to October 1, during which time the parish will be in charge of the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. The following elections and appointments were made: Churchwardens—Messrs. R. Jamieson and E. E. Taylor. Delegates to Synod—Messrs. Potts and Rendell and the wardens. Church committee—Messrs. Brooks, Nevins, H. Cooper, Kirkham, O. Randle, Rummings, Avero and Captain Land, in addition to the churchwardens and delegates to the Synod.

The inquest on the body of the infant found on the beach on Tuesday has been adjourned until Thursday, and in the meantime Dr. O'Brien will make a post mortem examination.

ROSSLAND. (From the Rossland Miner.) The phenomenal extent of the ore body, accompanied by its high grade in gold value, discovered in the Jumbo, has added tremendously to the value of all that area of Red mountain lying between the Jumbo on the west and the War Eagle, Le Roi, Josie, Nickel Plate, North Bend, Centre Star, and Cliff on the east. It has also awakened new interest in all the adjoining claims, including the Nevada, Gold King, Victor and High Ore. A heavy offer was made for the Nevada but it was declined. The Gold King has been sold for \$15,000 on a year bond to D. M. Linnard for the E. C. syndicate.

Another and decidedly surprising turn in the kaleidoscope of the Iron Horse deal was made this week. E. A. Humphreys now holds a 60-day option on the property at the price of \$51,000. After some complicated negotiations Mr. Humphreys has purchased the Nevada and Cabana \$2,000 each and signed with them an agreement which stipulated that in consideration of the payment by Humphreys of the said \$2,000 he should have the option to purchase the Iron Horse group at any time before May 31, 1896, at the price of \$51,000 the \$2,000 cash to be deducted, leaving \$49,000 to be paid.

QUEENSLAND FORKS. (QUEENSLAND FORKS, April 3.—Mr. Hobson, Mr. Barker and others of the Cariboo company are expected in a few days to get matters in order for commencing operations. A detachment of eighteen miners arrived a day or two ago at the Cariboo company's claim and it is stated that the remaining part of an import of 60 men from California may be bringing in one hundred men from California—50 for the Cariboo claim and 50 for the Horseshoe company's work.

Mr. Plewman, cashier of the Victoria Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., has gone forward to Keithly Point on the north fork of the Quesselle river, where the company's works are located, and Mr. Brigham, who is to superintend operations this season, is expected in a day or two.

Freight teams are endeavoring to make the most of the snow for sleighing. Fine and moderately mild weather for the season may be said to have prevailed during the last fortnight with the exception of the nights of Sunday and Monday last, when the thermometer registered 20 degrees of frost. Snow on the sunny sides of the hills has nearly all gone, but on the flats and in the shade there are still something like two feet left.

Numerous new buildings are being erected.

VERNON. (From the News.) Some excellent specimens of gold-bearing quartz have recently been brought up from the Stag claim at Camp Hewitt, on which work will be vigorously prosecuted this summer.

Judge Spinks intends experimenting on grape culture to a considerable extent, and daily expects a shipment of 500 vines from New York, embracing twelve of the best known and most reliable varieties.

J. R. Alcock, of Vancouver, is here in the interests of a mining and prospecting syndicate, which he organized during a recent trip to Ontario. He will spend some time in the district looking over claims in the different camps, with the view of making investments for the company.

There are few idle men in town this spring, most of them having either found work on the ranches or gone prospecting. Business in consequence is reported dull by city merchants, as the farmers and their employes are too busy with spring work to visit town very frequently.

The catch of marten this year has been fairly large, and a good many fine skins have been purchased from local trappers by W. C. Pountney. The price paid is slightly higher than that of the past two or three years, and some of the trappers have realized comfortable little sums from their winter's work. Beaver are getting scarcer every year, but lynx and wolverine seem to be on the increase.

A number of fishing and picnic parties

took advantage of Good Friday and spent the day at Long lake. The weather was fine, and some good sport was enjoyed. Charles Simms captured a magnificent red trout which turned the scales at thirty pounds.

The incoming freight and way traffic on the S. & O. branch has been considerably larger for the past two months than during the same period last year, while a falling off is noticeable in freight sent out, there being less hay, flour and live stock shipped during March from this station by several cars than was the case in March 1895.

H. Craven, with whom the owners of the Swan lake group of mineral claims have been negotiating with view of having a working bond placed on their property, will leave England about the middle of this month, and is expected to be in this city about the first of May. The English company which he represents has not yet been completed, but it will probably be placed on a definite basis as soon as he arrives.

The Columbia river and the Revelstoke down, but it is stated that the large boats of the C. & K. company will make Arrowhead their northern terminus during the summer, whence freight will be transferred to the new thirty-mile railway running from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow lake.

The area of land under wheat crop this year exceeds to a considerable extent that of any previous season. The wheat of the Okanagan and Spallumcheen districts, and with a favorable season the total amount harvested will, it is thought, be about a fifth more than last year.

A heavy fall of rain in Vancouver last night was the first of any consequence this spring, and farmers would not object to seeing a good deal more of it, as the fall wheat and ranges would be the better of a good soaking.

Fall wheat in some parts of the Mission valley suffered somewhat from the scarcity of snow, and some of the ground is being reseeded this spring.

Farmers are well advanced with their spring work in most parts of the district, though through Spallumcheen the season has been a little more backward than in the neighborhood of this city.

REVELSTOKE. REVELSTOKE, April 8.—The ore shipments through here during the week ending this day are as follows:

Mine	Weight	Value
Idaho	40,000	\$ 2,204
Slocan Star	150,000	6,345
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Slocan Star	150,000	6,345
Total	400,000	\$17,189

KAMLOOPS. (From the Sentinel.) Conductor Ristein, recently relieved from duty on account of the Gladwin accident, has been re-employed by the company as a freight conductor of the Slocan line, and will have his first place for promotion to his old position.

Fire obtained a lodgement in the planing under the engine of the electric light and water works power house, but was fortunately discovered before any serious damage had been caused.

R. C. Townley, of Vancouver, the leading promoter of the Allison Rancho Hydraulic Mining Syndicate is in town. The syndicate was formed with a capital of \$250,000 and is situated at the junction of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, adjacent to the townsite of Princeton and consists of 640 acres of auriferous gravels.

Mr. Townley goes East in a few days to complete the subscription of the necessary capital, and will return to Vancouver to proceed with the work of development, which will take up most of the present season.

Further particulars regarding the freight train accident on the C.P.R., 2 1/2 miles this side of North Bend, show that the train was passing through a cut, and immediately on emerging from it encountered a rock that had dropped on the track from the bridge above. The engine was lifted from the rails, and after bumping along on the ties for a short distance, the engine and thirteen cars plunged forty feet down a rather steep embankment, and were very nearly smashed. All the workmen on the train found that their workmen produced more in the eight hours than they did formerly in nine. The government's decision will go into effect on the 1st of next month.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Opposition Obstruction to Remedial Bill Places Quebec Liberals in an Awkward Position.

The Eight-Hour Day—Exports of Agricultural Products—Analysis of Soils.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 4.—At the present time of writing the house is engaged in its first Saturday sitting and the process of insidious obstruction on the part of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, is in progress. The Liberals are very careful to disavow any intention on their part to retard the progress of the remedial bill—that is the English-speaking Liberals.

HAVE TO PROCEED CAREFULLY. The Quebec Liberals admit themselves that they are now "between the devil and the deep sea." They plainly foresee that from the attitude assumed by their leader there is nothing for them at the coming general elections but almost total annihilation. So exasperated are they at the turn which events have taken that they have intimated to their leader that if this obstruction on the bill is continued, thereby rendering any chance of re-election for them all the more difficult, they will formally secede from the Liberal ranks in the house on this measure.

Indeed, on Thursday, on the vote as to whether or not the house should rise at 6 o'clock to-day, 15 Liberals voted with the government, and this morning when Mr. Charlton commenced his obstructive tactics and Sir Charles Tupper called a division, simply for the purpose of putting the Liberals on record and "rubbing it in," only six other members were found to support the member for North Newton. The coming week will, it is expected, witness

A TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE. As between the government and the opposition. Wednesday is to be taken as a government day so that the government now will have about two clear weeks or say, twelve days in which to get the bill through the committee stage and give it its third reading. Up to the present three out of the 112 clauses have been passed and unless a change comes over the minds of the parliamentarian dream and members are in a more tractable frame of mind the bill cannot assuredly become law this session. Half a dozen determined men can thwart the government in this respect.

The difficulty of the government, as explained in previous letters, is that during the committee stage a member can speak as long as he pleases and as often as he pleases. Even though Mr. Laurier might be a sambo of assisting the bill, yet there is nothing to prevent Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Edgar and others from opposing it "off their own bat."

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY. The announcement by the government yesterday of their intention to make a trial of the eight hour day without reduction of wages, in the government work shops and printing bureau is hailed with delight by friends of organized labor. In the old country the system was adopted by the Imperial government in the Woolwich Arsenal with the most satisfactory results. It has been found that the United States Consul General is inquiring into the matter.

A Havana dispatch says the insurgents at Remedios have burned three settlements and 9,400 tons of cane. At San Felipe, Havana, they have burned the fine plantation of San Felipe, together with the buildings and machinery, 25,000 tons of cane and 400 tons of kindling wood.

The Queen of Spain has offered her felicitations to Captain General Weyler and to the army on the operations recently conducted by General Luque.

INHUMAN INSURGENTS. HAVANA, April 9.—The insurgents have burned the cane fields and 17,000 tons of sugar at the plantation of Santa Rita de Bare, province of Matanzas. Near Jovellanos the insurgents are reported to have killed four laborers with their machetes, and at Tapaste they are announced to have hanged a local guerilla. A dispatch from Trinidad says that Manuel Gonzalez, the insurgent leader, has been killed and a telegram from Oliver says that four insurgents have been captured and that in addition the authorities have made prisoner of the mistress of the well known insurgent leader, Blas Hernandez. At the farm of El Portuguese near Palos, province of Matanzas, the insurgents captured the proprietor, Joaquin Martinez, and in the presence of his daughters, who were crying and begging them not to kill their father, carried the unfortunate man to the woods. His daughter Amelia followed her father and thereupon the insurgents fastened her to a tree, and in her presence cut off her father's arm and slashed his neck. This, according to the story, caused the young girl to faint and she was outraged by the insurgents, who afterwards burned the farm house.

Among other things he said: "I should say much about the conditions of our country, but I have continued our export of the virgin soils of Canada. During the past year this has been restricted to certain soils from the province of British Columbia. Without going into the details I would say as far as I am concerned at present that we have ascertained that the alluvial soils of certain river valleys in that province are exceedingly rich in plant food. I refer especially to the soils of the Fraser and the Pitt river valleys. These are found to be exceedingly fertile, but that is only as might be expected. Another class of soils in British Columbia are known as the bench soils. These differ very much in their constituents from the soils just mentioned. They are very much poorer; considerably inferior in quality. They are soils formed by the detritus of the rivers. As a class I have

found them to be so far sandy and by no means comparable to our richer Canadian virgin soils in other provinces and to those

to which reference has been made. Mr. McDonald, of Assiniboia, put the question whether an analysis had been made of the reclaimed lands on the coast of British Columbia, that is, the dyke lands. To this Mr. Shutt replied: "One of the soils I have referred to—that is the Pitt meadows—is one. It is an exceedingly fertile soil." "More so than the Fraser valley?" asked Mr. McDonald. Mr. Shutt replied: "The soils are very similar, and without referring particularly to the figures, I would say that it is an exceedingly fertile soil."

Dealing with the second class of B. C. soils, known as the bench soil, which is light and sandy as to their character, Mr. Shutt said in connection with that fact, notwithstanding their constitution, many of them have produced excellent crops. This is probably due as much to the favorable climate of the province as to the soil. In fact, the fertility of the soil is not entirely dependent upon its chemical composition. The

FACTORS OF FERTILITY are favorable climate, proper condition of tilth on mechanical condition, and thirdly, the elements of plant food. In British Columbia there is a large amount of fish waste and there are also on the shores of that province large amounts of sea weed that could be collected. In these two substances we have those elements which would be necessary to increase the fertility of these soils. In the fish waste we have nitrogen and phosphoric acid, both in a form which could be made readily available, while in the sea weed we have the material which now goes to waste every year, and representing thousands of dollars of

PLANT FOOD, by the intelligent application of these materials, the light soils of British Columbia might be made to produce much more than they do now, especially when we consider the very favorable climate of the province." Mr. Carpenter asked: "Is there a sufficient quantity of fish waste available?" Mr. Shutt replied: "I am informed that there are hundreds of tons of fish offal from canneries that is more or less wasted every year. The same is more or less true of the Maritime provinces. British Columbia also contains certain river valleys known as mucky, and towards the reformations of these for their mechanical treatment I have been making a series of experiments."

"CUBA BELLIGERENTA." LONDON, April 9.—The Morning Post, in an editorial, assumes that President Cleveland will do nothing in regard to the Cuban revolution, and that it is merely election tactics. "A very serious condition of things exists in Cuba," says the Post, but it is not one that is likely to be improved by the continuous interference of American jingoes.

A Paris dispatch to the Daily News says: "A French resident of Cuba, writing to Le Soir draws a lamentable picture of the ferocious character of the war between the Cuban rebels and the Spanish troops. He believes, however, that the rebels will eventually shake off the Spanish rule. He states that Weyler allows the troops to shoot and bayonet villagers suspected of harboring insurgents." "A few days ago," he continues, "a band of volunteers infuriated by the resolutions of the United States Congress, shot six sons of an American farmer at Carigua. The United States Consul General is inquiring into the matter."

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WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Terrible Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine on the Departure Bay Road.

Albert Stevenson of the Hamilton Powder Co.'s Staff Blown to Atoms.

(Special)—AUSTIN STEVENSON, an employee of the Hamilton Powder Company, met death this afternoon in a sudden and terrible manner. He was driving a one-horse express wagon containing 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine from the company's lower works to the mill, and had taken the Departure Bay road from Northfield. This road is extremely rough in places, and to this fact the awful sequel must be attributed. When Stevenson had covered part of the distance the nitro-glycerine exploded with such terrific effect that man and wagon were literally blown into nothingness, while the horse was horribly mutilated, its head and legs being torn from the body, and the latter disembowelled. The ground within a circle of fully fifty yards in diameter looks as if a cyclone had recently struck it. Trees are torn up by the roots in all directions, and the few houses in the vicinity are badly shaken and their windows shattered into fragments; the small cottage of A. E. Dougan, situated about 200 yards away from the scene of the tragedy sustained the greatest damage in this respect though none of the occupants are injured.

The explosion was so violent as to be distinctly heard and felt in this city, the old court house, in which an inquest on the body of an infant found dead on the beach last Tuesday was in progress at the time, sustained a severe shaking and one window in the Green block and another at St. Anne's convent were broken.

Stevenson was an unmarried man, 30 years of age and a native of Quebec. He worked at a livery stable here till about six months ago, when he was employed by the powder company as a teamster.

Mr. H. J. Scott, the company's manager, can add nothing to the information contained in the above dispatch, which he was shown last evening, and which gave him the first particulars of the disastrous accident. Every possible precaution was exercised, he says, in the handling of the explosive, the wagon being one specially built for the purpose in which it was used, and each of the packages of explosive being carefully packed in wicker lining. So severe was the shock and so loud the report of the explosion that they were heard and felt distinctly in Chemainus, 25 miles or more away.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896. NO DISPUTE AT ALL.

The American newspaper editors and stump orators who have been prating about the "Alaska boundary dispute" will perhaps be surprised to find that the dispute they expatiate upon so vigorously, and at such length, has really no existence.

There has been no dispute, and the nature of the line of demarcation between Alaska and British territory is such that there can be no room for a dispute between men who are even passably honest and intelligent.

Russia sold the territory of Alaska to the United States. The boundary of the territory sold is clearly described in the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825. Article III of that treaty states:

The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the Coast of the Continent and the Islands of America to the Northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing at the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes North latitude and between the 131st and 133rd degree of West longitude meridian of Greenwich the said line shall ascend to the North along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the Continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of West longitude (of the same meridian) and finally, from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean shall form the limit between the Russian and British Possessions of the Continent of America to the Northwest.

The reader sees from this description that there are two sections of this Alaskan boundary line about which there can be no dispute. The first section is from this southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54° 40' running north until it strikes the 56th degree of North latitude on the coast of the continent. Nothing can be simpler than to run a line northwards between these two points.

There is, indeed, some indefiniteness in the section of the line from the 56th degree of North latitude until it intersects the 141st degree of West longitude. The summit of a range of mountains is a rather indefinite direction, even when it is modified by the instruction that the line is not to be at a greater distance than ten marine leagues from the ocean. The line of this section is to be still further complicated, as it is to be parallel to the windings of the coast. It is clear to the uninitiated that the line of this section must be determined by mutual agreement. But there can be no dispute after the line meets the 141st degree of West longitude, for that meridian is to be the boundary until the Frozen Ocean is reached. We do not expect that there will be any dispute about the middle section of the line, for two reasons. The first is that the land can be of very little value, and the second is that both Governments appear to be disposed to be very accommodating in the matter.

A contention has been raised with regard to the first or southernmost section of the line, on what grounds it is difficult to imagine, for nothing can be clearer than the language of the treaty with regard to this section. The line of demarcation, it states, "is to commence at the southernmost point of the Island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes North latitude and between the 131st and 133rd degree West longitude, the said line to ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of North latitude."

It is evident to anyone who understands English that the line starts north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, and continues northwardly until it meets the coast of the continent in latitude 56. The name given to the water that intervenes between these points is a matter of very little consequence. The direction of the line is the material thing to be considered. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more absurd or more dishonest than to contend that those whose duty it is to survey the line instead of going north when they leave the point of departure should run the line east, or a little south of east, some fifty miles before they take a northerly direction, and then follow a canal or channel that runs inland and does not extend as far north as latitude 56 degrees. No honest surveyor would ever dream of giving such an interpretation as this to the instructions contained in the treaty. If he were told from a given point to run his line north he would run it north and not some points south of east.

WELL POSTED.

We hear very little in these days about an investigation into educational matters, past and present, in Manitoba. Members of Parliament believe that they know enough about Manitoba school affairs to make long speeches on the school question, and to vote against a measure that has for its object the permanent settlement of that question. The Government of Manitoba did not plead ignorance of school affairs when they were asked to confer with the Dominion Commissioners in order to find a way of amicably settling the dispute. There is no Opposition orator in Parliament or out of Parliament who is deterred from condemning the course pursued by the Government because he knows nothing about the subject. Mr. Laurier has ceased to plead ignorance and so have his followers. They all act as if they felt themselves perfectly competent to pronounce upon the subject. It can now be easily seen by their speeches and their acts that their complaint of want of information, and their loudly expressed desire for an investigating committee were the shallowest and the most insincere of pretences. The Liberals have from the very first pursued a crooked course on this school question, and their present tactics are even more unscrupulous and more unparliamentary than their early dodges and devices.

GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

We were right in our surmise that Mr. Robert Ward's letter to the Pall Mall Gazette on British Columbia as a gold producing country would direct public attention in England to this Province. In the two succeeding numbers of the Gazette there were several letters all confirming what Mr. Ward had written. It will not be long before English capitalists know as much about Cariboo, Siwash Creek, William Creek, Alberni, Trail Creek, West Kootenay and other mining localities of the Province as British Columbians do. It is evident that mining men in England have their eyes on British Columbia.

MINORITY RULE.

The policy of obstruction which the Liberals are pursuing is devised for the purpose of enabling the minority to coerce the majority. According to theory the majority in Parliament rules. Their will is law. This may be at times a little rough on the minority who are compelled to submit to what they believe to be wrong. The rule of the majority, it will have to be admitted, is not always wise, and is not invariably just. But imperfect as it is, it is the best and most practicable that has yet been tried, and in this and other constitutionally governed countries the whole community have tacitly agreed to abide by it. In such communities it is always understood that the will of the majority is to prevail. In all deliberative bodies the same rule obtains. But minorities are not harshly treated. The opportunity is given them freely to express their opinions on the subjects deliberated upon. The rules of debate are so framed as to give them every chance to say what they have to say. British deliberative bodies have been peculiarly careful to preserve perfect freedom of debate. In them a latitude considered by many not a little unreasonable is allowed minorities. This being the case, one would suppose that British minorities would be very careful not to abuse their privileges. And so they were for many years. But in these latter days British minorities have been so perversely ingenious as to use the privileges of debate generously extended to them as the instrument of a very peculiar and an exceedingly galling kind of tyranny. They have perverted the rules that have been made to prevent their being trampled upon into a means of bringing a standstill and thus preventing the majority from exercising their legitimate authority. This is the policy of obstruction, and there are men so factious and so short-sighted as to encourage the minority outrageously to abuse and pervert the rules made for their protection. They do not see that the tyranny of the minority can, in the nature of things, be only temporary, and that it must in the end result in seriously restricting freedom of debate.

The majority having it in their power to frame new rules will be certain, as soon as the opportunity offers, to use that power to take from the minority some of the privileges which they have so unscrupulously and so stupidly abused. In this way the offending minority, and all future minorities, will have to pay dearly for every victory they may gain. This is what has happened in other countries and this is what will be sure to happen in Canada if the present minority persist in the course which they are pursuing. What do we see in Ottawa to-day? A minority of about thirty bull-dozing the majority of upwards of ninety. This insignificant minority because they cannot have their own way have undertaken to coerce the majority of the House of Commons and that too in a way most injurious to the cause of freedom. Yet the greater number of those petty tyrants, those factionists who impudently misuse the privileges of debate, call themselves Liberals. They are not Liberals; they are on the contrary the enemies of true Liberalism. What is the first article in the creed of the Liberals? Is it not that the majority must rule in the country

and in Parliament? But the Canadian Liberals by their acts declare that the minority when they are disgruntled must rule.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

A proposition was laid before the Committee on Agriculture a few days ago which is well worthy the consideration of the Dominion Government. It is known to all that farmers lose a great deal every year for want of some means of preserving perishable products in a marketable state. It is cold storage depots were established in convenient centres they would be the means not only of preventing great loss to the farming community but would be of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of the towns and cities, as they would afford them a continuous supply of many farm products in good condition. This is the proposition which was made by Mr. William Johnson, of the Dominion Cold Storage Company, Montreal:

He proposed to establish cold storage warehouses in various parts of the country. If the Government would undertake to guarantee 4 per cent. interest for ten years on \$3,000,000, the anticipated amount of outlay. The idea, he said, was to provide cold storage accommodation for the farmers, and the products to be placed on the market in practically the same condition as when they were produced. The stock of the company was pretty well subscribed, and should the offer be accepted, they were prepared to begin at once. It was originally intended to erect warehouses at Montreal and the other exporting points, but, on further investigation, the company came to the conclusion to establish warehouses in the producing districts, so that they might be more convenient of access to the farmers. He dwelt particularly upon the prospects of developing a profitable trade in eggs with Great Britain, pointing out that inquiries made there showed that any quantity of cold storage eggs, preserved by mechanical refrigeration, could be disposed of, the summer price at the distributing points being 10 or 20 cents per dozen, and the average winter price 18 or 20 cents. The price of storage per case of 40 dozen for six months, Mr. Johnson said, would be 50 cents. The freight rate to the distributing warehouse to the other side of the Atlantic was estimated at 2 cents a dozen, while the cost of storage and handling was estimated at 1 cent. A warehouse of the capacity of 50,000 cubic feet, and which would hold about 25,000 boxes of cheese, would cost \$12,500. If the company's offer was accepted, warehouses would be built wherever produce was available. Should the guarantee be given, the company would go to work at once, and save more than double the \$120,000 interest before the year was out. The guarantee would not be asked for until the buildings were put up, and the government could exercise supervision in such a way as to control the issue of the stock.

Professor Robertson occupied part of the same session of the Committee by explaining what the Government proposed to do in providing cold storage accommodation. So it appears that previous to hearing the offer made by Mr. Johnson, the Government intended to do something in the way of providing cold storage for the benefit of the farmers. What the Government does in this way for the advantage of the farmers of Eastern Canada it may reasonably be expected to do for the farmers of Western Canada. We have not heard how Mr. Johnson's offer was received by the Government, but if it accepted the same guarantee as is given to the Dominion Cold Storage Company will be extended to cold storage establishments in all parts of Canada.

A MUCH-NEEDED LESSON.

It is safe to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred American jingoes who indulge in tall-talk about war and who boast of what the United States could do and would do if any European power should have the temerity to go to war with it, have not the remotest idea as to what actual warfare is like. To show these thoughtless and ignorant braggarts what would happen to their country if, in its present state of preparation, its Congress should provoke a war with a first class naval power, an American writer has contributed a very interesting and most edifying article to Harper's Weekly. He has given it this startling title: "The Bombardment of Chicago." This of itself is sufficiently significant. The article is in the shape of a letter of a young British naval officer to his parents in England. The author assumes that the war talk in Congress and in the newspapers has brought about its natural and perhaps its intended result, and made war between Great Britain and the United States imminent. British ships of war of all sizes and all classes are ordered to America. Halifax is the rendezvous. The ship in which the young officer served was in the Mediterranean when the crisis came. She immediately set sail for Halifax. His first letter is dated from that port. "This harbor," he writes, "is a wonderful sight; beats everything I ever saw at Spithead let alone the Mediterranean. What do you think of forty-five men-of-war, big and little, ten of them line of battle ships, from the old Massacre to the Pestilence, every one uglier than the other, a dozen first-class cruisers, and no end of small fry like us. Three vice-admirals, if you please, and rear-admirals too common to notice. Besides the men of war we have had six or eight first class liners and tramps beyond counting coming and going as transports besides troops that are forwarded by rail as fast as they arrive over and above the reinforcements for the garrison here, which is already doubled."

He says incidentally "the fleet in the harbor is about twice as strong I suppose as the whole American navy." The ship in which the writer is an officer with fourteen others of light draft are sent up the River St. Lawrence. In order that they may not draw too much water their heavy guns and other armament are taken out before they leave Halifax and forwarded to a port on one of the lakes by rail. These fifteen unarmed warships steam up the St. Lawrence through the canals and over the lakes until they arrive at a little frequented port of Lake Huron, where they find their armament awaiting them. On their way up ships of the squadron are left at different points where they can be of use when wanted. Up to this time war has not been declared. After the guns have been put on board the ships and they are put in good fighting trim, a messenger arrives with the news that war has been declared. The passage up the river and through the canals and lakes is made as secretly as possible. The young officer is surprised at the defenceless condition of the towns and cities along the route. One day early in June the six remaining ships of the squadron set out for Chicago, and on the 10th they are in position before the doomed city. The inhabitants do not realize the seriousness of their situation, for they turn out in crowds and in all sorts of craft to have a look at the British ships. The officers have a good deal of trouble in keeping them at a respectful distance. The boats containing the members of the press are persistent in their attempts to get near the ships of war and to interview their officers. The writer pokes a good deal of fun in a sly way at the newspaper men. The officer whose duty it was to prevent boats getting too near the merrymaking was under the necessity of turning the hose on the reporters before he could get rid of them. The citizens seem to have found it difficult to believe that the admiral in command really meant business. They seemed disposed to make the visit of the British ships the occasion of a holiday. But they were soon undeceived. Very shortly after the ships opened fire on the city its inhabitants began to realize what it meant by "the horrors of war." As the city was completely defenceless, and as the bombardment was mere target practice, dreadful destruction was made in a very short time. "There was not," the narrator says, "one of the buildings left uninjured that was big enough to be a target. Some had disappeared altogether; others had their upper walls knocked away and only a cage of metal bars left standing in the air, and you could see daylight through others which had some of the walls left. It was rather sickening work, I must say, knocking down the houses of people that had done us no harm in this cold-blooded way. If they had fought us they would have been different and we should have got some excitement out of it. But not a gun was fired from shore, and we were banging away without anything to keep up our spirits except that we were turning the town into a junkshop."

A SIMILITUDE OF SATAN

Holmes Confesses to Having Taken Twenty-seven Lives—'Possessed of the Devil.'

An Unparalleled Record—Not a Word of Regret for His Terrible Deeds.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The North American to-day prints what purport to be extracts from the confession alleged to have been made by murderer H. H. Holmes. The confession covers in full nearly three newspaper pages, written in Holmes' own handwriting, and gives details with a minuteness which is simply revolting. The architect and author of twenty-seven murders, as he admits himself to be, states with something like pathos, that he does so simply that he may obtain enough money to educate his boy. Holmes writes his blood-curdling atrocities with an abandon which simply appals one. Not one grain of remorse seems to enter into the construction of the document, and never for a moment except in one or two isolated cases, where he refers touchingly to the memory of Miss Williams, and another time when he pathetically speaks of the outrage perpetrated on his boy, does the recollection of pity figure in the case.

Regret is never for a moment expressed; he comes out boldly and without compunction, opening with the statement: "I was born with the very devil in me." Even now he believes that the evil spirit is the guiding genius of his destiny. He believes he is fully under the spell of the damned, and, despite assertions to the contrary, that he is receiving the attentions of a minister of God, and that he is generally becoming imbued with the spirit of forgiveness and religion, he feels he is lost hopelessly. He even goes further and asserts that he is gradually, in appearance, in figure and in face, becoming distorted; and he sees, whether in the distortion of his bloody imagination, by which he conjures hosts of vengeance-calling dead, or not, all the faces assume the look of the eyes the leer and the very ears an exact similitude of the picture of Satan.

"Yes, I was born with the devil in me," says he in one part of his confession. "The inclination came to me naturally, as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons. Where others' hearts are touched with pity, mine is filled with cruelty; where in life is the feeling to save the life, I revelled in the thought of destroying it. Not only that, not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way, I sought devices strange, fanciful, even grotesque, and my fancy gave me play to work my murderous will. I revelled in it with the enthusiasm of an alchemist who is hot on the trail of the philosopher's stone. This inclination came early in life. I remember, when a mere lad, my ambition was to study medicine that I might know the relative effects of poisonous gases; that I might fully become acquainted with their uses and learn to be expert in handling them. I am convinced that since my imprisonment I have changed woefully and gruesomely from what I formerly was in face and figure. I mean, in fact, that my features are assuming nothing more or less than a pronounced satanic cast, that I have become afflicted with that disease, rare but terrible, with which physicians are acquainted, over which they seem to have no control whatever. The disease is malformation or distortion of the osseous parts, causing a deformity so marked in many men that they are made to assume a likeness to the inferior animals. The change begins with pain in all the joints, followed by excruciating symptoms located on the head and bones of the face.

"These I attributed first to rheumatic trouble, until I found they were gradually causing a change to take place in my whole figure, quite in keeping with my character. The real nature of the malady then began to dawn on me. I recollect having studied once about a man whose features became deformed by this disease in such a way that he gradually grew to resemble a donkey. The horror of the thing did not fall on me, for it was quite in keeping with my nature, and like a true medical student, I began to study the new conditions that had arisen. From what I can see, I fully believe that I am growing to resemble Satan; that the osseous parts of my face and face are gradually assuming in what is called the degenerate head that the similitude is almost completed."

Holmes' confession from this time on speaks of his early experience of boyhood days on the farm in Vermont, and the life he led until he entered college to study medicine in Michigan. Not until after he graduated, fully equipped with a knowledge of the human frame and the easiest way to solve the simple thread of life, did Holmes begin his career as a murderer and mutilator. When he began, he admits himself, that he was ruthless and never once halted until he took 27 lives, and would have committed six other murders, he added, had not certain occurrences intervened. Possibly one of the worst, most brutal, revolting and disgusting this arch-mutilator ever committed was the one which he speaks of in the chapter devoted to his boy, son of the wife whom he married in New England when but a youth. The chapter in question tells a story hardly creditable. Coming as it does from the lips of the father, it outranks for barbarous cruelty any other act ever committed. The only explanation he offers is that he did it simply to gratify his love of mutilation.

"Shortly after I was married," he declares, "our boy, then but a youngster, was playing about with other lads of his own size and age, when I was seized with a wild desire to destroy him. I called him in from the road and took him out to the rear barn. I don't know what possessed me, but I took a surgical knife along with me. It was not a sudden impulse, nor the maddening desire of a father, seeing his child about to grow up and enter a world of sorrow and sin, that led me to the deed. It was simply the craving of the murderer within me which inspired me to make a subject of my little one. I noticed there was a terrible look of fear on the little fellow's face as I took him into the

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barn. He trembled as I took the knife and told him to undress. I have often thought since it was like the look of a scared rabbit laid on the operating table, its pitiful eyes searching the group about him to see if all were intent on the anticipated incision."

With the utmost abandon, and with here and there a sign of regret, Holmes tells how he went through the operation of mutilating his own son. He tells how his own flesh and blood were made to submit to the barbarous blade, and then and there mutilated it, simply to pacify the cravings of the murderer's heart. He concludes that he is proud to feel that he did not murder the boy outright.

CONCERNING CUBA.

HAVANA, April 10.—Statistics collected regarding the insurgents show that their leaders are nearly all men without property. About three thousand of the insurgents are under 20 years old, and their total number is said to be 30,000. Many of them are without arms. Gen. Oliver, near Camajuani, province of Santa Clara, has had a severe engagement with 600 insurgent under Jose Gonaes, the colored leader, and others, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents with a loss of thirty killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifteen killed and twenty-six wounded. The insurgents drew the troops into an ambush in a dense grove, killing the soldiers covered with trees on each side of it. The insurgents had constructed earthworks and from behind these, which protected them from the fire of the soldiers, they waited the approach of the column. The soldiers were marching along, but when the column was well inside the ambush a dynamite bomb was suddenly hurled into the ranks of the troops, which completely surprised several men and wounding a number of others, besides almost causing a panic. The Spanish officers, however, quickly rallied their men and fire was opened on the enemy, but the latter poured a shower of bullets at the soldiers, many of the latter being wounded by explosive missiles. At first the Spanish infantry gave way, being taken so completely by surprise. Later, however, the troops were rallied and made a splendid dash forward and up the side of the hillside over the earthworks, driving the insurgents before them at the point of the bayonet and shooting them down as they fled up the hillside. The fire of the enemy was quickly silenced and the troops captured and razed the insurgent camps on both sides of the ambush, where they found a number of boxes of abandoned ammunition and several rifles.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11.—Affairs look so serious again that American tourists are hurrying away. The passage of the belligerency resolutions has caused excited talk. A guard is still maintained at the American legation, but it has not been increased. The feeling is prevalent that a crisis is near, and that trouble might break out at any moment.

The captain general of Ferrol reports that the fleet which is being organized there is all ready to go to sea. The ships composing it are the ironclad Pelayo, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya and Oquendo, the torpedo destroyer Destructor and various torpedo boats. They will be supplied with the necessary war material, and probably start for the river Arago on Friday week, to go through a course of instructions until the government decides on their ultimate destination. The last three named ironclads are really second-class cruisers.

The archbishop of Madrid has sent a very patriotic letter to Senor Canovas, the prime minister, offering the support of the Catholic Workmen's Society. The Correspondence prints a picture of Uncle Sam looking for a new star in the American shield, while a Spanish soldier is trying to pull him away from the telescope.

A rumor is gaining ground that Marshal Campos is to be sent back to Cuba, but no confirmation of the story can be obtained in official circles, and Marshal Campos declines to be interviewed on the subject. His position just now is a very delicate one. Contrary to general belief, he came back from Cuba a poor man.

CABLE TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—General Wager Swayne, of New York, yesterday made a statement to the house committee on commerce in the interest of the Spaulding cable company, which is competing with the Scrimser company for a government subsidy for a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. Swayne resented the charge made against his company that it was under English influence and inspired by Sir John Pender. He stated that his company would accept any offer of terms made by the other company. The lowest subsidy he was willing to offer to accept without consultation with his company was \$160,000 a year for twenty years. It was unnecessary for such a company to extend its line in China, he held, because there were already sufficient cable facilities between Japan and China.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special cablegram from Cairo says that Col. John A. Cockrell, the well known newspaper correspondent, died of apoplexy at six minutes past ten o'clock to-night in Sheppard's hotel.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

LONDON, April 7.—A Petersburg report and a Korean report have taken place, amounting to the king's father is the outcome of a struggle between Russian and Korean factions at Seoul of a clash between Japan in the East is more imminent. Amomestic evidence of the present sudden chartering number of German and sells to serve as coal transport, except in the case of Korea, which case the ports of closed against her.

NINETY PER CENT.

Of all the people need to be Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, it is the best for skin diseases. The more doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla you take, the more you will see back with large returns in the strength of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS.

Easy to take. Cure all the

NEW-IRISH

A Measure to Be Monday by Right Balfour

Of Larger Scope Than Proposals—Increase in Property Throughout

LONDON, April 11.—Balfour, chief secretary Monday next will in land bill of far larger Mr. John Morley, the chief secretary for Ireland the principle of purchase tenant as being a condition of the land question. Mr. Balfour's task has been by the increasing pressure where agitation is being a discount. The proposals in Ireland now £8,000,000, the highest recorded. Besides the evicted tenants have holdings and Smith-ample, has just come to his agricultural and other important progress. Finally the Irishing the office of Lord Ireland and appointing Royal family, possibly York, the heir presumptive permanently in Ireland agitated and the question shortly in the House of said that the scheme Irishmen of all parties, to be very popular. Michael Davitt has dis league cottage and has dence at Battersca.

COMMON C

LONDON, April 10.—speculation and interest ceived here that the E Italy's successful anti-Abysinnians and the upset many calculations or king of Shoa and neg of kings of Abyssinnian, as are his sub past they have been a Mohammedan. The are of the hated class that hatred between the fanaticism. During the tion by the English Menekel proved himself reliable ally to them. It has been believed Khalifa would not be an alliance, although the O & O. Steamship com the reverse administration upon the Italian vance against Kassala, the case. But the polit of the Italians, and Eng the purpose of the Nile to assist Italy against has sustained at the ha The latter is quite a khalifa.

HONOLULU HAR

HONOLULU, April 2 (p) posa to San Francisco Belgian arrived from St the 29th ult. The ship to secure a health certifi vessel was detained in the port physician exam The surgeon of the ste J. Bobbie, who is filli August last, when t brought here. A meeti was called and Dr. Bow attend. J. F. Haddock O & O. Steamship com him, and after the board his President Smith g severe reprimand.

RUSSIA AND

LONDON, April 7.—A Petersburg reports and Korea. Several mur have taken place, amounting to the king's father is the outcome of a struggle between Russian and Korean factions at Seoul of a clash between Japan in the East is more imminent. Amomestic evidence of the present sudden chartering number of German and sells to serve as coal transport, except in the case of Korea, which case the ports of closed against her.

NINETY PER

Of all the people need to be Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, it is the best for skin diseases. The more doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla you take, the more you will see back with large returns in the strength of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS.

Easy to take. Cure all the

I took the knife... I have often... the look of a... operating table...

NEW IRISH LAND BILL

A Measure to Be Introduced on Monday by Right Hon. Gerald Balfour.

Of Larger Scope Than Mr. Morley's Proposals—Increasing Prosperity Throughout the Island.

LONDON, April 11.—Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, on Monday next will introduce an Irish land bill of far larger scope than that of Mr. John Morley, the former Liberal chief secretary for Ireland.

CUBA.

Statistics show nearly all men but three thousand under 20 years of age... the latter being... At first... gave way, heavily by surprise.

IN SPAIN.

Affairs look so gloomy... the passage of the... has caused... skill maintained... but it has not... feeling is prevalent... and that trouble... moment.

COMMON CAUSE.

LONDON, April 10.—There is food for speculation and interest in a report received here that the Emperor Menelik, Italy's successful antagonist at Adowa, has sent a delegate to negotiate with the derwishes.

WILL NOT BE MOLESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The steps taken in behalf of the missionaries in Asia Minor have had a beneficial effect. The Turkish government to-day replying to the renewed representations on the subject made by the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie and the U. S. chargé d'affaires, Mr. John W. Riddle, assured the diplomats that the missionaries in Asia-Minor would not be molested.

A 129 HOURS' SITTING.

The Extraordinary Session Comes to an End—How the Time was Put In.

Eleven Clauses of the Remedial Bill Passed—Coming to Cariboo—Militia Appointment.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The house at midnight has been continuously in session for 105 hours. To-day's sitting has been the most unruly of the week.

This afternoon a wrangle took place over the alleged statement of Mr. Laurier thanking God there were no Orangemen in the Liberal ranks.

Hon. Mr. Foster tried to get an explicit answer from the opposition leader, but Mr. Laurier would not give it.

At ten to-night the house in committee resumed consideration of the remedial bill, but no slow progress.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., has bought a fifteen thousand dollar house in Ottawa.

The revenue last month increased a quarter of a million dollars.

Nine members of the Bieler team have accepted so far.

Major Bliss, of the Ottawa Field Battery, has been appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general at headquarters.

Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice of a bill to-night to provide for the inspection of houses for export.

St. Mackenzie Bowell has gone to Belleville over Sunday.

The cabinet meeting on Monday will decide upon its line of action for the week regarding the remedial bill.

OTTAWA, April 11.—At midnight to-night the most extraordinary parliamentary sitting on record was brought to a close after the house had been in continuous session for 129 hours, of which 12 were consumed in recess for dinner, 29 in considering the remedial bill and 88 in discussing motions to adjourn.

Considerable time was taken up in irrelevant discussion. Eleven clauses out of 112 have been passed.

To-day's sitting has not been without interest. During the early hours of the morning Colonel Tyrwhitt read the Remedial bill from start to finish.

Mr. Bergeron, on entering the chamber after breakfast, was immediately called upon to decide whether or not this was Saturday and the house was sitting under Saturday's rules.

Mr. Bergeron, amid applause and laughter, ruled that this was Monday.

In the afternoon a wrangle occurred over the attempt of Sir Richard Cartwright to fasten the famous phrase "No confidence in the breed," on Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Tupper to-night explained that the letter in which the phrase was supposed to have occurred was stolen from the law office of Tay & Macdonnell of Toronto.

Mr. Macdonnell had written the letter, but the phrase had never appeared in the letter, but that when the letter was given to the Grit press in 1883 a vile forgery was perpetrated.

At 10 minutes to 12 Mr. McNeill's motion for the committee to rise was negatived.

Sir Charles Tupper immediately made a similar motion, which was carried. In moving the adjournment of the House, Sir Charles Tupper said the consideration of the Remedial bill would be resumed Monday.

The House adjourned amid loud cheers and counter cheers.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

Restoration of Canterbury Cathedral—Royal Betrothals—Murder of Infants—Bicycle Accidents.

Africa Likely to Blaze With War—Results of the Work of Anti-Vaccinationists.

LONDON, April 10.—Queen Victoria has subscribed £150 to the fund which is being raised with the object of restoring the cloisters and crypt at Canterbury cathedral to commemorate the thirteenth hundredth anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert.

Ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, it is announced, intends to spend much time in future in England and is negotiating for the lease of the Duke of Buccleugh's beautiful palace near Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, at the end of May.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury will also give a garden party at Hatfield in July at which many members of the royal family will be present.

Four royal betrothals are impending, that of Prince Albert of Flanders to the second daughter of the Archduke Carl Ludwig of Austria; that of Prince Christian of Denmark to Princess Pauline, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg; that of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Princess Fedora of Saxe-Meiningen, and finally that of King Alexander of Servia to Princess Marie of Greece.

The U.S. ambassador is expected back to town to-day. He went from Lord Middleton's to a party given in honor of the Crown Prince of Siam at Buckingham palace.

BIKE ACCIDENTS.

The number of bicycle accidents in London is increasing to an alarming extent, and there were several fatal cases this week, including one which resulted in the death of a young girl.

As there has been some adverse comment on the story that Princess Maude of Wales, while riding on a bicycle in Regent street, recently, going to visit her old nurse, "skidded" and was thrown, a semi-official announcement has been issued denying that there was any truth in the story, and adding that the Princess has never ridden a bicycle in the streets of London.

WHOLESALE INFANT MURDER.

A sensational arrest has been made at Reading of a woman named Dier and her son-in-law, Palmer, charged with murdering a number of infants.

The bodies of six children, apparently strangled to death, have been recovered from the Thames where they had been thrown, weighted down with bricks, etc. It is added that letters were found at the woman's house showing that many of the parents with whom she dealt were supposed accomplices had dealings with her.

The late intended for the infants consigned to Mrs. Dier's care. These letters, it appears, were from all classes of society, and, according to the Londoner, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, have served again to draw attention to the unsettled state of affairs in all directions.

Well-informed persons think that Africa is going to blaze with war from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope. There is said to be a strong possibility of Great Britain having to conquer the Transvaal, a task which alone has never at least 3,000 troops.

It is likely, therefore, that the British army will soon be largely increased in strength as it is considered extremely doubtful if it is capable of grappling with the work seemingly cut out for it in Africa alone. In the meanwhile

GREAT BRITAIN'S EUROPEAN ENEMIES

are on the "quiver," and the attitude of Russia is especially disquieting. Even newspaper like the St. James Gazette expresses disgust with the supineness of the government, which allows Russia to pursue her advance unchecked in the direction of Port Arthur.

It says "To think that Africa is going to blaze with war from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, Turkey her vassal, and half the powers of the world are dancing to Russia's tune."

SERIOUS SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

The situation in Gloucester, where virulent smallpox is raging, is so serious that the government is likely to take charge. Up to March 28 there were 700 cases. Since then there has been an increase of 50 weekly. The percentage of deaths is 25, and the town is in a state of panic.

The Dean of Gloucester has issued an appeal "for assistance. All the race meetings, etc., have been cancelled and all the railway holiday arrangements abandoned. The town is generally avoided, and other towns are instituting quarantine against Gloucester. The situation is due to the anti-vaccination views of the local council, and now the charges that have so violently opposed to vaccination, are rushing in thousands to be vaccinated. The newspapers generally hold the local authorities responsible for this distressing state of affairs.

LONDON, April 11.—In the House of Commons last night Rt. Hon. W. R. Hanbury, financial secretary to the treasury, announced that negotiations had reached a stage where tenders would be invited at Ottawa for a weekly mail service between Canada and Great Britain at a speed not under twenty knots.

Leading men in Bulawayo estimate that the goods stranded on the road in

consequence of the rinderpest and the amount in value to £50,000. The rinderpest is spreading widely and is ruining the farmer.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "Circumstances make the line between Count von Kotze and Baron von Schrader a mutual attempt at murder. It is stated that Baron von Schrader has left a memoir referring to the von Kotze scandal, which will be given to the Emperor should he succumb."

The Daily News has a despatch from Paris which says that President Faure has been induced to abandon his decision not to visit the London horse show. The success of the Americans in the different contests seemed to be a popular one and the winners were loudly applauded. The scene in the stadium when it was discovered that a Greek was given the race first in the marathon, baffles description. Louis' success was quite unexpected; he reached the winning post running in good form amid rain of flowers and bouquets.

At Constantinople, according to the Chronicle says the foreigners and native Christians at Mersina declare that the presence of the United States warships Marblehead and Minneapolis have undoubtedly saved Mersina, Tarsus and Adana from massacres. The Chronicle's despatch says further that the black horse plague has broken out at Zeitoun.

LONDON, April 10.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-night Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain announced that the government was prepared to reinforce the garrisons in Cape Colony and Natal if Governor Sir Hercules Robinson considered it necessary. Up to the present time, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, Governor Robinson discourages such a step on the ground that the local forces will suffice to suppress the uprising in Matabeleland.

In an editorial commenting upon the above the Times thinks the Governor incurs a great responsibility by this decision, which it says augurs great self-confidence. "Our telegrams," the editorial goes on to say, indicate the gravity of the uprising. Ministers must remember that they will be held responsible and they ought not to run needless risk. The public would have been better satisfied to hear that reinforcements had been dispatched forthwith."

SCANDALS IN HIGH LIFE.

BERLIN, April 10.—A sensation in court and military circles has been caused by the announcement that another duel growing out of the late anonymous letter scandals, had taken place in the woods at Potsdam, Baron von Schrader, the master of ceremonies in the Prussian court, having been shot and seriously wounded by Count von Kotze, formerly one of the court chamberlains, and who had been tried and acquitted on a charge of being the author of the anonymous communication referred to. Investigation showed that Count von Kotze and Baron von Schrader fought with pistols near Potsdam this morning, the latter being severely wounded and taken to the hospital. A post-mortem was pronounced to be most serious. Count von Kotze's arrest has been ordered, but his friends say he will surrender to the authorities whenever and wherever called upon to do so.

This is the third of a series of about a dozen duels for which challenges were sent out last April by Count von Kotze, who to-day repeated his determination to keep fighting until he had reached a point until he settled accounts with all on the list. The scandals which gave rise to these duels began nearly five years ago, when high court personages, male and female, old and young, began receiving anonymous letters or postal cards calling attention to this or that escapade on his own part or his or her relatives and friends. As a result, wives became separated from their husbands, fathers and mothers being children nearly everybody of importance being smirched more or less by the venom of the anonymous letter writer, who evidently was a person thoroughly familiar with all the details of the lives of the great.

General opinion at first was that the communications were the work of a woman, but gradually suspicion fastened itself upon Count von Kotze, one of the court chamberlains, a young man, well liked by the Emperor and trusted by all friends. Finally a volunteer spy denounced him to the court authorities, on the ground that on the blotting paper of a letter pad used by the court had been found a clear reproduction of one of the anonymous communications. Von Kotze was arrested, confined in the fortress, tried and eventually acquitted on the charges brought against him. While Count von Kotze was in the fortress sympathy turned decidedly in his favor. Ugly whispering was heard on all sides; his arrest was openly denounced as an outrage.

When Count von Kotze was released from prison he promptly sent challenges to about a dozen of those whom he believed to have been implicated in the plot to ruin him in order to save the reputation of some high personage who might be may be, who is looked upon as being the real author of the anonymous communications. Among the principal persons charged by Count von Kotze were Baron von Reischach, court marshal of ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, Baron von Schrader, master of ceremonies of the Prussian court; Prince von Fuenberg, Prince Anibert Saxe-Altenburg and Prince Albert Saxe-Altenburg. A rumor, never substantiated, also has it that Von Kotze has challenged Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, but this has been denied, and is not believed to be true.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to see the certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universality of brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp—L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

LONDON, April 11.—The grain storehouse owned by Jesse Smith of Toronto, and occupied by W. A. Hunt, grain buyer of this place, was burned this morning. No doubt it was liberally set on fire by some malicious person.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE, MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 125-daw

5 QR. PACKAGES. Ruled Note Paper For 25c.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to advocate a popular income. \$40.00 to \$60.00 monthly, to suitable person. Address Drawer 29, Branford, Ont. ap2

WANTED—Young or middle aged men of character. Good references in Canada, started with us. About \$14.00 a week to begin with. The Bradley-Garrett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont. ap2

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure and healthful food and drink. Sold in half-pint bottles by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. cold-w

SILVER, ORES, LEAD, COPPER WANTED. Write for prices. Give assays, etc. STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo. ap26-w-ly

SEEDS. YOU WANT THEM. CAN GET THEM FROM US. FROM MERCHANTS OR DIRECT FROM US. B-8 Fuchsia, assorted, 50c. B-8 Roses, ever-blooming, 50c. B-8 Geraniums, good, 50c. V-8 Cannas, as ds, for 50c. C-8 Mignonette, 50c. L-80 Gladioli, 50c. U-8 Sweet Peas, Col. govar, 50c. W-8 Wines, 1 each. Ivy and Show Geranium. Columbia, Manetta-Vine. Mexican Primrose, Fuchsia. Heliotrope & Tradescantia 50c. THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. TORONTO, ONT.

TACOMA'S MAYORALTY. Tacoma, April 10.—The Republican central committee is claiming the election of Mayor Orr by three votes to-night. The correct returns apparently verify the claim of the Republican managers, and unless a recount in the courts disturbs the figures as they now stand, it is entirely probable that Mayor Orr will occupy the office of executive head of the city government for another two years.

HONOLULU HAPPENINGS.

HONOLULU, April 2 (per steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, April 9).—The Belgic arrived from San Francisco on the 29th ult. The ship's doctor failed to secure a health certificate, so that the vessel was detained in quarantine until the p.m. physician examined the ship. The surgeon of the steamer was Dr. R. J. Bowie, who filled the position in August last, when the cholera was brought here. A meeting of the board was called and Dr. Bowie summoned to attend. J. F. Hookfield, agent for the O. & O. Steamship Company, came with him, and after the board had questioned Mr. President Smith gave Dr. Bowie a severe reprimand.

On the 25th ult. about 600 Portuguese marched to the executive building and presented a petition to the legislature praying for that body to adopt measures to further restrict Chinese and Japanese immigration into the country. The Portuguese claim that there is destitution among their numbers, but they do not seem anxious to better their condition. The planters have offered 300 men \$16 per month for third work, and about the offer was made work, and about a single Portuguese has applied for employment. On the 28th the Ewa plantation offered \$18 a month, but without success.

Minister Willis and family will leave for San Francisco on the 10th instant. Consul Mills says that the minister will return within three months.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from St. Petersburg reports another outbreak in Korea. Several murders are said to have taken place, among them the killing of the king's father. The trouble is the outcome of the intriguing between Russia and the Japanese factions at Seoul. The danger of a clash between Russia and Japan in the East is becoming daily more imminent. Among the many significant evidences of this fact is the recent sudden chartering by Russia of a number of German and Norwegian vessels to serve as coal transports, for which there could be no possible need whatever, except in the event of war, in which case the ports of Japan would be closed against her.

Ninety Per Cent.

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down and debilitated condition which is due to disease. The money invested in a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

MONTROSE, N. B., April 10.—(Special)—Jennie McArthur, a young domestic, last night attempted to murder Mrs. E. J. Sherwood, an elderly lady, inflicting frightful injuries with a carving knife. She called at the house and attacked the old woman in the hallway, cutting her head and face in a horrible manner and slashing her hands and arms when the victim attempted to seize the knife. Mrs. Sherwood is in a very critical condition, but may recover. The McArthur girl returned to the home of ex-Mayor Summers and took a dose of carbolic acid, but the doctors saved her life.

SEALERS SAVED.

St. John's, Nfld., April 10.—The parties of seal hunters who were caught during the storm on the ice drifting along the coast yesterday, have reached land safely, though a number of them were frost-bitten. Two fishing vessels, the Noisel and the Mazurka, were driven ashore to-day at St. Pierre, Miquelon, and sustained total wrecks. The crews were saved.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, April 10.—R. M. Hornsby, of the firm of Spurling & Co., London, and a party of English investors, reached here this morning in a private car. They go to Niagara Falls by special train as the guests of General Manager Hayes of the Grand Trunk railway. They leave on Monday for Winnipeg and British Columbia via North Bay.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

WINNIPEG, April 10.—(Special)—Sir Charles Tupper is expected to visit Winnipeg shortly after the end of this session of parliament. The latest report in Conservative circles is that the High Commissioner will be asked to contest Mr. Winnipeg as their candidate, and it is said he will be offered the nomination when he visits the city.

BARRIE, April 10.—The trial of Michael Brennan for the murder of John Strathly, banker of this city, which opened yesterday morning, was concluded this evening, when the jury, after forty minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Brennan was sentenced to be hanged on May 29.

WINNIPEG, April 10.—(Special)—News reached here to-day of a fatal accident at Donald, B.C., in which J. Lucier, brakeman of this city was the victim. He fell from a freight train and was crushed by the wheels.

W. S. GORE, manager of Lands & Works, April, 1896. ap13-25

DR. HANINGTON HOME.

A Tour Through the Australian Colonies—Observations That Were Made.

Suggestion That the B. C. Office in London Might Be Better Located.

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

Dr. Hanington, who left Victoria on a tour round the world...

They couldn't have what they ordered and made several remarks...

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "City of Kingston's" Overhauling Complete—Her Schedule Changes on Tuesday.

Supplies for New West Coast Industries Give the "Maude" a Big Freight.

After three weeks' idleness on the Sound, where she was receiving her annual overhauling...

An important and very interesting freight left here on the C.P.N. steamer Maude for West Coast points last evening...

WRECKAGE REPORTED. Capt. J. S. Hellingson, of the American schooner Helen N. Kimball...

MARINE NOTES. Much interest is being manifested by marine men in the new sealing schooner the keel of which has just been laid...

MR. BARNARD AND THE "INLAND SENTINEL." TO THE EDITOR—Last night's Times reproduces a letter published in the Inland Sentinel...

TOOK A SHOT AT THE CAPTAIN. Captain C. W. Ames, the chief engineer, the customs officer, and other officers of the steamer Rosalie...

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Meeting of Liberal Conservatives at Wellington—Queen's Birthday at Nanaimo—Mining.

Vancouver's Delegate to the Imperial Trade Congress—May Day at Westminster.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, April 11.—It is stated that the Richmond council intend to regrant a limited number of liquor licenses this year...

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, April 11.—Owing to the overcrowded state of the Provincial jail at Kamloops...

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, April 11.—At a preliminary meeting of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society on Thursday evening...

WELLINGTON. WELLINGTON, April 11.—A large and influential meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association was held last evening at the Abbotsford inn...

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) The owners are carrying on development work on the Keystone claim, Wellington camp...

ly to strike a pay break in the claim in a spot where it was least expected...

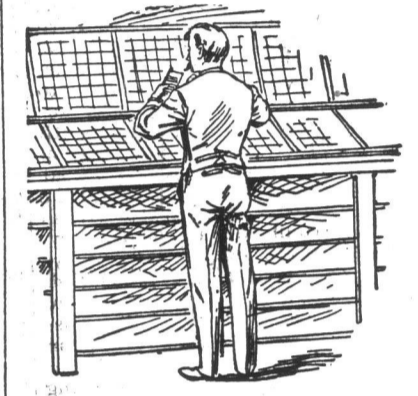
The report of a wonderfully rich find on Kruger mountain has reached Midway. A claim, which had several times been staked...

A TYPO'S RELEASE

FROM THE AWFUL SUFFERINGS OF RHEUMATISM.

The Case of E. P. Robbins of Welland—A Sufferer for Seventeen Years—His Case Resisted the Treatment of the Best Hospitals and He Had Become a Physical Wreck—His Wonderful Release.

The world to-day is both commercially and scientifically inclined towards systems and news like everything else is gathered systematically...



weeks he laid in bed under the care of the best physicians, and at the end of that time he was again able to resume his duties...

WHEN YOU fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the Cottolene is put in...

A GREAT HEAD. For business you'll be compelled to admit when you see our stock of Groceries...

Albion Iron Works Co., LIMITED. Engineers... Iron Founders. Boiler Makers. Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc.

LEA AND PERRINS' SIGNATURE SAUCE. OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK...

THE CITY. JOHN WALLACE returned from Vancouver by last night's steamer, where he had been assisting to organize a Royal Black Preceptory in connection with the Orange order...

TEACHERS' SALARIES. Another Discussion at the School Board Meeting Last Night. Shorter Hours for the Primer and Classes.

The much vexed question of salaries formed the principal business at the meeting of the school board last night...

TRUSTEE LOVELL for motion proposing to raise \$600 a year the teacher division in the Boys' Central, North Ward...

TRUSTEE BELVA did not mean the same thing applied to Trustee Lovell mentioned by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Lovell...

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(From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 11.)

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Another Discussion Over the Subject at the School Trustee Meeting Last Night.

Shorter Hours for the Children in the Primer and Chart Classes.

The much vexed question of teachers' salaries formed the principal topic of discussion at the meeting of the school board last night. It arose out of a motion by Trustee Belyea to adjust what he considered an inequality in the salary of Mr. Stevenson, second assistant at the Victoria West school, as compared with teachers in other schools who were doing similar work.

Trustee Lovell followed with a motion proposing to raise from \$800 a year the teachers of the sixth division in the Boys' Central, Girls' Central, North Ward and South Park schools, all ladies. He thought the percentage of increase in the salaries had been too much, and as compared with others they were entitled to a rise in their salaries.

This drew from Mr. Belyea the remark that he did not believe in paying lady teachers as high as men, and woman's expenses were less than a man's.

The chairman agreed that women escape responsibilities that men had to bear, and that ladies were eligible for teachers two years before men. Besides, men had to pay \$5 a year road and school tax.

Trustee Mrs. Grant took up the cudgels for the women holding that work should be equally paid for whether men or women were employed.

Mr. McMicking did not think it right to pay teachers less than \$5 a month and he moved that the teachers of divisions 6, 7 and 8 of the Boys' Central, Girls' Central, North Ward, South Park and the teachers of divisions 2 and 3 of Spring Ridge and of division 4 Victoria West be raised from \$550 a year to \$600.

He believed it was unwise to follow the present method of putting the very young children in the charge of the most inexperienced teachers, but that teachers with some experience of human nature should look after the little ones.

This motion of Trustee McMicking was something more than Trustee Lovell had bargained for. At that rate it meant that the board would have to do away with untried teachers and abandon their present idea of raising their own teachers here. He went on to argue that teachers in this province were more highly paid than in the East, and in the course of time would have to come down to the level of salaries in other places.

The chairman—"Why are you arguing against your own resolution?" Trustee Lovell considered the teachers he wanted raised had suffered injustice.

Trustee Belyea did not think that the same thing applied to the teachers Trustee Lovell mentioned as to the cases of Mr. Stevenson and Miss Kermode. He held that the best interests of the board would be conserved by both Mr. McMicking and Mr. Lovell withdrawing their motions. The board, when it had readjusted the salary list some time ago, had in mind to reduce the salaries that might arise from the general cut, but to change round now and make a general all round increase would make the board a laughing stock. It was not only injudicious but that the estimates were fixed there would not be money enough to meet the extra expense.

Finally, after a little more discussion, Mr. Lovell and Mr. McMicking consented to their respective motions.

The following petition, signed by 494 names, was read: "We, the undersigned ratepayers and citizens of Victoria, having a deep interest in our efficient system of public school education, and feeling that the recent action of your body in the reduction of teachers' salaries must eventually result in the lowering of the status of these schools, do most earnestly petition you to reconsider that reduction."

On motion of Trustee Belyea it was decided to reply that under the present circumstances the board did not consider it advisable to make changes in their policy in regard to teachers' salaries.

In line with the changes in the regulations allowing the junior classes to be dismissed earlier than the general school hours, Trustee Belyea moved that from and after May 1, the chart and first primer classes be dismissed at 11:30 a.m., and 2:30 p.m. This was carried.

Another resolution by Trustee Belyea was to the effect that after the end of the present term no pupil be allowed to join the chart and first primer classes later than ten days after a term had opened. At present, he said, these classes were disorganized by children entering late in the term and the teachers were prevented by these backward ones from doing full justice to the other children. In the older divisions pupils entering in the middle of the term did not keep the class back in the same way, but where little children were concerned if they were not ready to go to school at the beginning of the term it would not hurt them to stay at home till the next term opened.

Trustee McMicking seconded the motion, remarking that many children went to school at too tender an age. He did not think any child should attend school before seven years of age. The resolution was carried.

It was decided that the Rock Bay school be discontinued and the classes now attending there moved to the North Ward school, where accommodation can be made for them by partitioning off with curtains two good-sized rooms in the assembly hall. The janitor at the Rock Bay school will be dismissed with at the end of May.

Miss Dalby, pupil teacher of North Ward school, sent in her resignation, Miss Eleanor Lee being appointed in her place.

Mr. J. N. Muir, third assistant of the High school, is to be retained until the end of the present term with salary at the rate of \$1,000 a year. The tender for coal was awarded to Rattray & Hall, and for scavenging to Peter Hanson.

The school attendance for March was: Average daily, 1,931; average actual attendance, 1,929.89; pupils actually attending, 2,144; average per teacher, 45.61. It was half past ten when the board adjourned.

BUSY ALBERNI.

Mr. Geo. Alan Kirk, of Turner, Beeton & Co., returned from Alberni yesterday. He reports that the work on the Duke of York hydraulic mine is proceeding rapidly and the camp is beginning to assume the appearance of a small town. There are about 25 men employed and living in the camp and about eight more at the sawmill at the head of the claim. The work has been delayed somewhat so much work having to be put in on the road, the whole force having to turn out to put the road in shape for hauling the plant, which has now all arrived at Alberni.

From the sawmill a tramway has been constructed of about 1,500 feet in length down to the flume line, and by to-day the flume itself has been commenced. The owners expect to be ready to turn on the water before the 24th of May. In a few weeks time Mr. Loveridge, late owner and manager of the famous La Grange mine in California and father of the Duke of York's superintendent, is coming up to Alberni to superintend the setting up of the patent derrick, invented by him, which will be the only one in use in British Columbia. He will also bring Mrs. Loveridge, his daughter-in-law, who is coming to join her husband.

Mr. Loveridge has formed a high opinion of Alberni and is very pleased with the country and expects great things.

The Duke of York company are putting in two 7-inch giants, capable of washing off 4,000 yards of gravel in the 24 hours. The patent derrick will lift a rock weighing ten tons, and is worked by hydraulic power and saves the labor of fifteen men, two boys being sufficient to operate it. The mast is a single stick cut on the place, 86 feet long and squaring 16 1/2 inches.

The Cataract claim have about completed their dam and have started in on their flume, and with luck should be washing in a short time.

There is still a good deal of snow on Mineral Hill. The Alberni Consolidated have a force of men at work on the Alberni ledge and are getting ready to sink.

The building of a hotel has been started on the new townsite, and also the wharf.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Some very valuable statistics with respect to the assets and liabilities of the municipalities of the province, and the taxation levied by them, have been compiled by the provincial bureau of statistics and presented to the legislature in the municipal assets and liabilities are shown as follows—the figures being for the 31st December, 1894:

Table with 3 columns: Municipality, Assets, Liabilities. Includes Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, etc.

Another table shows the assessed value of real estate and improvements, and the taxation from all municipal sources in 1895, together with the number of ratepayers on the roll. A column was provided for showing the number of non-resident ratepayers, but this information was not sent in in the case of Vancouver, where the non-resident owners considerably outnumber the residents. Victoria is credited with 450 non-resident owners.

Table with 3 columns: Municipality, Total Value, Total Rate. Includes Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, etc.

FEARS FOR SEAL HUNTERS.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 10.—Heavy bodies of Arctic ice drove along the shore in the neighborhood of St. Johns today, and crowds of fishermen started over the floes in search of seal. A wild snow storm overtook them on the ice. It is feared that many have been caught and will not be able to return. Much anxiety prevails for the safety of the men, as death is almost certain in the storm. When such storms swept the ice fields three years ago, 20 lives were lost.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Montreal will have a new Liberal-Conservative association. The membership will be about 1,000. The club building on St. James street has been taken as its headquarters.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valuable journal, that if any suffer from Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, have nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them to the promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Fraser River Bridge Project Discussed by the Board of Trade.

Resolution Passed Endorsing It Providing Railway and Ferry Connection Is Given Victoria.

The quarterly meeting of the board of trade opened yesterday with a bare quorum present.

After two new members Major Wilson and Mr. Church had been introduced, the president Mr. D. R. Ker reported briefly on the work done at the meetings of the council during the last three months. Referring to the efforts that had been made towards having a trade route opened into the Yukon country, Mr. Ker stated that a letter had been received that day from Hon. Mr. Prior with the information that the Minister of the Interior had placed \$10,000 on the supplementary estimates for the purpose of exploring the several passes into the Yukon country.

A letter received yesterday from the Minister of the Interior, read by the secretary. In reference to the case of Mr. J. S. Macaulay, which has several times been before the council of the board the letter states, in reply to a communication from the secretary: "The statement made by Mr. Macaulay, that the sole action taken by the Canadian authorities in the Yukon so far has been to collect duties and preserve the peace, and especially that the traffic in liquor has been permitted to continue without license or regulation, is clearly made under a misapprehension as to the facts. No liquor has been allowed to enter the country since the mounted police reached there except under permit from the Lieutenant-Governor. Moreover, the only permits which have been issued so far within the past twelve months are as stated by Collector Milne, one for a thousand gallons of whiskey to the Alaska Commercial Co., and another for a similar quantity to the North American Trading & Transportation Co."

The letter goes on to state that the minister thoroughly understands the interest which the merchants of British Columbia have in the Yukon country, and mentions the fact of the surveys about to be undertaken to establish a satisfactory route into the Yukon.

The letter goes on to say that the minister is satisfied that the regulation agreed upon with the Lieut.-Governor (of the Northwest) that the trade in intoxicating liquors in the Yukon should be confined to people who have important businesses, but because the trade established there is one that it would be unwise to depart from, notably because that is the purpose of the provisions of the N. T. act in relation to intoxicating liquors, but because also the trade is in accordance with the requirements of good public morals. It is to be regretted that the ordinary trade of the Yukon has so far been carried on by American companies only, but it may possibly not be averse that the best of the companies (the N. A. T. & T. Co.) buys all its supplies in Canada, and I know that a very considerable proportion at least of the goods sent in commerce by the Alaska Commercial Co., and other companies in Canada. The fact that the business is so far in the hands of these two companies is not in any way to be accounted for by the fact that they are American companies, but by the privilege granted them last year of taking in a restricted quantity of liquor based upon any other consideration than that they were the only bona fide merchants in the Yukon, and having interests which would be promoted and conserved by the maintenance of peace and good government in the country to an extent altogether paramount to any other consideration which could be urged in their favor. It is to be regretted that they could derive from it, and the government will welcome most heartily the establishment of mercantile and other business industries in the Yukon district by Canadian firms, and the general feeling being that a fountain in the park would make a suitable memorial. A committee of the society will confer with the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Victoria with a view to joint action.

The officers and members of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I.O.O.F., paid a fraternal visit to the Peoples Lodge last evening, and were hospitably entertained; addresses, songs and refreshments made the time pass very pleasantly.

A SMOKING concert in which a large number of the men of the Royal Navy either participated or were appreciative guests was given at the Globe Hotel, Esplanade, on Wednesday evening, Mr. W. Bennett, of the flagship, acting as chairman. The hospitality of the new proprietors of the house, Messrs. Holmes & Von Rhein, was all that could be desired.

ABOUT 2.30 yesterday afternoon the fire brigade was called by a message to fire at the rear of the Victoria Steam Laundry. The fire was caused by sparks falling on the roof of a house owned by T. McLaughlin. Just afterwards box 62 was pulled, fire being discovered in the dry kiln of Muirhead & Mann's sawmills on Constance street. Five streams were played on the fire for about half a hour. The damage will amount to about \$400, with no insurance.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL delivered an interesting lecture last night to the Sir William Wallace Society on the "History of the Province of British Columbia." The Chief drew attention to the centenary of the death of Robert Burns and the advisability of marking the event with some memorial. Dr. Lang, Dr. Milne, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. Jameson and Mr. Spratt spoke on the subject, the general feeling being that a fountain in the park would make a suitable memorial. A committee of the society will confer with the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Victoria with a view to joint action.

THE Victoria Sealing and Trading Co. have let the contract to Mr. T. H. Trahey, of the Star shipyard, for the building of a new schooner to be ready for sea by July 1. Work is to be immediately commenced and within the next week the Star yard will present a very busy appearance. Already the keel for the new tug to be built for Mr. Charles Spratt has been laid and the work on the construction of this vessel together with that on the schooner will give employment to a considerable number of mechanics. The model of the new sealer was shown by Mr. Trahey and called for a very fast vessel. It is intended to have but a 75 tonner, 94 feet overall with dimensions as follows: Keel, 69 feet; beam, 23 feet; and hold 9 1/2 feet. The schooner will be built of fir throughout.

In the ordinary article published yesterday concerning the late Mr. A. J. Langley, mention was omitted of the valuable services rendered by a deceased gentleman to the cause of education in British Columbia, as a member of the Provincial Board of Education during the seven years that it was in existence. From the spring of 1872 to the fall of 1878, when the whole board and the first superintendent, their chairman and secretary resigned, he was a most punctual and painstaking attendant at all meetings, and did even more than his full share of work in laying the foundation for our present school system. In those early days the province did not contain a firmer friend of, or more devoted advocate for, free non-sectarian education than the retiring and unassuming gentleman just deceased. Of the six original members of that board only two are now left—Mr. Justice Drake and Mr. A. Monro—Dr. Tolmie, Edgar Martin, Robert Williams, M.A., and now Mr. Langley having joined the silent majority.

ST. GERVAIS, April 10.—The Conservatives of the county of Bellechasse have nominated Mr. Leroy, Nephew of Lewis, for the House of Commons.

THE TRAMWAY SOLD.

Bought at Auction by Mr. F. S. Barnard for an English Syndicate.

Property, Franchise and Business Purchased for Three Hundred and Forty Thousand.

The Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Co.'s property, business and franchise were sold at auction by Mr. Joshua Davies yesterday by order of the bondholders. Mr. F. S. Barnard, M.P., of the Consolidated Electric Railway, was the purchaser, on behalf of the English syndicate he represents, the price paid being \$340,000. The sum at which the purchase is made is somewhat below the total of the debentures of the bondholders, which amount to £75,000.

The bidding was opened by Mr. Barnard with an offer of \$200,000. Mr. Hedley Chapman followed with \$250,000 and Mr. C. A. Holland, of the B. C. Investment Agency, went \$50,000 higher. Mr. Chapman raised it to \$325,000; Mr. Barnard then bid \$340,000, and the property was knocked down to him.

The new owners will continue to operate the road, Mr. Barnard states, and will make a number of improvements. The tramway will be carried on as usual without any change in the franchise. The property is a valuable one, the total mileage now in operation including about thirteen miles of track and switches, with seventeen cars and two trailers. Besides the power-house on Store street, with its plant for tramway and lighting purposes, and the car sheds on Chatham street, the estate includes the recreation park of five acres at Oak Bay, with its fine track and athletic grounds, the total asset footing up about \$497,000.

The tramway company was first incorporated in 1889 under the name of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co., Limited, and in 1891 the name was changed to the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Co., Limited.

THE closing exercises of the educational classes of the Y.M.C.A. will take place next Wednesday evening.

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A SERIES of special meetings are to be held at the Salvation Army barracks on Broad street during the next few days, Adjutant Macdonald, of Vancouver, being in charge.

THE Sir William Wallace Society concert and dance next Monday evening promises to be highly successful as a first class programme has been prepared and every effort is being made to perfect the arrangements.

The new ship Kyanace, Capt. Murray, 1,790 tons, was towed into Esquimalt by the tug Lorne last evening. She is out 155 days from Glasgow with a general cargo consigned to F. C. Davidge & Co., of this city.

SMITH, Dean & Co., is the title of a new firm of civil and mining engineers that have just established themselves in Rossland, the senior member of the firm being Mr. H. Badley Smith, until very recently a member of the firm of Keefer & Smith.

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gations ever got together in this province, being composed of the following strong players: George Partridge, goal; George Stewart and H. A. Goward, backs; P. Falconer, H. Pettigrew and W. H. Rann, half-backs; and A. T. Goward, C. S. Fall, H. T. Fall, W. Peden and R. Livingston (captain), forwards.

LACROSSE.

WESTMINSTER STILL SORE. VANCOUVER, April 11.—(Special)—No progress was made at the meeting of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association this afternoon. Application for membership was made by the Capitals of Victoria, to which Westminster objected, holding that until the flags composed for in 1894 were turned in to the association by the Victoria club they would oppose the application. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it is expected that the differences will be overcome and a schedule arranged.

HERE AND THERE. RANDOM NOTES OF ATHLETIC DOINGS. The Vancouver Lacrosse boys are to have new uniforms and a trainer. All the senior teams have amalgamated and a very strong team will uphold the honors of the Terminal City. H. Darling, manager of the Union Steamship Company, has been chosen as honorary president, C. M. Beecher as secretary, and D. A. Smith as club captain.

In the long distance foot race yesterday from Marathon to Athens, about 48 kilometers, for a cup offered by Mr. Michael Breal, of the Institute of France, the first prize was won by the Greek, the winner was Greek. Twenty competitors entered and the favorites were Flack, of the Australian; Arthur Blake, of the Boston Athletic Club; Lermieux, a Frenchman, and Luarentis, a Greek. The time for the race was two hours and fifty-eight minutes. The winner, Louis, is a peasant from the village of Amarous. His victory was greeted with great enthusiasm.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN. THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its medicinal effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Chicago Dispatch. Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Travellers' Organ. It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Lancet Medical News. Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PAIN-KILLER." Sold everywhere. Large bottles, 50c.

FOOTBALL SEASON OVER. The "Wanderers" Defeat Nanaimo and Receive the Championship Trophy.

At the Caledonia park yesterday the Victoria Wanderers met and defeated the Nanaimo Athletics by the large score of 8 goals to 3. Several of the best of the Nanaimo players could not come, and were replaced by juniors. Weather and ground were very good, and under these conditions the play should have been better than it was, the shooting at times being decidedly off color.

The Wanderers won the toss and elected to play with the forwards. Soon after the start the Wanderers' wind made a rush on the Nanaimo goal but C. S. Fall shot behind. Play had just been recommenced when E. B. Drummond, of Nanaimo, came into collision with one of the Nanaimo forwards and had his collar bone broken, being thus forced to leave the field, Gadsby of the Barracks team replacing him. Drummond was missed, however, throughout the whole game.

Play being resumed, A. T. Goward and C. S. Fall took the ball up the right wing and then centered, the whole forward line coming in at the proper time and rushing the ball through. Nanaimo made a pitiful effort to equalize, but the steady half-back play of Falconer, Pettigrew and Rann kept their forwards well away from Victoria's goal. Stewart and Goward were only called upon a very few times to clear their goal, but when wanted they were on hand and did their work well. Falconer finally secured the ball and passed to Livingston, who, with Peden, took it up the field and transferred to H. T. Fall, who dribbled a short way and then passed back to Peden, who shot on goal and scored the second goal for Victoria.

Nanaimo kicked off, but it was not long before the Wanderers' forwards were taking it up the field again. H. T. Fall made a grand shot on goal which struck the post and bounded into play; Bamford made a dribble, then passed to Riley, who put on his speed, but Stewart had just as much speed and was able to keep alongside him. He then kicked, the Wanderers forwards securing the ball. They again rushed Nanaimo's goal and put through two goals in quick succession, one by C. S. Fall and the other from a scrummage in the mouth of goal.

Half time was called with the Wanderers leading by four goals. After the kick off Victoria started to rush things, and in a few minutes Livingston passed to A. T. Goward, who caught it on his head and scored.

Nanaimo seemed to think it was all up, but made one more determined effort to score, and after two or three corner kicks that nothing came from at length managed to put one in that was too much for Partridge and scored amid tremendous applause. Encouraged by this measure of success the visitors, for a short while, made it hot for Victoria's backs. Bamford put in a splendid shot but Partridge saved in grand style and threw it behind; for this they got a corner kick, but Stewart headed to H. A. Goward who kicked. From this time Victoria had it all their own way the Nanaimo forwards being unable to get past Rann, Pettigrew and Falconer.

Before time the Wanderers added three more to their score, one from Livingston, one from C. S. Fall and one from a scrummage.

The cup was presented to the Wanderers on the field, and Captain Livingston seemed quite proud as he marched off the field carrying the championship trophy. The Wanderers are now champions of British Columbia for a year, and each player will be presented with a gold badge. This is the last game in Victoria for the season.

The champion team, who have so worthily upheld Victoria's honor on the Association field, and into whose care the trophy was committed yesterday, is one of the best balanced sporting aggregations ever got together in this province, being composed of the following strong players: George Partridge, goal; George Stewart and H. A. Goward, backs; P. Falconer, H. Pettigrew and W. H. Rann, half-backs; and A. T. Goward, C. S. Fall, H. T. Fall, W. Peden and R. Livingston (captain), forwards.

Behold The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining

The Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1896.

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of Silver men and among the prominent Democrats are the ablest and most influential advocates of a gold standard. The Silver men in the Senate have taken advantage of the differences of opinion in the two parties relative to currency and the tariff to declare that "not a line of protective legislation should pass Congress unless it was accompanied by a bill for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars worth fifty cents each."

MR. WARD'S LETTER. We are glad to see that residence in England has not weakened Mr. Robert Ward's interest in his adopted country. That his regard for the welfare of British Columbia is lively and active his letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, which we publish to-day, is sufficient evidence.

A FOSTERED INDUSTRY. There are economists who consider that it is not the business of Government to protect or foster any industry. They hold that private enterprise and self-interest are sufficient of themselves to establish and continue any industry for which the country is fitted in a flourishing condition.

A FRIENDLY APPEAL. It has been said so often that the Dominion Government in their dealings with Manitoba on the school question have been harsh and domineering, that very many have come to believe the statement to be true. But it is not true.

THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE. There are some people whom even experience cannot teach. Some time ago it was the policy of the Provincial Government, no matter which party was in power, to sell the public lands under certain restrictions.

THE ISSUES OF THE CONTEST. The Presidential campaign may be said to have already commenced. The probable candidates are being discussed with more or less warmth by the newspapers and the politicians of both parties.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STILL Wrestling With the Remedial Bill. The House of Commons still Wrestling With the Remedial Bill. The House of Commons still Wrestling With the Remedial Bill.

THE TAKE WILL BE SHORT. OLYMPIA, April 10.—Adjt.-General Boutele went to Tenino yesterday with camp equipment and ammunition to be transferred to the Northern Pacific train which carried the Seattle militiamen to the scene of the fishermen's strike.

SITTING ALL NIGHT. The House of Commons still Wrestling With the Remedial Bill. The House of Commons still Wrestling With the Remedial Bill.

THE U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others. The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

AN AMENDED LAW. The proposed amendments to "An Act relating to gold and other minerals excepting coal," commonly spoken of as the Mining Act, will, in the opinion of practical men interested in mining, improve the Act very materially.

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