

Baking Powder

ELY PURE

round that he is not thoroughly in sympathy with the party in power. —Frank Adams, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., has been advised of the arrival in Yokohama of the steamer E. B. Marvin, which makes a run of two days from the Agnes McDonald. The steamer has a terribly rough passage, losing her foremast, jibboom and some of her sails. She was in a succession of seas with mountains high and that she went through with so little damage is a credit to her builders and crew. —Ald. H. A. Munn has a motion on the city hall bulletin board for consideration at Monday night's meeting of the city council. It is that the auditor be requested to prepare and lay before the council at the next regular meeting in each month during the year a statement showing first, the amount appropriated for each service, second, the amount paid out and authorized to be paid out, and third, the balance unexpended and still to the credit of each service.

—The members of Loyal Occidental No. 1, O. O. F., M. U., gave a reception evening to the members of the Grand Lodge. Dr. Wade, chairman, gave a short address setting forth the history of the Manchester Unity. Mr. Wallis rendered a couple of comic songs and Messrs. Jones, Monroe, Perfect, Floyd, Porter and Dawson also aided in the entertainment. Mr. Burrill was accompanist. After the programme was rendered refreshments were served.

—The members of the Liberal association and their friends will spend a social evening to-morrow night in the Philharmonic hall, Fort street. Short speeches will be made by several speakers, while songs, recitations and cigars will help to entertain those present. The association is rapidly increasing in numbers, and many others intend to become members to-morrow evening's meeting. All those interested in the Liberal cause are invited to be present.

—Mayor Tague presided at a social and entertainment in the James Bay Methodist church last night. The event of the evening was a lecture on the conquest and civilization of Mexico by Cortes. He dealt with the subject entertainingly, dwelling upon the many incidents of the 8 months from the landing of Cortes at Vera Cruz in 1519 to his entry into Montezuma's capital. The lecture was divided into two parts, a musical programme being given between the parts.

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes: "For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 125 pounds; I now can brag of 150 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water. It contains the virtues of Beef and Heat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Land Cleared.

Black, thorough and cheap, from lots or by standing timber, or stumps of any kind. All parties having land to clear will do it to their interest to get an estimate on it, to have the work done by the best and cheapest machinery. JOHN COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria.

TACHE TO ABERDEEN

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manitoba

APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Against the Abolition of the R. C. Separate Schools.

His Grace Reminds Lord Aberdeen of the Constitutional Promise—Roman Catholics Too Loyal to Disobey the Law—Cruel to Take Advantage of Their Submission.

Winnipeg, March 17.—The government of Manitoba and the Northwest recently passed legislation abolishing Roman Catholic separate schools, thus virtually compelling children of Roman Catholics to attend the public schools. The Roman Catholics appealed to the privy council in England, but that tribunal declared the governments had power to pass such legislation. As a last resort, Archbishop Tache today, as head of the Roman Catholic church in Manitoba, forwarded a memorial to Lord Aberdeen praying him to disallow this legislation. His Grace contends that at the time the Dominion was organized Roman Catholics were promised that their schools should not be interfered with and he concluded his memorial as follows: "I love my country; I would like to see its political institutions admired; I would be happy to feel that the freedom they are supposed to afford is enjoyed by all. But alas! the evils of the last few years are not showing Canada and Canadians to the best advantage. The divine precepts have prepared my will to submit to the law of the land of my allegiance, but my heart is not forbidden to bleed when such laws are unjust and detrimental to the interests of so many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Sincere Roman Catholics will obey the laws even if offensive to their interests and enacted against them, precisely because they have Roman Catholic convictions. How cruel it is to take advantage of this spirit of submission to oppress them. My God pardon their interests and advocates of such wrong-doings and enlighten them that they may comprehend that the maltreatment of the minority will, in the long run, prove injurious to this province, its territories and even the whole Dominion."

Da Gama's Extremity.

Lisbon, March 17.—The Lisbon press asserts that Da Gama has asked for the use of a Portuguese submarine to convert himself and his crew into a torpedo.

Ferocious Oyster Pirates.

Tusley, Va., March 17.—Brisk firing between a party of 25 Maryland oyster pirates and the police schooner Tangle, took place on Thursday night at this place. The schooner fired several shots from a cannon at the pirates, who attacked the schooner from shore. The pirates declare they will kill the schooner's crew.

Sir Francis Cook in Court.

London, March 17.—The trial of the action brought by Mrs. Holland against Sir Francis Cook, husband of Tennessee Claflin, for breach of promise and seduction, began to-day. The defendant admitted intimacy with the woman, but says that he never promised to marry her and that he always paid for her favors.

Killed by a Burglar.

Los Angeles, March 17.—Andrew Carlson, a respected citizen of Whittier, 12 miles from here, was mortally wounded early this morning by a man he thought to be his brother. Carlson was awakened at 3:30 by the sound of some one cutting the shutter. Proceeding to the stairs and saw a man who was evidently in search of booty. A terrible scuffle ensued between Carlson and the burglar. The robber fired three shots and jumped through a window, escaping on a horse stolen from the neighboring farmer. Carlson has a bullet hole through the lungs and two in theiceps of the right arm. He cannot recover. A sheriff's posse is scouring the country in search of the murderer, and he is being tracked toward Rimonte.

Anarchists' Lives Insured.

Paris, March 17.—The Gaulois asserts that the life of Vaillant, the anarchist, was insured for \$5000, and that the money was paid to the anarchist propagandist in London. The Gaulois also asserts that the lives of anarchists Henry and Paul, who were killed by their own bomb in the Madeleine were similarly insured.

The Denver Disturbance.

Denver, March 16.—This evening Gov. White announced that the proposition to submit to the supreme court the question of the right of suffrage to the office of commissioner would probably be rescinded by him, but he wanted a little more time to think over this. No disturbance occurred during the day, but the militia is ready to assemble at a moment's notice. Governor White regrets having called out the troops. He stated to Gen. McCook in conference that a man had told him that the general intimates that he was ready to order out the regulars for that purpose. General McCook denied this. He has fully shown his position, and after a long talk satisfied the governor that he had been deceived. Sheriff Burnett telegraphed Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, that he was quite able to maintain peace here unless the militia of the state are used against the mob, but the governor is seeking to disperse the peace, and he is acting in contempt of the district court of this county. During the afternoon a number of prominent men assembled to confer on the advisability of proceeding

GOOD TIMES AGAIN.

Indications of the Early Return of Prosperity.

SAILORS SCARCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

An Improved Condition Notable in All Dispositions.

New York, March 17.—Bradstreet's says: The unusual prolongation of the mild, spring-like weather during the early portion of March has greatly stimulated the consumption of goods, in almost all staple lines. The corroboration of this is found in the almost unanimous reports of increasing sales from six of the large distributing points in New England and the middle states. More goods are being shipped from Boston, with special activity in lumber and building materials. The Providence manufacturers of cotton yarns and the woolen mills in northern Rhode Island are starting upon heavy weekly orders. Philadelphia merchants report an improving outlook for dealings with the west and the south and gains in the sale of shoes. The increased distribution of woollens has been a surprise in a paper, as at Pittsburgh, Chicago and other centers, competition has further reduced prices for shawls as well as raw wool and steel. After relatively unfavorable reports from Baltimore in several preceding weeks, a marked change is found in the business there, having taken place, following larger volumes of sales in notions, dry goods and millinery. Chicago reports give a very favorable statement regarding trade this week, it having been the best thus far in the season. Millinery and shoes report a heavier demand, although there is an improvement in the request for light hardware. The business weekly movement of bank clearings is illustrated after last week's gain with a total of \$55,000,000, 8 per cent. less than last week and 30 per cent. less than the same week a year ago. The January earnings of many important railway lines, compared with January last year, a gain of 15.2 per cent., but show a falling off in net earnings for January this year, as compared with last year, of only 8.6 per cent. The exports of wheat—flour included on both coasts of the United States and Canada, are this week equal to \$258,000, against 2,851,000 last week and 2,886,000 bushels in the same week a year ago. Nearly all the larger western cities give evidence of an improved feeling in business circles, showing a more encouraging prospect. Business at San Francisco is only fair, without exports having been checked. It is announced that the state of California will carry over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, that was sown of 105,000,000 of bushels was sown, the largest crop ever exported. Trade at Montreal is quiet, and is expected to remain so until after navigation opens, a few weeks hence. Jobbers report the demand for groceries and shoes most active. At Toronto the business situation is featureless.

General News.

London, March 16.—The naval estimates for the year 1894-95 were laid yesterday. The government propose to spend £17,366,100 in the next financial year upon the navy, thus increasing by £3,126,000 the amount used last year. The number of men in the service will be increased by 6,700, including 2,000 in the coming year. Seven new battle-ships of the first-class, six cruisers of the second-class, two sloops and thirty-six torpedo destroyers, of a new model are to be laid down. "The government's present proposal is described as but part of a complete programme which is to cover the operations of the Admiralty for the next five years.

A Friendship That Ended Only With Death.

Xenia, Ohio, March 16.—A great many segments of soldiers passed through this city during the war, going to the front, and the women of the place, whenever it was known that troops were to pass through, prepared provisions and fed them when they reached the railroad station. In this way many pleasant acquaintances were made. Among the soldiers passing through was a man named Machen, who was fed by one of the loyal Galloway family, and became very much interested in the little daughter (Julia) of the woman from whom he received food. He asked the little girl, not much older than a baby, to write to him, and the little thing, remembering his request, would at times present members of the family to write to him, this being the method she pursued in a correspondence with her father, who was with the army all through the war.

Pollock Breckinridge Case.

Washington, March 19.—Miss Pollard continued her testimony in the suit against Colonel Breckinridge this morning. The court room was crowded when Miss Pollard took the stand and Breckinridge laid down the paper he was reading. Carlisle, her attorney, began to examine her. After the witness stated that Breckinridge was the father of her child, born in Cincinnati, she testified as to her meeting with Breckinridge at a public library in Cincinnati to talk about her trouble with Rodas. Under the pretense of taking her to the house of a friend he took her to an assignment house and spent the day trying to get her to yield, but she refused.

Witness told of her going to Lexington, Ky., and her visit to the colonel to the house of Sarah Goss. In reply to a question by counsel witness stated that she had continued her sexual relations with Breckinridge up to May 17th, 1893. This date was nearly a month after the colonel's marriage to Mrs. Wing. Witness was cross examined

Robert Hodgins, a Toronto letter carrier, was at the general sessions of the court at three years in the Kingston penitentiary for stealing money from letters.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TILL AFTER EASTER.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE STATES.

CHICAGO, MARCH 19.—Mayor Hopkins, side by side with Archbishop P. A. Feehan, and with the members of the city council and a number of Catholic priests in the background, reviewed the St. Patrick's procession on Saturday. It was the biggest parade that the sons of Erin's isle have ever had in Chicago, and the crowded condition of the streets from an early hour gave the city the appearance of a general holiday. Nearly eight thousand men and lads were in line, including temperance societies, Hibernians, a detachment of the Illinois National Guard, Knights of St. Patrick, Father Mathew and other orders, the various Gaelic associations, the Clan-na-Gael guards, the scholars of the different Catholic schools and colleges and other contingents. The national tunes of Ireland were played throughout the march by a score or more of brass bands and by pipe corps. Every man in the line wore a sprig of shamrock and a bow of green, the shamrocks having been imported from Ireland especially for the occasion.

Solemn mass was celebrated in numerous Catholic churches in the morning in honor of St. Patrick's Day. At St. Mary's church there was a special celebration of military mass, never before celebrated in Chicago, and held once or twice in the entire United States. The Seventh Infantry regiment of the National Guard in uniform and with side arms attended the service in accordance with general orders issued by the commanding officer. At the elevation of the sacred host the infantry presented arms, while the drums beat and the trumpets blared out the martial calls. These accompaniments of pontifical high mass were employed on the occasion, only upon occasions of high moment. Pontifical high mass was also celebrated in St. Patrick's church, the Church of the Sacred Heart, and the Holy Family church.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal street railway company, held at their offices this morning, it was resolved to increase the capital stock of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and the directors were empowered to issue new bonds to the extent of the increase, at such times and in such amounts as they might see fit. A meeting of the directors will be held on Thursday next, when the course of action will be decided on.

De Gama's Future Plans.

London, March 19.—A Rio despatch says it is believed that Gama will probably be one of the officers who left the bay yesterday on Portuguese war vessels will be put ashore at Montevideo, and from there they will join the insurgents in southern Brazil.

Bombs in the Theatre.

Rome, March 19.—During a performance at the theatre at Lucera last evening a gentleman found in the door of his box a bomb with a lighted fuse attached. He quenched the fuse and turned the bomb over to the police. Investigation proved it to be a death-dealing implement.

Foreign Navies Increasing.

London, March 19.—In the house of commons to-day, replying to a question, the secretary to the admiralty stated that in 1893 France launched battleships of an aggregate tonnage of 29,950; Russia, 12,490 and the United States 30,000.

Rosebery is All Right.

Dublin, March 19.—The Freeman's Journal says Lord Rosebery's Edinburgh speech has lounded the prophesies of disaster to home rule and justified the opinion of those who never harbored the absurd doctrine ascribed to him by the London Times.

Affairs at Denver.

Cripple Creek, March 19.—Everything is quiet this morning. The troops are in camp and the commanding officer says he does not expect to move them to-day.

Denver, Colo., March 19.—The meeting after a conference by telephone with the adjutant general, who was in charge of the militia at Cripple Creek, Governor Waite issued an order dismissing all the militia there to their homes, as their services were not needed. The hearing of the contempt of court case brought by the new police and fire commissioners against the old board and Mayor Van Horn, on Saturday, was adjourned this morning till to-morrow.

Inhuman Conduct of Seaman.

San Francisco, March 19.—A boat containing Peter Thornberry, Mrs. John Martin, her six-year-old daughter and Mrs. Nellie McCarthy, capsized on the bay yesterday. Thornberry rescued the others and placed them on the bottom of the boat to which they clung for half an hour. The crew of the British ship Mandynow, which was close by, making

DOLE'S EXPLANATION

President of Hawaiian Provisional Government

SENDS A LETTER TO MINISTER WILLIS

Clearing Away Certain Points in the Dispute.

Dole Extremely Pleased With Willis—He Had No Desire to Charge the United States With Attempting to Use Force—His Government Quite Friendly Towards the Americans.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Further correspondence between Willis and Dole was submitted to Congress to-day. It is mostly explanatory. Dole acknowledges receipt of a letter dated January 18th from Willis and says that in it Willis shows a desire that no interpretation be placed upon the events referred to inconsistent with a friendly attitude on the part of himself and the United States toward Hawaii. On February 12 Dole addressed a letter to Willis in which he says, among other things, that he is much pleased with Willis' explanation as to why the American naval force was deprived of their liberty and prohibited from wearing uniforms on shore after the arrival of the Curwin. Dole says further that it has not been his desire to charge the United States with attempting to use force, but rather to show that the withholding of information of the point had produced an unfortunate state of affairs, to which Willis' attention was called at the time. Dole closed by disavowing on the part of his government any unfriendliness toward the United States.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLER.

La Banque Nationale Defrauded—A Prosperous Tramway Company.

Montreal, March 19.—It was rumored on the streets to-day that the ledger keeper of La Banque Nationale, named Labreque, had suddenly left this city and was believed to have embezzled a large sum. Mr. Benoit, manager of the bank, said Labreque had left for parts unknown about Thursday last. An inspector had been going over the books of the bank, but so far had discovered a shortage of only \$213,500. Mr. Benoit does not think the amount of the embezzlement would exceed that sum. Labreque had been three years in the bank's employ, and most of that time he was at the Quebec office.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

There was a large attendance of lacrosse enthusiasts at the annual meeting of the Victoria club, held last evening with Dr. Jones in the chair. The following report from the president, who was absent through illness, was read:

To the Officers and Members of the Victoria Lacrosse Club:—The year of 1893 proved the most successful in the history of the Victoria Lacrosse Club. Until the last two matches the season resulted in a series of unbroken successes. Out of 16 matches one only was lost to Vancouver and one to West Vancouver. The principal players of the team were: Toledano, Victoria, March 11th.

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HE FEARED BATTLE

Why Admiral da Gama Surrendered to Peixoto.

THE SHORE BATTERIES TO OPEN FIRE

In One Concentrated Effort on Rebel Fort and Fleet.

The Anxiously Looked For Naval Fight with Dynamite Gun Indefinitely Adjourned as a Result of da Gama's Discretion. Hecho Said to Have Run Away—Both Admirals are "Wanted."

Rio de Janeiro, March 16.—The circumstances which led to da Gama's offer of surrender were no doubt the preparations for a decisive fight, which had been made by Peixoto. Peixoto has issued an ultimatum decree announcing that at noon on the 17th the government batteries would open fire upon the rebel ships in the bay as well as upon Fort Villegaignon and Cabras Island.

Warning had been given to citizens to leave the city and seek shelter outside the range of the rebel guns. There was no doubt felt that the insurgent gunners would reply to the government fire and bombard the city, doing considerable damage to buildings, but with more than sixty heavy guns Peixoto now has in his various batteries, the fight, it was thought, should not last long. The government forces were in a high state of readiness for a general conflict and appeared ready to fight to the death for the established government of Brazil.

Residents of Rio would have been put to an immense amount of trouble in getting out of the way of the artillery due to such short notice, and none of them would feel sure that his home or shop would not be in ashes with the action of Peixoto. It was a necessity, if any end was to be put to the business of the paralyzing and anomalous state of affairs which had so long existed. With the Republics and Aquidaban, which were the main points of the rebel navy guarding the entrance and the harbor to prevent their return or escape of the hemmed-in rebel ships. The enemy was at a great disadvantage, and the general sentiment was generally in favor of Peixoto and his government if the capital he was justified in doing so under the circumstances.

The dynamite cruiser Nicholson, the submarine torpedo boat Pirating (formerly the Ericsson Destroyer) and the European torpedo boat Aurora had advanced inside the harbor bar and had taken up an advantageous and partially sheltered position between Fort Sao Joao and Sugar Loaf fort, from which the rebel forces could launch a dynamite attack within the range of Fort Villegaignon. It was fully expected the remaining vessels of the loyal fleet, including the America, Parahyba and the five more torpedo boats which lay just outside the entrance, would be ordered to open fire on the rebels and Santa Cruz, ought to be fully able to prevent the Republic and Aquidaban from joining the rebel fleet had such an attempt been made.

The ice going out. Montreal, March 16.—The ice on the St. Lawrence River is showing signs of breaking up, and a general breaking up cannot be far off. On the south side holes left by the ice cutters have widened in every direction, and large sheets of open water are visible towards St. Lambert. These bodies of water are gradually washing over and wearing away the surrounding boundaries of ice. This is looked upon as the beginning of the general break-up.

The Williams Murder Trial. Brampton, Ont., March 16.—The case for the crown in the Williams murder trial was finished at adjournment. The weakest evidence yet given was advanced this morning. The crown failed to connect the head of a cane found in McWhirter's possession with a broken cane without the head found in the home of the murdered couple. This was a most important link in the chain of evidence. The defence is being proceeded with this afternoon.

A Charming Personality. Baltimore, March 16.—The bride of yesterday, Miss Louise Morris, has the reputation of being one of the handsomest women in the United States, and probably has been written about and talked about more than any other society woman of the country. Her perfect figure and face were reproduced to great advantage in a life size painting exhibited at the World's fair last summer. She has been in society four years, and each summer has been the reigning belle at Newport and Narragansett. She is slightly above the average height, with brown hair, large sympathetic eyes and a queenly carriage. Frederick Gebhard has a reputation that is national. He and his sister, Mrs. Belle Nelson, one of the handsomest widows in New York, are the last representatives of the Gebhard family. He is fond of sport, and his income of \$80,000 a year enables him to keep up a large establishment and to indulge in numerous hobbies.

Anarchy in France. Paris, March 16.—It is said anarchist Pauwels, killed in the Madeline yesterday, was in Barcelona at the time of the bomb outrage in the Liceo theatre in that city. It is also said he was an intimate friend of anarchist Bourdin, who was also killed by the explosion of his own bomb in Greenwich park. The search by the police of the rooms occupied by Pauwels, confirmed the belief that Pauwels was really the notorious anarchist known as Barbard. Documents and other evidence were discovered which implicate many in the plot to explode bomb in the Medelane.

Safe for Seven Years. San Jose, Cal., March 16.—Oscar Helgen, who pleaded guilty to burglary in this city several weeks ago, and who was captured with a confederate named Funk on a steamer bound to leave San Francisco, was this morning sentenced to seven years in San Quentin. Helgen was "traded" extensively in Portland, and it was the fear of being taken there in answer for burglaries that caused him

DOWN IN DENVER.

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This gives the government 23 and the opposition 18. Cahon, leader of the opposition, was defeated in Shelburne.

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J. H. BRICKWOOD'S CASE.

A Government Official and his Rheumatism Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Fielding of Nova Scotia Recently Thanks The Liberal Commons.

Ottawa, March 17.—Premier Fielding telegraphed to-day as follows: Halifax, March 17.—James Sutherland, M. P.: A hearty vote of thanks to the Liberals in the house of commons for their kind message of congratulations. W. S. Fielding. Charlton will introduce the bill to repeal that portion of the customs duties act empowering the governor-general-in-council to impose a customs duty on saw-logs to the extent of \$3 a thousand feet, and to diminish, repeal and re-impose such duties as the pleasure of the government. The existence of this on the statute book causes a feeling of uneasiness among lumber men, who are afraid that the government may take advantage of the power at any time.

CALIFORNIA'S METROPOLIS.

The Pool Murder Case—St. Patrick's Day Daily Honored.

San Francisco, March 17.—The trial of Miss Jane Shattuck, charged with the murder of Harry Pool, has been set for April 16th. John M. B. Sill, the newly appointed minister to Corea, is in town en route to the Orient, and will sail with his family on the Gaelic next Tuesday.

DELUSIONAL INSANITY.

Canstic Criticism by an Illinois Supreme Court Judge.

Rockford, Ill., March 17.—John Hart, who was executed yesterday for the murder of his two sisters, was the only son of an old resident of the country west of this city, who committed suicide two years ago leaving \$50,000. The widow and son, together with two sisters, were the heirs. The women opposed the division of the estate, which was sought by the son, who returned from a long visit to the west, just after his father's death. On September 5th last, while his mother was temporarily absent from home Hart went to the place, noticed his sister Nellie on a hammock to the barn, forced a large pillow of Paris green down her throat, fractured her skull with a hammer, shot her in the breast and left her for dead. Going into the house he upbraided his elder sister Mary, and then shot her four times in succession, killing her instantly. After changing his bloody clothes he rode over the country for five hours, and finally reached Rockford at 10 o'clock at night, being arrested while being shaved in a barber shop.

Nellie Hart survived until the next day, and made a long statement of the murder, fixing the crime on her brother, and furnishing all the necessary details. The crime created a great sensation, and it was only prompt measures of protection taken by Sheriff Burbank that prevented a rioting mob. Hart was brought to trial during the first week of February. Insanity was the defence, but the jury was prompt in rendering a verdict of guilty. The motion for a new trial was promptly over-ruled and on February 10th the defendant was sentenced to death.

The remarks of Judge Shaw in passing sentence attracted attention in medical and legal circles throughout the country. Among other things he said: "John Hart shall not be permitted to cheat justice and escape punishment on the plea of delusional insanity, a kind of insanity which is now too often urged, and which begins with the criminal act and ends with it. The jury was not impressed greatly with the force of the expert medical testimony given in this case. An enlightened public opinion and the maturing conviction of judges, lawyers and laymen are losing faith in this mode of defending criminals, and in this whole business, and unless medical men change their methods in this important matter, and give us less hypothetical theorizing and more common sense, the value of such evidence will soon become worse than useless in criminal trials." No effort was made to take the case to the supreme court.

ENERGETIC ACTION.

The Pacific and Atlantic Services Being Vigorously Pushed.

London, March 17.—At a meeting of the colonial party, held yesterday, it was ordered that Sir Charles Tupper be waited upon, and asked for the fullest information in regard to the subsidy which the Canadian government has promised to give the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line, that the matter be brought before the imperial house of commons.

Sir Charles Tupper convened a meeting of the agents of the colonies to-day to discuss with Sir Thomas Mordaunt and Hon. Robt. Reid, the Canadian-Australian cable and steamship schemes, and to arrange for joint action. James Huddart, who was present, expressed himself as confident that the projects would secure the support of the British government.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply "Swaine's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures scabies, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hair, and scalp, restores the skin to its white and healthy, its own healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your Druggist for Swaine's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents.

se institutions, originally strong (though ways joined with the belief that the maintenance and success of them is a question of popular character), have in the last few years been greatly decreased. The conviction that the fit character is possessed by any people, nor is likely to be possessed for ages to come. A way are bid, and of which the workers remember their rights of selling their labor as they please, has neither the ideas or the sentiments needed for the maintenance of liberty. Lacking thereof, we are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialist organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if indeed some social crash does not bring this last more quickly. Had we recently considered the fact that Tyndal and I could have found ourselves differing only a little in our views concerning the ultimate social state, if not of the ultimate social state.

Referring to this confession, Mr. Smeal, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, says: "Nobody has ever so earnestly and so ably attacked generalizations in Sociology, or general deductions from insufficient data, than Mr. Herbert Spencer. Yet seldom has he been so general in his rashness, or so deductive from a narrow range of facts, than this to which Mr. Spencer sets his name. He lends the weight of his great, and deservedly great, authority to a declaration which will be hailed everywhere by the champions of reactionary despotism as the expression of the truth of their own conception of the social needs of the modern world. It is in its obviousness that Mr. Spencer has long been in mind, and England only. It is in England, at least as far as we know, that the legislator vote as they are bid. That is the way of saying that he does not like the government or the tyranny of the caucus. It is in England that the work-surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please; in other words, in England that the trades-unions, the powerful, or more powerful than any elsewhere. It would be perfectly possible to agree with him on both points and to ask two questions:—Does he do the admission to the caucus or to the legislation really involve a surrender of all the liberties which are at the foundation of free institutions? Second, if this is true in England, is it true of other countries where free institutions are in being? Mr. Spencer is deeply impressed, every observer is impressed, by the growing strength of those social and political influences which, neither in England nor anywhere else, make for freedom. He has more of a feeling, than a belief in individualism being the individuals nearest to him fall short of his standard as the sustaining elements of free institutions. Is that a philosophical attitude? Is it a doctrine which is logically or practically? Scarcely more have we his stock of faith if it gives way in the face of a state of facts, social and political, which are probably transient and are certainly not universal.

Burns Wrote Real Poetry. The Rev. Dr. Stalker, of Glasgow, delivered a lecture on "Robert Burns," under the auspices of the Broomfield Free Church, in the Public Hall, Abingdon, on the 14th inst. William Bell presided, and there was a large audience. The lecturer said that he always had a strong feeling to cast the character of Burns a wall of the city—(applause on the whole, a kindly thing, but it was quite a different thing when they attempt to prove that the stars Burns were no stars at all, and that he should be held up as a model to follow. Burns tried to write a sonnet to a poet, however, and the lecturer never wrote prose by mistake. (Laughter.) He said he inclined to call him the most able of poets, because poetry was pre-eminently his, and that he was a poet, not a poet who lapses more into unselected prose, than when he writes under the life and character of Burns, and those who were true Scotsmen ought to know a heart. (Applause.)

Discovery of British. The Geographical Journal, Clements R. Kitchin discusses quite at length the discovery of Great Britain by Pytheas in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some 12 feet. From 400 to 500 tons burden, larger and more costly than the Santa Margherita, and some 50 miles a day. Pytheas started from the Greek colony at Massaliæ in the 320 B. C. Pytheas, it is assumed, was a Greek explorer. The boats of that day were from 150 to 200 feet in length, and a draft of some

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Victoria, Friday, March 23, 1894.

THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

Lord Rosebery took pains in his Edinburgh speech to show that his remarks on home rule in the house of lords had been misinterpreted. He had not declared that the majority in England must be brought to see the justice of home rule for Ireland before it could be granted. It is plain, though, that his lordship must have said something sounding very like such a declaration, since John Morley has characterized his remarks as "unhappy phrases." However, the mistake and the wrong impression are now cleared away, and the Liberal party stands just where it stood under Mr. Gladstone's leadership. There is one difference, in that the struggle of popular rights against lordly privileges is now headed by a lord instead of a commoner, though both of Lord Rosebery's speeches make it plain that the contest will be none the less keen on the Liberal side. The Newcastle programme is to be rigorously adhered to, and if the peers persist in placing obstructions in the way of progress it will be so much the worse for their own interests. It is a little curious that the obstructionist policy of the lords has now a lord for its chief opponent, while one of the most prominent of its present upholders is a lord who once spoke strongly in its denunciation. The Duke of Devonshire, then the Marquis of Hartington, ten years ago vigorously attacked the pretension of the lords that they possessed the right of forcing an appeal to the electorate on any public question. This pretension was advanced when the commons voted to extend the franchise to householders in counties, and Lord Hartington thus attacked it: "Well, we are told that if we do not like these moderate conditions which have been laid down by the house of lords we have another alternative. We can appeal, we are told, to the people—that is to say that the house of lords claims the power either to reject this bill, to destroy this bill or to compel a dissolution." His lordship pointed out the impossibility of accepting this doctrine, saying: "The house of lords contains a permanent majority of the Conservative party, and if they can establish this claim they would permanently hold in their hands one of the greatest powers of our constitution—the power of dictating the time and the circumstances under which an appeal to the people should be made. We have told you also why we resist the creation of this new precedent. It is because it would be a claim to the exercise of a power unaccompanied by responsibility. If the members of the house of commons forfeit the confidence of the country they lose their seats, they lose their influence on the councils of the nation. But if the house of lords exercise this power, and are proved ever so successfully to have exercised it recklessly and wrongfully, they have nothing to do but to go to their home, to say, 'Good morning, gentlemen, we acknowledge we were wrong. Now we will go on as if nothing had happened.' That is not a claim we are going to admit." Now that Lord Hartington has become the Duke of Devonshire and a member of the privileged house, he supports the unfounded claim as strongly as he then denounced it, but the people will be apt to follow his former teaching as a commoner rather than his present teaching as a lord.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The government's opponents in the legislative assembly have called forth the ire of the government organ by attacking the \$200 barrier placed in the way of poor men reaching the hall of legislation. This was quite to be expected from a paper which so persistently upholds class privileges. But all the Colonel's palaver leaves quite untouched the broad principle that in a purely democratic country one man should be as free as another to seek political honors at the hands of the electorate, a principle which is violated by handicapping a man poor in purse and favoring his richer neighbor. There is no justice in imposing what is practically a property qualification, when the legislature has formally declared that no property qualification shall be necessary. It is nothing short of an outrage that a candidate should be fined \$200 for falling a few votes short of half the number polled by his successful opponent. This iniquitous scheme was first adopted by the Dominion government, and it is very significant that the British Columbia government is the only one in all the provinces illiberal and undemocratic enough to follow the evil example.

The government supporters will meet in the Adelphi building on Wednesday evening to select four candidates to contest the city at the general election. Among the names freely mentioned are public as those of probable nominees are: R. P. Rithet, Captain Irving, H. D. Helmcken, J. H. Turner and W. H. Ellis. Mr. Turner stated in the house that he would not again deliver a budget speech, which was taken to mean that he would retire from politics, while it is well known that Mr. Rithet isaverse to public life, having important private interests to attend to. The interests of these gentlemen to change their minds. The opponents of the government are doing nothing in the way of organization. They profess to believe that they can beat the government candidates without making an effort. No doubt, however, the opposition will be stirred into action by the selection of a government ticket. Mr. W. G. Cameron, the nominee of the Single Tax club, is at present the only candidate in the field. He will prove a strong candidate, and

as his views on provincial politics, apart from the Single Tax question, are in accord with those of the opposition, it would be good policy to place his name on the opposition ticket. Mr. Cameron would prove a useful and independent representative, and there is very little doubt that he would be elected were he to receive the solid support of the party.

Writing on the Ottawa speech from the throne, the Columbian says of the promised changes in the tariff: "The announcement, we are afraid, hardly forecasts the radical measure of tariff reform toward which public opinion throughout the Dominion, and especially in the interior and western portions, has been tending for some time, and the government may count on a difficult and stormy time over this question in the house. British Columbia, certainly, has reason to pull for as great a reduction of customs duties as possible, as her inhabitants are mulet, in this form of taxation alone, every year to the tune of \$15 per head for every man, woman and child—\$1,500,000 in round numbers being paid by the province annually in customs duties. The highest paid by any other province in duties per head (taking the figures for 1892) was \$5.15, in the case of Quebec. It is to be hoped that our representatives will not overlook these facts when the tariff amendments are being discussed in the house."

The Nor'wester finds by a comparison that the Canadian Pacific railway gives much more favorable rates between American points than between Canadian points. The following table of rates is given in evidence:

GLASSES				
New York to Minn.	1	2	3	4
St. Paul (1,888 miles)	1.15	99	78	62
Montreal to Winnipeg	2.09	1.74	1.40	1.08
Fort William to Winnipeg (1,424 miles)	1.21	92	79	65
St. Paul to Winnipeg (1,424 miles)	1.21	92	79	65

"It will be observed," says the paper, "that the Fort William rates on classes 4 and 5 are actually higher than are charged the Americans from New York to Minneapolis. And it is particularly to be borne in mind that the Fort William rates quoted are not the local rates, but the actual proportion of the through rates charged on shipments from the east." From this and from many similar actions it might fairly be judged that the Canadian Pacific is concerned in furthering American rather than Canadian development. One thing at least is certain, that the "national highway" never hesitates about taking advantage of its monopoly.

Canadian Gazette: We learn that an excellent sample of hops from the estate of Lord Aberdeen, in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, has been received in London at the agency-general of the province; and those who know say that its market value is such as to promise an excellent opening here for the product. The United Kingdom imports something like 21,000,000 pounds of hops a year, of which the United States sends over 12,000,000 pounds, valued at about two million dollars, and Canada a paltry twenty odd thousand pounds. It is time that Canada remedied this disproportion.

Citizens should not forget the vote on the electric light by-law to-morrow. If all those who favor the improvement of the system go to the polls there will be a large majority for the by-law.

NANAIMO.

A poultry magazine will probably be started in town shortly by Mr. F. W. Teague, in connection with the poultry supply depot he proposes opening on Victoria Crescent.

Rumor has it that an effort is being made to resuscitate the defunct Advocate at Wellington.

Texada Island seems prolific in its earth productions. Mr. Raper now has a view some capital pottery samples made out of red clay taken from the island. These samples come from the Victoria potteries, but Mr. Raper is having some articles turned out at other places as well, so as to fairly test the merits of the clay. He says there are tons in sight, the vein being about 50 feet deep. It is suitable for all kinds of decorative building and is very like the far-famed English Terra Cotta.

There was on view yesterday at Mr. March's, the fish and game dealer's store, one of the largest panthers ever brought to this city, measuring more than nine feet in length and weighing over 150 pounds. It was shot by Mr. King near the waterworks drain on Chase river and is a truly formidable looking animal, but Mr. King appears to hold these creatures in sovereign contempt, they are so very cowardly.

A meeting of the legal fraternity was held this morning to discuss the advisability of nominating a candidate for the approaching election of benchers. It was decided to select one of their number to represent them and to support two Mainland nominees, providing the Mainland barristers supported the Nanaimo candidate. The candidate will be chosen at another meeting.

General News.

Yokohama, March 19.—The steamship Empress of China arrived here from Victoria at 9:30 this morning.

London, March 19.—Ex-Empress Frederick left London for Germany this morning.

Berlin, March 19.—The authorities announced to-day that they will not interfere with the procession of anarchists to-morrow so long as no disorder occurs. The circulation of the socialist organ, Der Sozialist, which was to have been printed on red paper, will not be permitted. The procession is to cover the principle streets of the city, and will round up at Friedrichshain cemetery, where wreaths will be placed on the graves of the anarchists killed in various melees with the police.

The British at Bluefields.—Washington, D. C., March 19.—The Nicaraguan correspondence contains a cablegram from Bayard, in which he says he was informed by the British government that the landing of troops at Bluefields was for the sole purpose of protecting the lives and property of residents and with no intention to violate treaty rights.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Judgment of the Privy Council in the Ontario Appeal Case.

Following is the judgment given by the judicial committee of the privy council in the appeal case of the attorney-general of Ontario against the attorney-general of Canada, involving the constitutionality of the Ontario bankruptcy legislation.

This appeal is presented by the attorney-general of Ontario against a decision of the court of appeal of that province. The decision complained of was an answer given to a question referred to that court by the lieutenant-governor of that province, following: "Had the legislature of Ontario jurisdiction to enact section 9 of the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 124, and entitled 'An Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent debtors?' The majority of the court answered the question in the negative, but one of the judges who formed the majority only concurred with his brethren because he thought the case was governed by a previous decision of the same court; had he considered the matter *inter se* he would have decided the other way. The court was then equally divided in opinion. It is not contended that the validity of which is in question, is within the legislative powers conferred on the provincial legislature by section 92 of the British North America act, 1867, which enables that legislature to make laws relating to property and civil rights in the province, unless it is withdrawn from their legislative competency by the provisions of section 91 of the act, which confers upon the Dominion parliament the exclusive power of legislation with reference to bankruptcy and insolvency. The point to be determined, therefore, is the meaning of those words in section 91 of the British North America act, 1867, and whether they render the enactment impeached ultra vires of the provincial legislature. That enactment in section 9 of the revised statutes of Ontario, 1887, c. 124, entitled 'An Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent debtors.' The section is as follows: 'An assignment for the general benefit of creditors under this act shall take precedence of all judgments and of all executions not completely executed by sheriff, subject to the lien, if any, of an execution creditor for his costs, where there is but one execution in the sheriff's hands, or to the lien, if any, of the creditor for his costs who has the first execution in the sheriff's hands.' His lordship then proceeded to analyze the other sections of the act to see what meaning was carried by the words 'an assignment for the general benefit of creditors' and 'insolvent debtors' as glanced at the course of legislation in relation to this and cognate matters both in the province and in the Dominion. He then proceeded to consider the nature of the assignment as defined in the act, and in the course of his remarks said: 'The enactment postpones judgments and executions not completely executed by payment to an assignment for the benefit of creditors under this act. It is to be observed that the effect given to judgments and executions and the manner and extent to which they may be made available for the payment of debts are *prima facie* within the legislative powers of the province. The act of 1887, which abolished priority as amongst execution creditors, provided a simple means by which every creditor may obtain a share in the distribution of the assets of the insolvent debtor by a particular creditor. The other act of the same year, containing the section which is impeached, goes a step further, and gives to all creditors under an assignment for the general benefit of creditors the right to rateable shares of the assets of the debtor, including those which have been seized in execution. But it is argued that inasmuch as this assignment contemplates the insolvency of the debtor, and is not only to be made available for the payment of debts, but also to be made available for the payment of debts, including those which have been seized in execution, it is argued that inasmuch as this assignment contemplates the insolvency of the debtor, and is not only to be made available for the payment of debts, but also to be made available for the payment of debts, including those which have been seized in execution, it is argued that inasmuch as this assignment contemplates the insolvency of the debtor, and is not only to be made available for the payment of debts, but also to be made available for the payment of debts, including those which have been seized in execution, it is argued that inasmuch as this assignment contemplates the insolvency of the debtor, and is not only to be made available for the payment of debts, but also to be made available for the payment of debts, 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Don't Lose Heart. PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time...

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good old...

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Royal Commission on Prohibition of the Great Farce.

THE LIQUOR INTEREST RAN IT

A Long and Lively Session of Parliament Expected—Government Afraid of Scandals—Interior of Labrador.

(From our own Correspondent.) Ottawa, March 11.—The royal commission...

The liquor people ran the whole affair in Montreal...

Everything is in readiness for the opening of parliament on Thursday...

The interior of Labrador is not the barren, good for nothing place...

Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey staff, who left here on June 5...

Mr. Low's trip has cast Professor Tyrrell's report in the shade.

It is known but to few that the first exploration of any account...

Selwyn explored the great Saskatchewan river, giving to the world its first map.

THE CHINESE

To the Editor:—In his second letter, (Daily Times, Feb. 27.) Capt. H. J. Robertson...

When H. J. R. speaks of Exeter Hall, one naturally thinks of English-speaking...

E. H. Parker, one of H. B. M.'s consuls in China, the China Review, for March...

You, Mr. Editor, and the readers of the Times, are certainly to be congratulated...

We ought also to appreciate the purity of H. J. R.'s motives in discussing these questions.

American News. New York, March 17.—The weekly statement of the associated banks...

Pittsburg, March 17.—Pittsburg contributed nearly 400 men to the army of pioneers...

Pottsville, Pa., March 17.—Families occupying houses in one of the squares in Occochee...

For Horses and Cattle Use Dick's Blood Purifier.

to do so, because I do not believe it, on the contrary, I believe that if we do our duty...

Col. Denby was not speaking of the enactments to keep the Chinese out of the United States...

H. J. R. finds fault with the Christians of Great Britain and the United States because they spend large sums of money...

He speaks of "the injury done to our race by these missionaries, of the very slight good."

By the way, it might be permissible to suggest to him to use the phrase "our race"...

He speaks of the "authority of experience," his own experience, evidently, but what experience?

It would be uncharitable even to suspect him of such a motive. Did you notice that the phrase "typical missionary"...

He says of me, "he fails to contravene my statements that the Chinese will continue to taminate and degrade our race..."

Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

America Photographed

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No. 1 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Sultan Mountain, Baker's Pass, Col.; The Pantone at Guanajuata, Mex.; Devil's Lake, Wis.; Mississippi River near Clinton, Ia.; Williams Canyon, Col.; Mineral Palace at Pueblo; The Castle at Chapultepec, Mex.; The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, double page photograph; Bird's Eye View of Guanajuata, Mex.; Winter Foliage on Luna Island, Niagara River; Cheyenne Canyon, Col.; American Fall, Niagara; Cathedral of Chihuahua, Mex.; Pike's Peak from the Garden of the Gods; A Navajoe Indian.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Sword's Motion for More Information re the Nakusp Scheme.

GOVERNMENT AGREE TO THE MOTION

Mr. Milne's Election Regulation Bill Defeated—All the Government Members Vote Against It—Amendments to the Redistribution Bill.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scott.

Mr. Horne presented a petition against a bill to validate a drainage by-law in the municipality of Chilliwack on the same act.

The select committee on the same act reported. The bill to amend the act. Read reported.

Mr. Sword moved for a return of information as to who were the directors of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company.

When the contract for construction was made, who were the contractors? If signed by the company, who are the members of the firm or company? What tenders were received, and for what amounts?

What is the paid-up capital of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company? What have they to dispose of? What is the value of the stock? \$200 for 49 per cent. of their stock?

Also, copy of the forms of tender in connection with the contract under which the government assumed that the bonds could only be sold at a large discount; Duchesne's estimate of the cost of the work; copy of the contract under which work was done.

Mr. Sword said the government should remember that there was a higher court to appeal to than the house. That higher court was the members of the house. He had asked time and time again for the information, part only of which had been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was no objection to the information asked for. The questions were inquiries into other people's business, but the government would try to get the information. The members could obtain it as easily as the government.

The information wanted would not aid members in the discussion of the bill. The house had before it all the information upon which the government proceeded in the bill. He moved amendments which, he said, would simplify the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the premier and the government were always on his defence, but when they were asked questions either before or after the fact, they did it. We have not refused any information.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You refused to bring down the order in council upon which the whole scheme should be based.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There is no such order in council.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That makes it all the worse. The premier when asked questions either before or after the fact, he tried to justify his acts by saying "The leader of the opposition did that when he was in power or when he was mayor of the city." The premier said in the House of Commons that he would obtain the information from the company. What has Mr. Sword got to do with the company?

Hon. Mr. Davie—What have we got to do with the company?

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Why, you have everything to do with the company. When a government was assuming responsibility for a company it should know everything about it in other countries. A government would not incorporate a company before it proved that it was a bona fide company. It showed the want of business capacity of the government when the leader asked, "What have we to do with the company?" The house should not be asked to vote on the question before all the information was in the possession of the members. If the government had no information, they should have it. They should have had it before entering into an agreement. What view he took of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway and the Victoria & Slocan railway did not have anything to do with the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not say that the government knew nothing about what the bonds sold at. They knew everything about it. It was not the duty of the government to concern itself about the Shuswap & Okanagan railway.

Mr. Brown contended that it was the duty of the government to find out who the members of the company were. When the government guaranteed the company's bonds for \$17,500 a mile, the road could not cost more than \$15,000 a mile, the house should know who the members of the company were. If other members had the same information that he had, they would not move a step until they had a sworn statement as to who the members of the company are. Did the government know that the cars being placed on the road are rotten? The idea of a government guaranteeing the bonds of the company before they had any information!

Mr. Cotton said the debate on the bill should not proceed until the information had been brought down. The result of the Shuswap & Okanagan guarantee should make the members careful before proceeding with this scheme.

The resolution as amended was passed. The third reading of the dentistry bill was defeated on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Turner, Croft, Milne, Kelle and Watt. 8.

Nays—Messrs. Martin, Stoddart, Booth, Adams, Hunter, Keith, Cotton, Forsyth, Brown, Kitchin, word, and Horne, McKenzie, Beaven and Semlin. 16.

Mr. Milne moved the second reading of the election regulation act, which provides for the reduction of a candidate's deposit from \$200 to \$50. He would like to strike the whole amount but he left \$50 in the act to meet the \$200 deposit in some cases a hardship, some who wished to be candidates being unable to make the deposit of \$200, much less to lose it in case he did not get the required number of votes.

In order to overcome the objection that there would be too many candidates he had an amendment providing that a candidate's nomination paper should be signed by ten electors. He proposed that the bills should be opened from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., thus giving more time in which to vote. This was the same as the Dominion act. In England the polls were open twelve hours, from 8 a. m. until

9 p. m. The counterfoil with a number on it is proposed to be drawn and the counterfoil was numbered and off the ballot paper.

Mr. Croft rose to a point of order. The bill proposed to repeal a tax of \$200, which a private member could not move to do.

Mr. Booth—it also affects the constitution.

Mr. Speaker—This is not a constitution bill. I do not think Mr. Croft's point is well taken.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I have introduced several amendments to the regulation bill as a private member.

There was an objection to the bill. The speaker would not properly before the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he was personally opposed to any deposit being required of a candidate. Requiring a deposit was going back to the time when a property qualification was necessary for a member of the legislature. The bill, however, was a step in the right direction.

There was an objection to the regulation that ten electors should sign the nomination paper, as it would disclose how those men intended to vote.

Hon. Mr. Davie could not see anything in the bill to recommend it to the house. The clause providing that ten electors should sign the nomination paper was open to the objection stated by the leader of the opposition. The \$200 deposit was a very good plan. The same amount was required of a candidate for the Dominion house. It prevents expense to the government of men running who had not the slightest chance of being elected.

He did not think the polls should remain open until 5 o'clock. The poll should be closed at 4 o'clock, and have the count over. The law would have to be materially changed before the counterfoil on the ballot paper could be done away with. If this was done there would be no way of proving double or treble voting. He would vote against the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Grant thought the provision to decrease the deposit was a good one, although it would sooner see the amount abolished altogether.

Mr. Forster said the ballot paper would not show if a man had voted more than once. The list showed that. The Australian ballot act, adopted by several states, did not provide for the changing of the ballot papers. The premier had not studied the bill. If he had he would have seen that the ballot had to be stamped by the returning officer, and such there would be no stuffing of the box.

Mr. Davie moved an exhibition of how ballot boxes were stuffed.

Several Voices—Is that how you do it?

Mr. Brown said the proper way to prevent the stuffing of the ballot box was for the attorney-general to see that the judges who did it were punished. But of course those who did that voted for the government. The present form of ballot could be held in terror over the heads of employees of large companies. He did not think the \$200 deposit was a good idea. It prevented good men from coming out.

Mr. Watt said it was a vicious principle to require a candidate to make a deposit of \$200. It was a bet of \$200 between the province and the candidate. The bill before the house also provided a deposit of \$50, which was as bad as the \$200, the principle being the same. No deposit was required of a candidate for the Dominion house. The members of the Dominion house. He approved of the change in the ballot paper. He could not vote for the bill, as he proposed a deposit of \$200, the vicious principle of requiring a deposit.

Mr. Booth approved of the act providing for a deposit of \$200.

Mr. Semlin would vote for the bill, as it would remove restrictions from the electors. If a deposit of \$200 was necessary, why not make it \$2,000, and let the government run the whole province? The principle was a wrong one, and he hoped that when the bill went into committee it would be still further modified.

Mr. Keith considered that the legislature should be open to everyone. He never could agree with the principle of requiring a deposit of \$200 from a candidate. The fact that the Dominion required a deposit did not make it a good principle. He would even like to see the \$50 deposit struck out. He was surprised at the member for Carleton, Dr. Watt, who while advocating the principle of no deposit would not vote for the bill. The deposit was a barrier against workingmen entering the legislature. They could not very often obtain the necessary \$200. Every man, rich or poor, should be allowed to become a candidate. There were some provisions in the bill that he could not agree with, but he would certainly vote for the second reading of it.

Mr. McKenzie said he would vote for the bill, as it would open the doors of the legislature to the workmen.

The second reading of the bill was negatived on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Milne, Semlin, Beaven, Grant, McKenzie, Sword, Brown, Forster, Kitchin, Keith and Cotton—11.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Poley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Croft, Martin, Hunter, Stoddart, Booth, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Adams, Watt, Punch, Kelle, Smith and Horne—19.

The bills respecting the British Columbia Southern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways were considered in committee and reported to the house. They were then read a first time.

On consideration of the report on the supreme court bill, Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment providing that as sizes should be held at the following places and dates:

Nanaimo, first Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in November; New Westminster, second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November; Vancouver, third Tuesday in May and second Monday in November; Victoria, last Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in November; Clinton, first Wednesday in June and first Monday in October; Kamloops, second Monday in June and second Monday in October; Richford, last Monday in September; Lytton, second Friday in October. Provided, however, that if there are no prisoners awaiting or committed for trial, or if there are no cases, or if there is otherwise no business to come before any of the courts, there shall be no necessity for the holding of the same. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in council to appoint times for holding additional and other courts of assize. The amendments were adopted. The motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment providing from an appeal from a county court on questions of municipal assessments.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not think the amendment an advisable one. The business of a municipality could be tied up for months while the appeals were being considered.

The amendment was adopted and referred. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting the union of certain Methodist churches in Canada.

On consideration of the report on the British Columbia railway act amendment bill, Mr. Hunter moved a number of amendments, many of which were of a technical nature.

One amendment would allow a railway company to make a deviation from their main line under certain conditions. By the present act a company could not deviate their line over a hundred yards without obtaining the consent of the legislature.

This amendment was laid over and further consideration of the report was postponed.

The report of the dairying bill was adopted.

On consideration of the report on the redistribution bill an amendment was adopted correcting the boundaries of the electoral district of Victoria city. A number of technical amendments were also adopted, as was also one providing that any one who claims that his name has been wrongfully dropped from the list must appeal against it within four weeks after the publication of the corrected list in the British Columbia Gazette.

Another important amendment adopted was one providing that in the electoral district of Vancouver city, New Westminster, the city, Nanaimo city and Victoria the collector shall drop from the register the names of all those persons particularly of whose residences are not given upon the register of voters.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the provisions of the act should be amended so that the collector should be empowered to give a notice to a prospective voter to be given either in the presence of the collector or of some credible person as a witness, but in either case must be signed by the applicant and the witness. It was approved.

The following was added as a new section: "Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the collector of voters in leaving any name off or placing any name on the register, may, within forty-eight hours after the decision complained of, give written notice to the collector of appeal to the county court judge having jurisdiction in the district, and such there shall be no staying the collector in, and may direct the name in question to be retained or omitted, as the case may require. The judge, or acting judge, shall be at once notified of such appeal, and shall amend the same if he is satisfied that there should be a distinction between the old and the new license holders."

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the following order: "That the collector of voters in any municipality for any merchant, trader, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, to sell or publicly show forth or expose, for offer for sale, or to purchase any goods, chattels, or any other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (excepting Officers and Members of Majesty's mails, by land or by water, or the operation of railways or street railways, the business of hack driver and livery stable keepers, the selling of drugs and medicines, or other works of necessity and works of charity, only excepted). Any person summarily convicted before any justice of the peace of any act herein declared to be not lawful, upon the oath of an affidavit sworn to by one or more credible witnesses, or upon any other evidence of the offence by the said justice of the peace himself, shall for every such offence be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, together with the costs and charges attending the proceedings and conviction."

The mover said many people in Victoria and other cities were advocating such a provision. The proprietors of barber shops, for instance, were in favor of it, but could not do it, as it was not lawful while others would not. When business was carried on on Sunday it was in compulsion, as if a man did not do it his neighbors would, and thus the one closing would be forced out of business. There were certain lines of business that it was necessary to carry on.

Mr. Grant said he could not agree with the amendment as a whole. In working districts Sunday was often the only day on which a man could go to town to purchase his provisions. He contended that it was a matter of necessity and convenience to open barber shops on Sunday.

Mr. Brown wanted the resolution to apply to cities working under special acts.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he thought it would apply to all municipalities.

The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought that the clause providing that the health officer or reeve of a municipality should say when an inquiry is necessary was a dangerous one.

Mr. Kitchin said it would do away with a lot of unnecessary expense. There were cases in which the coroner had to travel many miles, and the municipalities had to pay the expenses and a large fee.

The clause was adopted.

Mr. Grant moved the following as a new clause, at the request of the Victoria council:

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall and may be lawful for the council of every municipality to make, alter and repeal by-laws for the following purposes, or in relation to matters incidental to the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

"For assessing any or all real property directly or indirectly benefited by any main, common or branch sewers or drains constructed, or to be constructed, or for levying and collecting rates or amounts of such assessments at such times and in such manner as the council may deem advisable. Such assessments may be in the nature of rents, or tax per foot frontage, or otherwise (whether of corner or irregular shaped tracts or otherwise) as may be determined by the council."

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the clause was superfluous, and might be mischievous.

Mr. Grant said he had the same impression, but a committee of the council, who presented it to him, said the clause was a necessary one to carry out the sewerage system.

Mr. Hunter said the legal adviser of the city told him the clause was a necessary one if the city was to proceed

with the sewers. He did not think it would do any harm.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the clause would give the council power to assess property not directly benefited by the sewer. They had all the necessary power to assess property directly benefited.

The clause was laid over, the committee rising and reporting progress. The house adjourned at 11.20.

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

The Attempt to Blow Up La Madeleine Yesterday.

Paris, March 15.—As announced in the Times despatches last night a bomb was exploded just inside the main door of the church of La Madeleine. One person, supposed to be the perpetrator of the explosion, was killed, and several others were wounded. The explosion, which was evidently premeditated, resulted in a horrible manner the man who was carrying the bomb. It is generally believed that it was the intention of the miscreant to throw the bomb into the midst of the worshippers who were gathered for the afternoon service. Four persons have been taken into custody on suspicion of being accessories of the man who was killed. The police had the greatest difficulty in getting their prisoners to the station, the mob who had gathered making every effort to seize the prisoners and lynch them.

The Madeleine or church of St. Mary Magdalene, one of the oldest places of worship in Paris, has a large congregation and is especially well attended during the devotions of the Lenten season. The afternoon of resper services were about to begin and worshippers were rapidly filling the edifice when the explosion occurred. Many persons were prostrated and the detonation followed by crashing of the glass in the windows, the shrieks of the women, and the horrid shouts of the men attracted an immense crowd of people from some distance around. At first it was believed that several persons had been killed and a large number injured; but it was soon ascertained that providentially only one had been killed. Providentially, too, the man who had met his death was the fiend who carried the bomb into the edifice.

The police, who were quickly on the scene, were met with the greatest coolness. Leaving the supposed injured to be cared for by the many volunteers, they at once set to work to discover the authors of the outrage. They soon found, mingled with the excited crowd, four men whose suspicious conduct attracted their attention. When the prisoners were taken into the street on their way to the police station, the crowd, which was constantly increasing, set up a howl of indignation in reaching the object of their wrath. They were guarded by a strong body of police, but several times the crowd succeeded in breaking through the cordon of gendarmes surrounding the prisoners. They were not successful, however, in reaching the object of their vengeance, having been beaten back on each occasion, and had to content themselves with curses, denunciations and demands that the men be given up to their jury. The prisoners were finally landed in the police cars, where they were placed in cells and put under a strong guard.

The havoc created in the church by the explosion of the bomb was not as great as would have been had the bomb thrown succeeded in getting further inside the edifice when the bomb exploded. As it was, however, the wood work near the main entrance was splintered, and the heavy, handsome, stained glass window panes in the front of the church were shattered into atoms. In the floor, where the man stood when the bomb exploded, his remains were scattered in all directions, and the floor was completely filled with minute fragments of tile. A number of women were taken home from the church in carriages in a fainting condition as the result of the shock and physicians were called, the ordinary means having failed to revive them.

The police believe the intention of the bomb thrower was to cause an explosion in the middle of the church during the services, when the large edifice would be filled to its capacity, and are of the opinion that a number of men were in complete sympathy with him. The police have taken possession of the church and are conducting an investigation, which, with the information they already have, will lead to many arrests during the night for complicity in the plot which they believe to have existed. At the time of the arrest of the four men in the church it was supposed that the bomb had injured no one except the man who was responsible for the explosion, but it is now learnt that several persons were severely hurt. The body of the bomb thrower was exposed at the morgue for several hours after it had been restored as much as possible in order to facilitate identification. The story that the bomb thrower was Babary was given up, as several persons who were in the church are positive that he was not in Paris. Early in the evening three detectives brought a workman to the morgue and the body was identified as that of Desire Joseph Paul, a Belgian. He is known to the police of Brussels and is a prescher of the propaganda of the deed. He was an admirer of Ravachol and Vaillant, and is said to have been in communication with the violent anarchists who fled to London and Switzerland.

The Abbe Locke Bourse, who is attached to the church of La Madeleine was standing near the inner door when the explosion occurred. His version of the affair is that the man carrying the bomb had passed through the main entrance with the stream of worshippers who were pouring into church, and was about to pass the swinging doors. He had his hands in his coat pockets, when one of the doors rebounded and struck him on the arm. The blow upon his arm caused him to jerk his hands from his pocket and with it came the bomb which fell upon the floor. Then came the explosion which hurled persons in nearly all directions.

When sufficient order was restored to enable an investigation to be made, the body of the man who carried the bomb was found just outside the door. His clothing had been torn to shreds and his entrails were protruding from a great hole in his abdomen; most of which had been blown away and was scattered about the floor. While the body of the bomb thrower and the clothing of many who stood near were bespattered with blood and fragments of flesh. Upon examination of the body, a number of nails and bits of iron, with which the bomb had been charged, were found embedded in the flesh and in the cavity in the abdomen.

ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

The New Premier Feels Himself a Powerful Orator.

London, March 15.—The World's correspondent cables: "When Great Britain's new premier arose to make his first official speech the House of Lords had the largest attendance that had been called out by any occasion in a quarter of a century, save only when the home rule bill came up for slaughter and when the Queen's presence had made the opening of the session a purely fashionable gathering of the nation's aristocracy."

Lord Rosebery's speech, supplemented by Hancock's fervent words at a meeting of the Liberals this morning, have pledged them and the party to the paramount issue of abolishing the veto power now vested in the House of Lords. It was against parliamentary rules to outline this purpose as the Premier's most emphatic declaration in the gilded chamber was against the hereditary legislators. The galleries were crowded with the wives and daughters of peers, and half hidden by a projecting balcony was the Duchess of York. On the floor sat her husband, heir presumptive to the throne. Standing at the foot of the throne itself was United States Ambassador Bayard, who by an interesting coincidence had been a guest at the fatal dinner at Windsor Castle when Gladstone finally announced his resignation.

Lord Salisbury's reference to his great antagonist was a very graceful one. The Tory chief was in the best possible mood for his undoubted powers as an orator, but through it all the boyish-looking Liberal premier maintained an impressive mobility of face and figure. When asked this boyishness was startlingly apparent. From the gallery he looked not more than 25, the age at which his model, Pitt, assumed the premiership. His attitude at first was awkward.

When desiring to make an impressive point he placed both elbows on the table and crossed his right leg over the left as he leaned over. One sarcastic shaft at Lord Salisbury was followed by hearty laughter from the opposition as well as the Liberal benches and Salisbury himself threw his head back wearing a surprised but appreciative grin.

Throughout the rest of the speech the Tory leader bent forward in such absorbed attention as he never before has given to an opposition speaker. It was when Rosebery came to the Irish question that his voice took on full resonance. His eyes flashed, his figure dilated and one recognized that power of mind and that individuality which have commanded his present eminence.

"Will it last? There are some ominous misgivings from the Irish party to-night which may come to much, but which the premier's friends say are based on the misapprehension of one part of Rosebery's speech. He seemed to admit to the Tory contention that until England gave a majority through its parliamentary representation home rule could not be granted to Ireland."

Gladstone always denied this, holding that England, in part only of Great Britain must abide by the majority vote of all four sections. The purely English majority against home rule in this parliament was some 60 votes, and therefore the Liberals must lift the Tory contention. It will be noted that the Liberal Liberals, with 90 odd votes before Ireland can come to her own.

A LENTEN SONG.

The sackcloth she wears must be cut a la mode. If she is to be penitential, A dainty sash will the ashes inclose, Or her piety evidential; She'll be like the new women and the soft-complexioned, In certain to suit her complexion. Where the vest of the young man and the sermon not long, Nor serve on worldly detection.

She's "really so frail" that the doctors say, She "never could stand it to fast," (She could dance all night long in the crush of a ball, And not feel it, the weak before last.) And she drives down the river with Jack every day, And his leat what he really meant By his constant devotion all winter—and yet, She's "religiously keeping Lent." Washington Post.

THE BOMB THROWER.

THE BOMB THROWER.

THE BOMB THROWER.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair, and had decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning, greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Sword's Motion for More Information re the Nakusp Scheme.

GOVERNMENT AGREE TO THE MOTION

Mr. Milne's Election Regulation Bill Defeated—All the Government Members Vote Against It—Amendments to the Redistribution Bill.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scott.

Mr. Horne presented a petition against a bill to validate a drainage by-law in the municipality of Chilliwack on the same act.

The select committee on the same act reported. The bill to amend the act. Read reported.

Mr. Sword moved for a return of information as to who were the directors of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company.

When the contract for construction was made, who were the contractors? If signed by the company, who are the members of the firm or company? What tenders were received, and for what amounts?

What is the paid-up capital of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company? What have they to dispose of? What is the value of the stock? \$200 for 49 per cent. of their stock?

Also, copy of the forms of tender in connection with the contract under which the government assumed that the bonds could only be sold at a large discount; Duchesne's estimate of the cost of the work; copy of the contract under which work was done.

Mr. Sword said the government should remember that there was a higher court to appeal to than the house. That higher court was the members of the house. He had asked time and time again for the information, part only of which had been brought down.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was no objection to the information asked for. The questions were inquiries into other people's business, but the government would try to get the information. The members could obtain it as easily as the government.

The information wanted would not aid members in the discussion of the bill. The house had before it all the information upon which the government proceeded in the bill. He moved amendments which, he said, would simplify the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the premier and the government were always on his defence, but when they were asked questions either before or after the fact, they did it. We have not refused any information.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You refused to bring down the order in council upon which the whole scheme should be based.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There is no such order in council.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That makes it all the worse. The premier when asked questions either before or after the fact, he tried to justify his acts by saying "The leader of the opposition did that when he was in power or when he was mayor of the city." The premier said in the House of Commons that he would obtain the information from the company. What has Mr. Sword got to do with the company?

Hon. Mr. Davie—What have we got to do with the company?

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Why, you have everything to do with the company. When a government was assuming responsibility for a company it should know everything about it in other countries. A government would not incorporate a company before it proved that it was a bona fide company. It showed the want of business capacity of the government when the leader asked, "What have we to do with the company?" The house should not be asked to vote on the question before all the information was in the possession of the members. If the government had no information, they should have it. They should have had it before entering into an agreement. What view he took of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway and the Victoria & Slocan railway did not have anything to do with the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not say that the government knew nothing about what the bonds sold at. They knew everything about it. It was not the duty of the government to concern itself about the Shuswap & Okanagan railway.

Mr. Brown contended that it was the duty of the government to find out who the members of the company were. When the government guaranteed the company's bonds for \$17,500 a mile, the road could not cost more than \$15,000 a mile, the house should know who the members of the company were. If other members had the same information that he had, they would not move a step until they had a sworn statement as to who the members of the company are. Did the government know that the cars being placed on the road are rotten? The idea of a government guaranteeing the bonds of the company before they had any information!

Mr. Cotton said the debate on the bill should not proceed until the information had been brought down. The result of the Shuswap & Okanagan guarantee should make the members careful before proceeding with this scheme.

The resolution as amended was passed. The third reading of the dentistry bill was defeated on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Davie, Vernon, Turner, Croft, Milne, Kelle and Watt. 8.

Nays—Messrs. Martin, Stoddart, Booth, Adams, Hunter, Keith, Cotton, Forsyth, Brown, Kitchin, word, and Horne, McKenzie, Beaven and Semlin. 16.

Mr. Milne moved the second reading of the election regulation act, which provides for the reduction of a candidate's deposit from \$200 to \$50. He would like to strike the whole amount but he left \$50 in the act to meet the \$200 deposit in some cases a hardship, some who wished to be candidates being unable to make the deposit of \$200, much less to lose it in case he did not get the required number of votes.

In order to overcome the objection that there would be too many candidates he had an amendment providing that a candidate's nomination paper should be signed by ten electors. He proposed that the bills should be opened from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., thus giving more time in which to vote. This was the same as the Dominion act. In England the polls were open twelve hours, from 8 a. m. until

9 p. m. The counterfoil with a number on

Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson St.

MR. DAVIS.
SUDEN CHILLS & COLDS.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT
OF AN ATTACK TAKE A
TEASPOONFUL OF
PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER
AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL

THREE SCORE YEARS, TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY
Cures Lost Power, Nervous
Debility, Night Losses, Dis-
charges caused by Abuse, Over-
work, Indigestion, Tobacco,
Opium or Stimulants, Lack of
Energy, Loss Memory, Head-
ache and Weakness.

A Cure is Guaranteed
everyone using this Remedy according to directions,
money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

D. E. CAMPBELL
Family Chemist
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.

Perfect Food for Infants
and Invalids

MILK GRANULES
WITH
CEREALS.

combination of Milk Granules with
the finest barley, which has been
subjected to a treatment by which it
is rendered easily digestible.

**IF YOUR TONGUE
IS COATED
YOU
NEED THEM**

25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

THE GREAT
This extraordinary Equivator is the most
valuable discovery of the age. It has been
done by the leading scientific men of Europe
and America.

Andreas
This extraordinary Equivator is the most
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**LOST
MANHOOD**
Impotence, Discharge, Falling Semens,
from Straining of the eyes and other
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KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
**DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE**
DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

ANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

VOL. 9—NO. 35
WHOLE NUMBER 1400

EASTERN CANADA

The Day's Developments in the
Atlantic Provinces.

DOMINION PAINT GRINDERS' SOCIETY

Passes Out of Existence by Formal Dis-
solution—In Sphere of Usefulness
was Gone—Toronto Liberals Sink
sentiment to Help Old Ireland—The
McWhirrell Trial.

Montreal, March 21.—The Dominion
Paint Grinders' Society, which was
formally dissolved, and now it is a matter
of every man for himself. The associa-
tion has been only a short time in ex-
istence, but it seems that its orders were
not very well observed by the paint men,
consequently, there is no object in keep-
ing it up.

Toronto, March 21.—The reason why
the Ancient Order of Hibernians did not
turn out in a body on March 17th was
because it determined to forego the ex-
pense of a turnout and send the money
thus saved to Hon. Edward Blake for
the use of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Brantford, Ont., March 21.—This town
was greatly excited over the result of the
McWhirrell trial, and it will be at least
a few days before the female portion will
recover their nerves.

The deputy sheriff, Mr. Duggan, just
before the verdict was brought in, wis-
pered to McWhirrell: "I fear it will
soon be a question between you and your
maker."

The prisoner retorted: "Acknowledge
no maker."

He was asked yesterday if he would
like to see a clergyman and he declared
he did not want any of them treated.

One reverend gentleman has persisted in
calling on the prisoner and asking him
to repent, but the kind of encouragement
he has received has been extremely dis-
heartening to the prisoner. Sheriff
Brady has had an applicant for the po-
sition of hangman. The would-be hang-
man is an old man of 80 years, with snow
white beard and hair.

CONFIDENCE IN GLADSTONE.

Midlothian Remains True to the Grand
Old Chief.

London, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone, in
a letter to the chairman of the Midlothian
Liberal Association, has expressed his
satisfaction that the party will continue
to represent Midlothian. He states in his
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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

NEW SEALING LAWS.

The American Foreign Affairs
Committee

DISCUSS BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS.

Senator Morgan of Alabama Has Some
Views That Don't Satisfy With Those
of the Rest of the Committee—He and
Some Others Think Legislation Not
Necessary.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—In the
Senate the McGowan bill came up, but
it was not taken up.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The
house committee on Pacific railroads has
been authorized to sit through the ses-
sions of the house.

Secretary Gresham appeared before the
house foreign affairs committee to-day in
reference to the legislation connected with
the Behring Sea fisheries. At a meeting
this morning the fact developed that some
thought legislative action not necessary
to carry Behring Sea regulations into ef-
fect.

Secretary Morgan, of Alabama, holds
this view. He believes that the treaty
might be considered as executing itself.
The committee as a whole, differ from
Morgan's conclusion.

It is learned Mr. Gresham informed
the committee that Great Britain has taken
an action looking to the introduction of
a bill into the British parliament with
an aim similar to that of the McGowan
bill, but he has received the text of a
bill, which will be passed by the British
parliament. It provides a maximum
penalty of £100 for anyone found posses-
ing in Behring Sea.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—Articles are
being published in Russian newspapers
in opposition to the renewal of the An-
glo-Russian convention regulating the seal-
ing of the Behring Sea on the ground
that it operates against Russia.

A Too-Sensitive Seal.
Stoyeston, Pa., March 22.—Wm. E.
Clemens, postmaster during Presi-
dent Cleveland's first term, was an ap-
plicant for re-appointment. He learned
on Tuesday that his application had
been rejected. Yesterday he was found
dead hanging to a rafter in his stable.
He was wealthy.

Captain's Wages.
San Francisco, March 22.—The wages
of the directors of the ship owners' as-
sociation the time was mostly devoted
to a discussion of sailors' wages. There
was no opposition to raising the monthly
wages of coasters from \$25 to \$30. A
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A COWARDLY DEVICE.

The Kamloops Sentinel, like the other government organs, has a convenient way of meeting criticisms on the redistribution bill. The device consists chiefly in ignoring the many strong objections that have been offered and strenuously asserting that the bill is "all right." Or, the position taken by the critic is entirely misrepresented and a reply is given which is entirely beside the point. For instance, the Sentinel asserts that "the Times has so far not instanced a single settlement, district, or district which has been unjustly treated, that is over-represented or under-represented." That looks very like a direct untruth, for the Times has shown that some districts have been favorably treated in comparison with others. Then in another point the Sentinel says: "The Victoria Times has not failed to expatiate upon the fact that the principle of dividing the districts into ridings has not been carried through in all parts of the province, but so far it has failed to point out a single instance where injustice is done any body of voters. It does not even advocate the principle of cumulative voting throughout or of the division into ridings in every constituency." Probably no one but a government organ would fall back on the childish device of replying to a criticism of the government's course by thus misrepresenting the critic. If the Times should offend ever so greatly how would the government be justified thereby? As a matter of fact the Times has declared in favor of single member constituencies throughout, but if it had never advocated either system that fact would not have held against its contention that one system or the other should have been made to apply throughout. Obviously, if it was right that some of the districts should be divided, an injustice was done to the districts left undivided. That conclusion cannot be evaded. The Sentinel knows that the government adopted the discriminatory plan because it hoped to gain an unfair advantage thereby, but being under government control it cannot offer an honest opinion on the subject. There can be only one conclusion drawn from the shuffling and sneaking away of the government and its organs, namely that the ministers were afraid to challenge the fair and unprejudiced verdict of the people. Otherwise they would never have decided to treat some districts differently from others.

THE LAW AS TO CORONERS.

The Toronto Globe recently said: "Sir Oliver Mowat proposes to relax the restrictions surrounding coroners. At present if a coroner orders an inquest and afterwards discovers that it is unnecessary he is obliged by law to hold the inquest. The bill will enable the coroner to dispense with an inquest in such a case, and will fix the fee for such partial investigation and routine proceedings at \$5 and mileage." Whereupon the Hamilton Spectator thus commented: "What Sir Oliver Mowat should do is to make the restrictions surrounding coroners more stringent. They have entirely too much chance, now, to saddle the costs of useless investigations upon the community. It is not well to allow the man who wants to do a job for you to decide whether or not that job should be done. He will be apt to decide the question in such a way as to put the fee in his pocket." What would the Spectator say if it lived in British Columbia? The Ontario law as it now stands requires a coroner to decide that he has reason to suspect foul play or criminal negligence before he orders an inquest. In this province inquests are held in cases where death is most obviously due to purely natural causes. If more restrictions are necessary in Ontario, how much greater the necessity here. Premier Davie might spare a few moments from his schemes to benefit his government and take a look at the Ontario legislation on coroners.

PROVINCIAL CONTRASTS.

Probably with the object of drawing attention away from the condition into which British Columbia's finances have been brought, the Colonist joins the Conservative papers in Ontario in an attempt to make light of the Ontario surplus. The treasurer of that province in his budget speech claimed that the province had in hand at the end of 1893 an actual surplus of \$6,138,000, after meeting all liabilities payable at present. This amount is made up of \$4,656,000 due by the Dominion government under the arrangement regarding the affairs of the old province of Canada, about \$1,000,000 cash in the bank, and about \$500,000 due from municipalities for advances under the drainage act. The Ontario opposition has two ways of attacking this surplus. One is to declare that the sum due by the Dominion should not be considered "surplus" at all, and the other is to assert that the province has a liability in the shape of railway aid certificates and annuities which would more than wipe out the remaining \$1,500,000, leaving a deficit. The Colonist slightly improves on this by hinting that the amount due by the Dominion is altogether uncertain and may not be so great as the Ontario treasurer estimates. It is the fact that the province and the Dominion have a dispute over the amount due, but the dispute involves only the comparatively small sum of \$131,376, which the Dominion government insists Ontario owes as interest. That is hardly worth taking into account when the Dominion actually acknowledges a balance due of over \$4,400,000. As to whether the treasurer is warranted in

looking on this debt due from the Dominion as "surplus" in the same sense as cash in the bank would be, there may be an honest difference of opinion, but it looks to us that an asset which can be promptly realized upon at any time is fairly treated in that way.

Here comes in the funny part of the Ontario opposition's contention, which is adopted by the Colonist, namely, that the railway aid certificates and annuities should be counted as a present liability, though the amount due from the Dominion should not be counted as "surplus." These certificates and annuities are not immediately payable, but are to fall due at various dates in the next 30 years. Their present value, if capitalized would amount to \$2,241,890. But the province last year received in interest from its Dominion trust funds and its special surplus investments the sum of \$300,000, which sum, if capitalized, would give \$7,500,000. It is surely fair to capitalize the asset as well as the liability, and it is clear that if this is done the surplus will appear even larger than it is set down. It is therefore plain that the Ontario opposition's attack on the surplus is futile, from its own point of view. But this is not all. In estimating the surplus the government takes into account only the sums we have mentioned. If the railway aid liability is to be treated in the way contended for by the opposition the government would be justified in arraying all the other assets of the province against it. These are, as enumerated by Treasurer Harcourt:—(1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the province; (2) the site of the old parliament buildings, valued at \$500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres in the city of Toronto known as the asylum farm, valued at \$150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of crown lands to the amount of \$800,000; (4) the outstanding timber on a great extent of territory; (5) unsold crown lands, including mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of \$1,196,000 guaranteed in perpetuity from the Dominion under the B.N.A. act, and a further amount of \$142,000 a year granted for all time under the Dominion act of 1894. What does the railway aid liability appear when placed opposite all these assets?

Unfortunately for this province, its affairs present a very striking contrast to those of Ontario. The latter has secured fine parliament buildings without incurring one cent of public debt, while we have borrowed money to build ours, and will have to borrow more before they are completed. Ontario is the happy possessor of a surplus in cash and convertible assets, while British Columbia has a debt which must be considered heavy in proportion to its population. All the money borrowed by our government has disappeared, much of it being squandered, and in addition some that should have been treated as trust funds have been paid out on current account. Not only has the prospective revenue been wholly pledged but expenditures have been voted that can only be met by borrowing more money or raising the rate of taxation. We are afraid the government organ does its masters no service when it calls its readers' attention to the state of Ontario's finances.

STREET LIGHTING.

The adoption of the electric light by day by a vote of three to one is an evidence that the people are awakening to the necessities of the situation. It is also a protest, effective and complete, against the presumptuous attempt of a private interest to defeat the well-understood wishes of the public. Public control of natural monopolies is right and proper, and if it does not in every instance work out economically it is on the whole in the best interests of the community. When a public privilege, such as a monopoly of street transportation or street lighting, is given to a private company, a combine is created that will not be slow to fleece the people if an opportunity offers. Had the electors of Victoria listened to the blandishments of the tramway people and defeated the by-law, the next step would have been to turn over to this ambitious company a right to provide light for the streets of the city as exclusive as that company practically enjoys to line the streets with its railway tracks and carry passengers on the highways. The people will not sanction any more monopolies of that kind. They believe they can select men who will manage these affairs as well as the directors of a private institution, and they know that they can kick them out whenever they show incompetency, which they cannot do in the case of a private monopoly. The majority would not have been so large, we feel certain, had the report not gone out that interested parties were personally working against the by-law. Ald. Mann, the chairman of the electric light committee, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. No doubt, he will see to it that the expenditure authorized yesterday is carried out in such a manner as to produce the very best results.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The present discussion of the Chinese question by correspondents is interesting to many, no doubt, for the writers speak from many years' experience in China and from standpoints as wide as the poles asunder. Capt. Robertson and Mr. Colman ought to be able to enlighten us on this burning question, and if they will permit a suggestion at this stage of the controversy, we would recommend a strict adherence to the text. It is possible, on the Chinese as on any other question, where the writers are enthusiasts and therefore likely to be carried away with the subject, for communications to become too diffusive and too highly

spiced, with references that have no special bearing on the real points at issue. The real merits of the dispute are then in danger of being lost sight of.

The London Times still insists that Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords was correctly interpreted, though Lord Rosebery himself says it was not. It would be very hard indeed if the "thunderer" were not to be considered a better judge of a speaker's meaning than the speaker himself.

Judging from Minister Foster's reply to Mr. Laurier, the government has not yet made up its mind as to the ratification of the French treaty. If it now comes before parliament with a request for the condemnation of one of its own executive actions its position will be unique among governments. And what will the Tuppets do?

The Toronto Evening News asserts that Hon. Mr. Fraser, who recently resigned the Public Works portfolio in the Mowat cabinet, threatens to issue a manifesto against the government unless it secures the defeat of Mr. Connel's bill to introduce the ballot in separate school elections. It is hardly probable that Mr. Fraser will make any such threat, though he is opposed to the bill. There are, it seems, troubles in the New Brunswick government for Mr. Connel has resigned his portfolio there, because he could not agree with the policy favored by his colleagues.

William Waldorf Astor seems to be climbing steadily to the height which his ambition has in view. He publishes a newspaper in London which takes the extreme Conservative and aristocratic view of things political, wherefore he has gained the esteem and gratitude of the "upper classes." Now he has become a member of the Carlton club, the social centre of the Conservative party, which has so far excluded all but Englishmen who were good members of that party. Mr. Astor will next attempt to blossom forth as a Conservative member of parliament in the next election, and will, as he has before, be a former resident of democratic America.

Though business in the United States is unsettled and all interests are injured by the delay in dealing with the tariff, the delay in dealing with the tariff, the Senate apparently sees no occasion for hurry. It is not expected that the debate on the Wilson bill will commence before Monday next. Should the House of Representatives object to Senate changes a conference will be necessary and it is therefore likely that the tariff remain in its unsettled condition for some weeks yet. No one seems as yet to have any decided opinion as to how the bill will come through the revising process. It may even share the fate of the Mills bill, for recent changes have made the bill, in the most important particulars, almost unrecognizable. The fact that some of the senators have been known to profit by the fluctuations of certain stocks caused by rumors as to the senate's intentions, has not tended to increase public confidence in the "upper house." There is indeed a strong suspicion that the delay in dealing with the tariff has been prolonged for the very purpose of giving unscrupulous senators such opportunities.

AN ORIGINAL NOTION.

A New Salary Idea Introduced by Rev. J. E. Starr. The following from the Toronto Empire has special interest for a number of people in Victoria: "A new regime was inaugurated yesterday at the Berean Methodist church, Crawford street. Hereafter the pastor, Rev. J. E. Starr, will dispense with any regular salary, and will take, as it were, the crumbs that may settle on the collection plate. The meeting yesterday morning was strictly a business one, as had been announced the Sunday previous. The pastor prefaced his remarks with a passage from II. Corinthians, 8th chapter. His pointer out the good example of Macedonians, who, instead of shunning the collection plate, actually scrambled to make their contributions. It behoved them as a congregation to look matters squarely in the face, and what stared most hardly back was the mortgage. He didn't believe in tax meetings and other humbugs, which were given on the principle of 'fleeing the world for the glory of God.' He had a strictly business plan which he thought would square matters, which had already been endorsed by the official board of the church, and now only awaited the sanction of the congregation. His was the New Testament plan, a getting back to old Methodist principles.

Briefly the pastor explained that he wanted 30 men to become responsible for \$30 each Sunday. This would go toward interest on the mortgage, expenses of lighting, heating, etc. This \$30 would be placed in envelopes, which would be furnished to 30 sponsors, who should meet on the last Thursday of each month to review the financial status. As for the pastor, he would be satisfied to take as salary the loose collection on the plate at the morning and evening services.

It may be \$3, and I won't say a word. It may be \$100, and you're expected to say nothing," concluded Mr. Starr. On resolution the plan was adopted, and in less than five minutes 30 sponsors had offered themselves. The last that the Empire reporter saw of the Rev. J. E. Starr he was pouring a shower of dimes and nickels aggregating \$6 into his overcoat pocket. This multiplied by two represents the average outside collections at the two Sunday services. Of course that means a reduction in the Rev. Mr. Starr's salary, but there is no telling to what extent the pastor's eloquence may swell that stipend. Besides as all the sponsors were male they are not likely to be carried away with the subject, for communications to become too diffusive and too highly

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Further Aid for the Fraser River Bridge—Land Act.

A bill was presented to the legislature yesterday to authorize the government to increase the bonus of \$105,000 in aid of the Fraser river bridge to \$128,000. The city of New Westminster is authorized to raise \$500,000 necessary to build the bridge by-law. The said debentures or other obligations to be secured not only upon the ratable property of the city, but also by a first charge upon the bridge, together with all revenues, as well as upon the moneys to be paid to the city, by the minister of finance. There shall be paid to the city by the minister of finance, out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province, the sum of \$50,000 and twenty-six thousand dollars in seven equal yearly payments, the first of such payments to be made upon its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council that the bridge has been completed in accordance with the plans and specifications that shall have been approved by the lieutenant-governor in council, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the act, and it shall be lawful for, but not incumbent upon, the lieutenant-governor in council to authorize the minister of finance to continue such yearly payments to the city for the term of three years next after the last of the seven yearly payments.

The bill on the land act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Vernon yesterday provides that "Leases (containing such covenants and conditions as may be advisable) of unoccupied crown lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty (100) acres in extent, may be granted by the commissioner of lands and works, at an annual rental of ten cents per acre; (a) In that part of the province situated east of the Cascade Range, for a term not to exceed five years, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon to any person or persons whosever, being bona fide pre-emptors or purchasers of land appurtenant to the meadows desired to be so leased; (b) For a term not to exceed 21 years, for the purpose of opening up working stone quarries or as sites for fishing stations.

The lieutenant-governor in council may grant leases of crown lands which have been subdivided by survey into lots not exceeding 20 acres in extent to any of Her Majesty's subjects for the purpose of bona fide personal occupation and cultivation. The terms of such leases shall be five years, and the annual rental to be paid shall be equal to one-fifth of the value of the land as determined by the lieutenant-governor in council. Provided that the first year's rental shall not be due or payable for 12 months after the date of the lease. No person shall be entitled to hold more than one lot under such lease. Leases granted under authority of this clause shall not be transferable, and shall contain conditions binding the lessee to build a dwelling house during the first year of tenancy, and to stock upon, cultivate and occupy the land within the meaning of the land act, and such other conditions as may be approved by the lieutenant-governor in council. Such lease shall also contain a covenant providing that the lessee shall, at the expiration of the term of the lease, be entitled to a crown grant of land so leased to him, provided that all the conditions and stipulations of the lease have been faithfully fulfilled.

In all crown grants heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by which lands are reserved to the crown, the goal so reserved shall become the property of the grantees and their assigns, and shall be subject to the royalty by this act reserved.

SENATOR STANFORD'S DEBTS.

Report That Mrs. Stanford Must Sell S. P. By Stock. New York, March 20.—At the office of the Southern Pacific company it was said yesterday that nothing had been heard in reference to the report from San Francisco that Mrs. Leland Stanford had determined to sell her Southern Pacific stock to raise \$5,000,000 to meet the debts and liabilities of her husband. Charles H. Walburn, the company's vice president, said he did not think the late Senator Stanford owed such a large amount to the banks as quoted in the report, and he added that even should Mrs. Stanford withdraw her interests from the company it would cause no embarrassment to the company or to Mr. Huntington.

"Mrs. Stanford," he said, "will do what is best for the interests of the company and this city is rapidly drawing to the creditors of Senator Stanford." Charles H. Tweed, counselor for the company, said he knew nothing of Mrs. Stanford's private affairs, but he supposed it would be necessary for her to sell some of her securities to meet the requests due. "I do not suppose Senator Stanford kept \$5,000,000 or \$2,500,000 on deposit in the bank," he said. "If he did he would be a very poor business man. As he kept no large amount on deposit, securities have got to be sold, and it is only a matter of which ones."

Mrs. Stanford has made no demand on Mr. Huntington for the sale of securities of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Improvement company. The King of Knaves. Rome, March 20.—Now that the extradition from the Argentine Republic of James Spencer Balfour, the member of parliament who wrecked so many building associations and working people's banks, seems imminent, some extraordinary statements are being publicly made by his friends, who say they are in a position to prove all they say. It is openly charged that Balfour's pursuit and arrest were due to political causes, the Tories availing themselves of the opportunity to prosecute him, causing the overthrow of the Salisbury government in the last general election by his active campaign through the country. The Liberals, on the other hand, it is understood, are favoring extradition in order to repeal the charge of the Tories that Mr. Gladstone's victory was due in a large measure to the efforts of a fraudulent bankrupt. It is also declared that prominent members of the Gladstonian cabinet were aware of Balfour's plight and were privy to his escape from the country.

Verdict for Defendant. London, March 19.—In the trial suit of Mrs. Holland against Sir Francis Cook for seduction and breach of promise today, counsel for plaintiff admitted he could produce no evidence showing a binding obligation of any kind on the part of the defendant. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

It is not Sawdust. We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, lightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S. RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS. MUST GO. WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.



ROSEBERY IN MIDLOTHIAN. Scotland's Capital Warmly Welcomes the New Premier. Edinburgh, March 17.—Lord Rosebery was received in this city to-day by cheering crowds. More than 5,000 Liberals had gathered at the Corn Exchange to hear him speak, and greeted him with thunderous applause as he entered the hall. The most important part of the premier's address were his explanations of the statement made by him on March 13 in the house of lords concerning his attitude towards home rule. "When I spoke in the house of lords," he said, "I declared with frankness and perseverance my attitude towards home rule. Unfortunately, the interpretation which my opponents put on my words was not what I meant when I uttered them in the house of lords. If rightly interpreted, my words must have carried the conviction to the heart of England that what I said was a truism, although not at all in the sense in which the Unionists interpreted it. The advocates of home rule know that if they were to wait for the pre-empting vote of England they might never carry anything. The present government have carried the parish councils bill for England with the Irish vote. It is not necessary to demand an English majority to carry a home rule bill or to beat down the English vote in order to convince the English people of the justice of Irish home rule. The situation to which he referred, Lord Rosebery continued, was a familiar one. The house of lords, for instance, might be said to have England at its back, yet in ordinary circles of the country just now the people had risen ten to one against the upper house. "When his words had been misinterpreted was quite evident. A certain party sought to sow dissension between the Irish and the Liberals. The organs of the party, the London Times, had willfully misrepresented his utterances. Lord Rosebery promised that Scottish and Welsh disestablishment should be made almost immediately. The government would also give a day, he said, to debate on the miners' eight hours bill and would spare no efforts to secure its passage. The cabinet were determined to maintain the supremacy of the navy as the best guardian of the peace of Europe. He himself had often pointed out the dangers of a hereditary chamber, and the government must now face the vital danger of such a chamber, because almost every day a non-elective body of legislators.

CALIFORNIA'S METROPOLIS. A Marine Disaster—The Dismantling of Ward Murphy. San Francisco, March 20.—The steamer Onward reports the drowning of two Chinese off Point Pinole. When the steamer was going on her last trip to Sacramento an overturned junk was equipped with Chinese on its bottom. The steamer stopped and sent a boat to rescue the Chinese. As the boat neared the party two of the men, unable to hold on any longer, slid off the junk and were drowned. The line was thrown to the three survivors, who were saved with difficulty. The trial of John Turrel for the murder of Ward Murphy by dynamite explosion in this city is rapidly drawing to a close. It is expected the case will go to the jury to-morrow afternoon. It was learned to-day that the new racing association, the formation of which was announced last week, would have a capital of \$400,000, divided into one hundred shares at \$4,000 each. Alexander Joe Ulman will take fifteen shares, Ed. Corrigan a like number, and the remaining shares are divided among W. P. Drayner, J. Walburn, J. L. Flood, A. B. Spreckels, T. H. Williams, Moses Gunst, and Dan Burns. The new association proposes to build one of the finest tracks in the country.

American News. Washington, D. C., March 21.—Senator Colquhoun's condition was critical to-day. Chicago, March 21.—The supreme court has refused to grant a superedeas in the Prendergast case. New York, March 21.—The latest irony of the police in the butcher's case of the child, Sadie Martin, whose body was found in a cellar in West 39th street, is that the murderer is a Chinese laundryman. Washington, D. C., March 19.—The president to-day transmitted to the senate all information in his possession regarding the Bluefields, Nicaragua, incident, and the landing of British troops. There was nothing startling in the correspondence.

With Derby's Compliments. Kingston, Ont., March 19.—On Saturday the treasury of the Macdonald National Memorial committee received a cheque for \$500 from Lord Derby. The amount in the bank for the fund is \$4,000. Belgian Ministry Walk Out. Brussels, March 19.—King Leopold has been informed by telegraph that the ministry have resigned.

Another Teacher Almost Sacrificed. To the Editor.—Does it not seem strange that our school trustees should displace a teacher without first giving him a chance to defend himself? Is it not also singular that the teacher selected for this honor is one who is well known for his outspoken condemnation of the errors of the education department? This teacher was granted by the board of examiners a certificate of a lower grade than that to which he was entitled. Dr. Pope, said in evidence: "Such a remark is calculated to undermine the influence of the educational authorities of the province." Let us hope that the most searching investigation may be held and if it is found that the teacher is really innocent, let him take the consequence and let the board of examiners suffer the disgrace of having year after year granted a certificate to one who is not efficient. Surely it is a sign of better times that the trustees' board has determined to mete out justice in a legal manner, and that it has decided to give the teacher a hearing. Though the trustees were merely following the example of the highest court in the land—his honor the lieutenant-governor in council—in condemning a teacher without giving him a chance to defend himself, yet they have evidently thought that British Columbia has already suffered sufficient disgrace from the exposure of such an act of tyranny.

Florent Tobacco. St. Louis, March 20.—Employment has been found for 300 men in a new cigar factory just opened by a firm which has hitherto been jobbing eastern manufacturers. The tobacco industry generally reports exceptional activity and the returns indicate higher payments for licenses than in either 1892 or 1893. The number of unemployed in the city is now quite small and of a fund of \$13,000 raised by the bankers and brokers several weeks ago quite a large sum remains on hand, although every application has received attention with the exception of a few from men known to be professional beggars. Another Gould Wedding. New York, March 21.—Howard Gould and Miss Odette Tyler, the well known actress, are to be married very shortly, and will make a bridal trip of a year and a half in one of Gould's yachts round the world. Young Gould was introduced to Miss Tyler on the Pacific coast by a prominent railroad official during her tour with Charles Frohman's company two years ago. Since then Mr. Gould has been devoted to Miss Tyler. London, Not Quite Betted. The Westminster Gazette says Mr. Gladstone will occasionally make his appearance in the commons, and will retain his old seat in the treasury bench. TA RA RA HURT. Lottie Collins Sprains One of Her Supple Ankles. Chicago, March 19.—Lottie Collins lies in her apartment in the Palmer House at her right ankle in a plaster cast and under the constant care of trained nurses. She was hurt by a fall from a stage when the audience was aware that the dancer was really injured several members of the company rushed out on the stage and assisted her to the wings. The audience applauded and knew why—and were suffering terrible pain—the actress, assisted by a stage hand, hobbled to the front of the curtain and told the audience that she was not hurt and would be all right the next night. Scarcely had the curtain closed behind her than she fell fainting, and was taken to the Palmer House under the care of a physician. Dr. Henry Ryan, physician of the Actors' Fund, was at once summoned and made a hasty examination. He found that besides the ankle being severely sprained, almost to dislocation, three ligaments of the foot had been ruptured outright, while one had been broken. It was at first supposed that some of the smaller bones of the foot had been fractured, but it is now thought no bones have been broken. "I have forbidden Miss Collins to attempt to dance again for at least six months," said Dr. Ryan this morning, "and have advised her not to try again for at least a year, unless she will take the risk of again injuring herself." "Will she ever be able to dance again?" "Well, being her physician, I have confidence in bringing her around," would not say, but is evident he regarded the injury as more serious than he would admit. "As soon as my wife is strong enough," said her husband, "I will take her to New York and thence to London, where she will remain until she has thoroughly recovered."

Land Cleared. Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any kind; all parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grab and Stump Pulling Company, JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria. mar15-deoldkwm

THWARTED. Timely Discovery spread Cons. AMONG THE COAST. A Thousand Pounds Stored A. Under Government. Was to Hold King. Out of Sight. Tenors Captured—Highly Cited—Jap Complete. San Francisco, March 19.—The king of the coast, mentioned in a dispatch from Yokohama on the completion of government official year's day, 6th of the king and his ministers in state. Before they could be signs, they were betrayed number a little before. The government was the plot against the king, the king was arrested, succeeded in arresting the king. According to the king's confession, over one thousand men, on all sides, are overthrowing the government. As their confessions personages it has been the 27 men to public view. The Japanese are at conspiracy, and that government had proposed clads to the conspirators. The conspirators were on an February 2 death on the wild island. Considerable difference of opinion on the subject. The sentence was men will be released. The Japanese were in place on the 13th inst. severely contested. Six men on the U. Monocacy, suffering from removed to the hospital. The 13th inst. The 13th inst. men died. San Francisco, March 19.—The following advices were received from the steamer City of Peking arrived at Yokohama this morning. The steamer was following a course of the steamer Asah, with that port, was six days Japan, and it was she had foundered at sea. The steamer was searching for the half a dozen Europeans. Forty-five persons, of the steamer were lost, which occurred in the Teck Seng Huan and the following advices were received from the steamer Asah, with that port, was six days Japan, and it was she had foundered at sea. The steamer was searching for the half a dozen Europeans. Forty-five persons, of the steamer were lost, which occurred in the Teck Seng Huan and the following advices were received from the steamer Asah, with that port, was six days Japan, and it was she had foundered at sea. 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THWARTED DESIGNS

Timely Discovery of a Wide-spread Conspiracy.

AMONG THE COREAN REVOLUTIONISTS

A Thousand Pounds of Gunpowder Stored Away

Under Government Buildings—Intention Was to Blow King and Ministers Out of Sight—Twenty-One Conspirators Captured—High Officials Implicated—Jap Complicity Suspected.

San Francisco, March 20.—The steamer City of Peking brings details of the plot to kill the king of Corea and his ministers mentioned in a brief cable dispatch from Yokohama on the 10th instant. The conspirators had prepared to destroy the central government office on the Korean peninsula on the 6th of February, when the king and his ministers would appear here in state.

Before they could carry out their designs, they were betrayed by one of their number a little over the hour they had appointed for their work of destruction. The government was secretly informed of the plot and when the office was examined on the evening of the 27th of the conspirators were arrested. The government found under the floor of the office a considerable quantity of gunpowder, valued at \$1,000. According to their confession as soon as they had set to work, over one thousand others were to have arisen on all sides and assisted them in overthrowing the government.

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England's Army and Navy. London, March 20.—General Roberts was the guest of the city of Newcastle today. In a speech General Roberts thought it a great deal more necessary for England to strengthen the army than the navy, although both needed strengthening. There was nothing the navy could do, he said, to prevent Russian aggression in Afghanistan.

Seizure of Silver. New York, March 20.—The chamber of commerce today, at a special meeting, discussed the seizure bill. There was a large attendance. A long letter to President Cleveland, protesting against the bill, was unanimously adopted by the chamber.

Spaniards Repulse the Malays. Madrid, March 20.—News has been received here of an attack by a large body of Mindanao Malays upon a Spanish garrison on the island of Antian, one of the Southern Philippine group. The Spaniards succeeded in repulsing the Malays with the loss of over two hundred killed and a large number wounded. The loss to the Spaniards was trifling.

Footballism Rewarded. Fatal Ending of an Attempt to Shoot Rapids on a Log. Montreal, March 20.—A thrilling story comes from Chambly, a country place near Montreal. On Sunday afternoon was circulated in the village that a man intended to run the Chambly rapids on a log for about a mile. The shores on both sides of the river were again lined with people. Shortly after 3 p. m. a man named Dombrowski was seen coming down the stream standing on a log guiding himself with a pole. He came from the chute on Corby's, a great rush of water, splendidly. From this point he aimed to cross the stream and pass between the first and second piers of the railway bridge. Here the water was rough, and although the venture was a long one, he made great efforts to pass between the two piers he was unable to do so, and the man and the log shot down the outside of the second pier. Dombrowski was still standing on his log.

A short distance below the pier the log appeared to strike a sunken rock, and to the horror of the spectators the man was swept into the water. He disappeared, but in a few seconds arose again alongside of the log, which he grasped. He pulled himself partly upon it. The log was now on the wrong side of the river and shooting straight for the rougher portion of the rapids. In a few moments the man and log were in the surging water, where both disappeared. To the astonishment of all, however, the two appeared safely on the other side.

Land Cleared. A thorough and cheap, down logs or by standing timber. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate from the Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN COATES, 57 King's Row. Tel. mar15-dead46

THWARTED DESIGNS

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THE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Objections to the Hospital Aid Proposition Pointed Out.

SPECIAL MEETING ON THE SUBJECT

City Council Enters a Protest Against Increase of Rental Qualifications of Householders Who Vote—Question of Privilege—Other Matters.

There was a full attendance of the Board of Aldermen at last evening's meeting and Mayor Teague presided.

City Clerk Dowler reported that during the week the following communications had been referred to different committees:

To the Electric Light Committee.—P. W. Grant, desiring that an electric light be placed at the corner of Cadboro Bay and Leighton roads, (and 13 others) to the Sewerage Committee.

Albert Pike, applying for the position of Inspector of the surface water on the surface water on said street.

To the Street Committee.—J. C. Schimmoher, requesting permission to construct a box or wooden fire cross structure on the street for the purpose of conveying sawdust from the mill of the Sawdust Mill Company to the power house of the Tramway Company.

Mrs. Mary Drowdown, desiring that a hole in front of her property, lots A and B, section 24, be closed.

To the Water Committee.—Chas. H. Tarbell and seven others, requesting that a water main be laid on Kebley and Tennyson streets, 1,600 feet.

Mrs. Higgins, president of the Maternity Home, wrote proposing to establish a place in connection with their institution to care for aged women. A conference was proposed to discuss the matter. The Old Men's Home committee will consider the matter.

The letter of William A. Elliott re the erection of the houses on lot 921 and offering to give up all interest in the property for \$350, was referred to the fire wardens.

E. O. Baker, of the Victoria Electric Lighting Company, wrote asking the status of the company's power to erect poles under the municipal act as amended, raise session and asking for the council's opinion. It was referred to the electric light committee with power to consult the city engineers.

An application from the Seward Mill Company asking for permission to put an elevated sawdust flume across Constant street was read. The flume is to carry sawdust to the power house of the tramway company. A favorable report was made on the matter by City Engineer Wilmut. The request was granted, the council to always have the power to order its removal.

City Engineer Wilmut reported that the main structure of James Bay bridge was in good order and capable of meeting the needs of all ordinary traffic. It, however, needed replanking, and he outlined a proposal for the tramway company to move the tracks further eastward to give greater room to traffic, and to bear about half the expense of replanking the bridge. Ald. Dwyer said the matter had already been acted upon and the report was received and filed.

Ald. Munn's motion requiring the auditor to furnish a monthly financial statement was brought up. He pointed out the benefits to be derived and suggested that later in the year it might be well to have a statement of the "estimate of revenue" and the "amount collected."

Ald. Wilson seconded the motion, saying he regarded the idea as an excellent one.

Commenting upon some recent municipal legislation Ald. Munn said he regarded the council as well able to transact its business as the legislature.

Mayor Teague—Why, judging from certain things, they are not so.

Ald. Wilson—What's the matter with the government making a quarterly financial statement?

The motion was put and carried.

The finance committee presented one report favoring the payment of bills amounting to \$1861.60, and another favoring the appropriation of \$1500 for James Bay bridge. Both were adopted. A special requisition from the school board amounting to \$344, took the usual course.

Ald. Baker rose to a question of privilege and asked if the legislative committee had suggested the alteration of the clause providing for the qualification of mayor and aldermen.

Ald. Ledingham said he as a private citizen had endeavored to have the act amended to decrease the vexatious requirements.

Ald. Baker said he believed what Ald. Wilson had said. He had heard a report on the street and he had asked to satisfy himself of its falsity, which he had always suspected.

Ald. Humphrey said Mr. Grant, M.P., had said no alderman had made any suggestion on the subject.

The appended report was received from the special committee appointed to investigate the Jubilee Hospital aid proposition.

Gentlemen—On behalf of the committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of the city advancing aid to the Royal Jubilee Hospital in the sum of \$35,000, I beg to report as follows: The committee proceeded to make the necessary inquiries at sources from which they thought they could gather reliable facts. They waited upon a large number of the city doctors to get their personal opinions, also some of the Jubilee Hospital directors, many leading citizens and the managers of the St. Joseph's Hospital, and while doing so they received an invitation from the president of the Jubilee Board to attend their semi-annual meeting on the 9th instant.

At this meeting your committee had quite a lengthy interview with the president, discussed hospital affairs with the view of getting information as to the working of the institution, and the necessity of aid. It was that the Hospital Board arranged to hold a special meeting to appoint a committee to confer with that from the city, to discuss the question of the city's granting aid.

At your committee was that the matter should remain in abeyance until the appointment of the Honorable Committee. It now appears that it is not the intention of the Hospital Board to appoint a committee, but that the directors expect the \$35,000 to be advanced to the institution without the aid of the city, and the present mode of management. After weighing carefully the information obtained from all sources above mentioned, your committee believe:

1. That the Jubilee Hospital has done good service to the community, but that this same good could have been accomplished at less cost and with less delay.

2. That the present board, of 18 members, is too large and unwieldy to secure adequate and economical results. It seems to us unworkable, and only leads to extravagance, which is being charged against the hospital management.

3. That the hospital as at present managed is not a hospital in the true sense of the word, but a mere collection of patients that ought to be at once reformed.

4. That the required aid be given to the Hospital Act be so amended as to give the City a proper representation on the board.

5. That the number of directors be reduced to six, three to be appointed by the City and three by the Provincial Government, or otherwise as may be arranged by the City and the Province.

6. That the City should be empowered to free the hospital property from its mortgage and floating debt, but a guarantee be given the city that the property will not again be mortgaged.

7. That at the present time the Jubilee Hospital is taxed for accommodation, and hence in the future an extension of the property will be required, necessitating heavy expense.

8. That the Jubilee Hospital is too far from town, especially in case of serious accidents.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Victoria High School Teachers Strongly Interested

IN UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION QUESTION

Principal Paul Reads a Deputation—A Resolution Heartily Endorsing the Idea—Ross Dismissal Case.

Business of considerable importance occupied the attention of the school board for three and a half hours last evening. There were present at the circular executive table in the police court chambers, Messrs. Hayward, (chairman), J. Stuart Yates, W. Marchant, J. Lovell and Glover, the latter of whom took his seat at the board for the first time, his election as trustee being duly read and accepted.

Trustee Glover said he read and referred to the supply committee.

A petition from the residents of Oakland district, submitted by City Clerk Dowler, was read. They apply to have a school built in that section. The sense of the meeting was that it was rather cool of the city council to pass this petition to them after cutting down the supplies the board had asked for. A motion was carried to the effect that the council having refused to grant the \$2,500 placed at the disposal of the school, the board could do nothing.

The Y.M.C.A. applied for permission to carry on the business of a lunch dispensary in one of the vacant rooms over the school building, and to supply the children with hot lunches at cost.

Mr. Marchant said he had heard a faint rumor that these desirable female pupils were to be furnished to the hotel, and he begged leave to call attention to the well known fact that school boys very frequently carried good healthy appetites around about lunch time, and they might feel out in the cold deprived of the hot lunch. A deputation of the most beautiful ladies in the city had written on him asking him to gather edibles from their remarks. He wanted the boys to have a fair show on this hot lunch proposition. The petition was granted.

W. Ridgway Wilson wrote requesting that a fish which he had caught in Bay school be culminated before the scaffolding was taken down. If done now it would cost \$100.

Trustee Lovell objected to such unnecessary expense.

Ald. Wilson said it would have to be done if the children were to see properly.

Trustee Lovell held that it was perfectly inexcusable on the part of any architect finishing a building brown then applying to the school board to have it painted brown was too dark.

Trustee Marchant said it was not only completely inexcusable but if he were the architect he would scarcely care to submit such a blunder. He strongly opposed the unnecessary expense.

Referred to Messrs. Lovell and Glover to act. Trustee Yates added to this a motion that the same committee enquire into the advisability of dispensing with the services of the superintendents, of which power to act. This also was carried.

D. Ross, late teacher of the Central branch school, wrote as follows regarding his dismissal:

Victoria, March 17, 1894. B. Williams, Secretary Board of School Trustees:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst., informing me of my dismissal from the Victoria teaching staff for incompetency. You also inform me that you have been notified by the board of the resignation of the term practically ruins my reputation as a teacher, and I trust the members of the board will grant me the privilege of appearing before them to explain an mistake which have been brought to their notice, which led them to dismiss me for incompetency.

I have, etc., your obedient servant. D. ROSS.

Trustee Yates said he believed when he moved the adoption of the report in his matter that the notice had been fully enquired into, and that Mr. Ross had been seen about it, but he now understood that such was not the case. He believed every man ought to have a chance to be heard in his own defence, and the committee be requested to call upon Mr. Ross and hear from him any explanation he may have to make, and report further to the board. He thought the resolution dismissing Mr. Ross should be suspended pending further investigation of the case.

Trustee Marchant strongly opposed any such action, but as to further investigation he approved the resolution of Trustee Yates.

Chairman Hayward said he did not understand Trustee Yates' position clearly. "Do you mean to say you would go to Mr. Ross and ask him if he considered himself a good or a bad teacher?"

Trustee Yates—"Not exactly," but Mr. Ross should have some explanation to offer as to how the disturbance arose, and he might have been able to produce witnesses in corroboration of his statements.

It was finally decided that Mr. Ross should have a full opportunity to defend himself against all the charges.

Principal Paul of the High School then received permission to read the following address on behalf of a deputation of teachers from the High School:

High School, Victoria, March 19, 1894.

Gentlemen: We have heard with much interest that a deputation from amongst you waited on the 10th inst. on the hon. the premier and the hon. the minister of education, having as its object the endorsement of the Vancouver high school, which the view to its connection with an eastern university. Such a scheme could not fail to be productive of much good to the province generally and to Vancouver in particular. There are a large number of young men in this city throughout the province who would eagerly embrace such an opportunity of advancing their education, to whom the expense of living thousands of miles

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Electric Light Loan By Law of \$55,000 Ratified by the People To-Day.

PROVINCIAL L.

Premier Davie Looks of His Sunday

Succession Duties

Steps Taken by the Crisis Along the Second Time.

The speaker took 10 o'clock. Mr. Martin moved a report of Messrs. K. E.'s, regarding the K. E. Admitted. Mr. Martin moved reports of the government measures in the adopted.

On consideration of legislative library bill moved to strike out the word "providing" and to strike out the word "legislative" and to insert the word "public" and to give the school boards should be compelled to provide a library for the school. The amendment was adopted.

The Cariboo railway sawmill bills were filed. The report on the bill was adopted.

In committee of the Cariboo hydraulic power bill, Mr. Martin moved the notice of a referred back to the bill's decision.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Rates of Duty Under Succession Bill to be Materially Reduced.

HON. MR. TURNER'S AMENDMENTS

A General Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Bill Brought Down by Message-Lieut. Governor Assents to Redistribution and Horticultural Bills.

MARCH 21st. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from the residents of Yale asking for a grant for a physician at that place. The petition was ruled out of order on the ground that it asked for an appropriation.

The private bills committee reported that they had reconsidered bills Nos. 23 and 33 and amended them to agree with the notices and petitions. They recommended that the rules be suspended so that the bills could be placed on the orders of the day.

The mining committee reported that they had reconsidered the mineral bill, and submitted it with amendments. Received.

Mr. Kellie asked the minister of mines who furnished the information on which N. B. Eastman, gold commissioner for West Kootenay district, based that part of his annual report dated the first day of January, 1894, which refers to the northern division of the said district?

The Chilliwack drainage bill was finally passed. Hon. Mr. Turner stated that the Lieutenant-Governor in council was pleased to place in the hands of the legislative assembly the interests of the crown in connection with the Victoria Electric Light and Railway company's bill.

On consideration of the bill relating to certain works in the township of Richmond, Mr. Sword moved an amendment providing that the dispute between the municipality and McLean Brothers should be referred to arbitration. The amendment was ruled out of order and the report on the bill was adopted.

The house went into committee. Mr. Keith in the chair to consider the bill to authorize certain dyking and drainage works in the district of New Westminster.

Hon. Mr. Beaver asked if the land, the owners of which had petitioned against the bill was included in the scheme.

Mr. Kitchen explained that the land was included in the bill, and it would not be advisable to exempt the land from the assessment levied under the scheme.

Mr. Sword said the bill would not change the position of those who had petitioned against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaver pointed out that clause seven did not agree with the petition. Clause seven provides that the commissioners could use the water of the river for generating electricity.

Mr. Kitchen said if the bill was to be endorsed by the clause he would like to see the clause struck out, but if not he would like to see the clause remain in. It was absolutely necessary that the commissioners should be allowed to use the water for generating electricity for running their pumping machinery.

Mr. Hunter amended the clause to do away with the objection.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davis presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing a bill for the drainage, dyking and irrigation of lands. The message was considered in committee and the bill was reported to the house and read a first time.

The Lieutenant-Governor assented to the redistribution and horticultural bills.

Mr. Sword asked if the information respecting the Nakusp & Slovan railway was ready.

Hon. Mr. Davis answered that it was being prepared.

The house went into committee. Mr. Croft in the chair, to consider the succession duties bill.

Mr. Hunter moved an amendment to strike out the clause exempting property bequeathed to religious, charitable or educational purposes.

The amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Beaver moved to amend the clause providing that the net-should not apply to estates the value of which did not exceed \$5,000 by striking out \$5,000 and inserting \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Turner said that would be covered by amendments that he intended to introduce later on in the bill.

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved an amendment changing the scale of duties to the following: \$100,000, a duty of one dollar on every \$100; \$200,000 to \$250,000, \$2 on every \$100; \$250,000 to \$700,000, \$3 on every \$100; \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, \$4 on every \$100; \$1,000,000 or over, \$5 on every \$100, provided that where any property devised, bequeathed or passing to, or for the use of any one person, being the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, under a will or intestacy, the first \$10,000 of value of the same shall be exempt, and upon so much of the value of the property as is in excess of \$10,000 duty shall be charged at half the several rates set forth.

(Provided that all duties under this act shall be levied and collected pro rata upon the whole of the estate of the deceased person liable to the duty.)

The house adjourned at six o'clock until Tuesday next.

CANADIAN SEALERS.

Sir John Thompson Explains the Dominion Government's Position.

Ottawa, March 21.—In the house of commons Sir Richard Cartwright asked the government if they were aware, as stated in the press, that the United States government had sent a squadron to protect and shepherd seals on their way from the southern breeding grounds, and had given instructions to the squadron to see that the regulations of the Paris tribunal were carried out. If this were so, he suggested that the British government should be conferred with with a view of sending a small squadron to see that the Canadians got fair play.

Sir John Thompson replied that if the American government had sent out a squadron of cruisers he had no doubt it was with a view of looking after American poachers. As far as Canada was concerned, the regulations of the Paris tribunal were not binding until such time as the Imperial parliament had made a statutory enactment in regard to the same. If the Imperial parliament would pass such a statute the Canadian government would not be necessary.

The Imperial government had communicated with the British government and expressed their views on the legislation necessary. In a few days he expected the Imperial parliament would be sitting. He did not believe the United States would interfere with Canadian sealers. A recommendation had been made by Canada to Britain that trespassers should be tried in their own country, it was also recommended that the regulations should not be enforced against sealers who were in the fishing grounds before they were adopted and made binding by legislation.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the secretary of the British Columbia members, but none of them were present.

Ottawa, March 21.—At a meeting of the debates committee, A. C. Campbell, for many years a member of the press gallery, was appointed on the list to sit in place of the late J. T. Richardson. The committee also recommended the payment of \$1,000 to Richardson's widow.

Henry Maynard, aged 69, a baker, was found in his cell in the best writ in the hanging by the neck dead this morning. He leaves a widow and family in Montreal.

Political Organization.

The Victoria political organization should not depend on the public of the opportunity attending the meeting to be held this evening in the Institute hall. It is true that membership tickets, which cost but 25 cents, have been freely distributed, but there are many who would willingly pay \$1 to see the fun, who cannot obtain a ticket. Fun there will be without doubt. The two or three factions in the organization are more bitterly opposed to one another than the opposition and the government are to this evening's meeting. It is intended to decide who the government's candidates are to be, and it is on this point that the factions are waging war against one another. They have about decided that they would like to have Messrs. Turner and Bennett as candidates, if those gentlemen will consent to run, but as to who the other two shall be they are divided. The most prominent candidates are Messrs. Turner, Bennett, and Bennett.

The board of management of the national capital are making a terrific row about the U.S. Behring Sea fishery ordered to coal at Comox. The Cleveland government is "un-American," "unpatriotic," and "un-British" in its conduct according to the press for so doing. The fact that the soft Seattle coal is mined in the U. S. makes it infinitely superior to the Comox coal. It may be news to the kickers to learn that the United States government for information and then the vessels on this station do not use coal mined here. The supply is imported and only when the bunkers are empty is Comox coal taken.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Clearance of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphans' Home are arranging for a concert for contributions in aid of the home.

Three Indians suspected of being implicated in the Savary island murder return to Alert today this evening, there being no evidence against them.

Mr. Woodfield, of Messrs. Telegraph hotel, this city, caught 137 trout last Sunday inside of three hours at Shawigan lake.

Mr. Mayer of Seattle and Miss Clara Phillips of this city are to be married tomorrow evening at the home of the bride's parents, Kane street.

A couple of wily smugglers got a package of opium off the Kingston at Tacoma Sunday night in plain sight of five customs officers. The officers fired on their boat but they escaped.

Miss Beadman, the young lady who went insane on Monday, was taken to Westminister this morning by Sergeant Hawton. She was examined yesterday by doctors Coomes and John Duncan and pronounced insane. The unfortunate girl suffers from the dreadful hallucination that her feet and hands are being burned.

The military drill by 20 young ladies under the leadership of Mrs. William Marvin is the next event to be looked forward to with interest. The ladies will appear at the Victoria theatre on the evening of Friday, April 6 and the following Saturday, April 7. Some interesting things are promised in connection with the drill.

The funeral of Mary Ellen (Nelle) Smith, daughter of W. Steiner Smith, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Victoria Rev. D. MacRae officiated, assisted by Rev. Thos. Baldwin. Rev. W. D. Barber was also at the funeral. Many of the children of Victoria West public school attended and the service was very impressive. The deceased child was very popular with her companions.

On Sunday Peter Brown took Constantine Dalmetto to his house and gave him some food. The Italian had been begging for food. Brown happened to leave Dalmetto in the house for a few moments alone and after he had gone discovered that \$20.75 in money was missing. When Dalmetto was arrested \$24.50 of the money was found on him. In police court this morning Dalmetto was convicted of the theft and sentenced to six months at hard labor by Magistrate MacTae.

The Board of Trade council failed to get a quorum this morning and the meeting was put off for a few days. The board's protest against a reduction of the duty on cleaned rice was deemed so important that it was decided to hold a meeting on the subject on the 27th of this month. The meeting is intended to decide who the government's candidates are to be, and it is on this point that the factions are waging war against one another. They have about decided that they would like to have Messrs. Turner and Bennett as candidates, if those gentlemen will consent to run, but as to who the other two shall be they are divided. The most prominent candidates are Messrs. Turner, Bennett, and Bennett.

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WOOD, MISS NIGHTINGALE, W. L. CONYERS, W. B. SKIDLAND, INDIAN AGENT A. W. VANDERKAM, AND J. H. HADLETON.

Frank Everswing, an old American, suffering from a bad attack of rheumatism, was taken to the Jubilee hospital from his place on Burnside road by the provincial police last night.

The justice of the peace, Adolph Krug, ex-city treasurer of Seattle, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty to the charge of misappropriating the city's funds. The limit of the law is ten years.

The lecture given by Postmaster Noah Shakespeare at Centennial Methodist church last night was well attended. It was in aid of the Sunday school and a very fair sum was realized.

The funeral of the late Alice Louise, second daughter of W. V. Carter took place this afternoon and was largely attended by her friends and school mates. The deceased was a native of Victoria aged 15 years.

An understanding arrived to all concerned has been arrived between Henry Saunders and his creditors. Mr. Saunders will act as manager of the grocery establishment on Johnson street for the trustees of the estate.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Methodist church and walked up to the pulpit and told the minister quietly that he wanted to preach. The minister persuaded him to sit down and remain quiet. He did so and walked out with the congregation. Later he broke a window in a hardware store, entered and smashed a show case and took a number of revolvers and a good supply of cartridges and walked out on the front street, where he commenced firing at random. He shot through several plate glass windows and broke in the front of Burgoyne's store. He ran the town for a time, citizens wisely keeping out of range. Finally he was arrested after shooting Constable Nevison in the leg.

The dentists will close their offices Saturday afternoons at one o'clock from April 1 to Oct. 1.

The grocery firm of Bonness & Creedon has been dissolved, and Mr. Creedon will close up the affairs of the firm.

There is a lot of prune planting going on in the neighborhood of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Hill. The Hall brothers especially are putting in a large number.

The residents of Mount Tolmie have laid out a cricket and lawn tennis ground. They are now being put in six feet of snow at the summit, and the road is practically impassable.

The High School Botanical club will go out on their first excursion on Saturday. Members of the club will meet at 8 a.m. at the High School, from which they will set off for Mount Tolmie. All members not connected with the High School are invited to attend.

The minstrel show in the lecture room of the Central church last night was very well attended and was a really clever performance. There were the usual "black face" gags and get-aways and some very good singing. The performance is to be repeated on Saturday night, and should draw a good crowd.

It is believed that the Queen's birthday celebration matter will be taken up next week. The aldermen, who are to take the initiative step, are in favor of making this year's celebration the largest and best ever given. It is planned to make the yacht racing, Indian canoe racing and a naval review or battle special features.

Deputy Collector J. C. Newbury states that he has been unable to find the Victoria customs officer who was cheated out of \$850 informant's fees alleged to have been allowed him by the United States government for information by which a quantity of opium was found and seized on the steamship Wilmington. He pronounces the story to be untrue.

The Ananias Standard says: "The Rev. D. Holmes has been assigned to the rectory of St. Paul's church in Victoria & Sidney railway. He stole a blank time check from Samsel Bounding, the time keeper, and \$52.25 in cash, a balance of \$82.25 was due him, he forged the time keeper's name to it, and palmed it off on a well known hotelkeeper." Adams is believed to have left the country, but if he has not he will be arrested. He recently drew his pay and went on a boat, and it is believed that the forgery was decided on and executed while he was drunk.

A very pretty wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of Geo. Mesher, Wood Estate. The couple directly interested in the affair were Miss Alice, fourth daughter of Mr. Mesher, and Albert Wyldie, the second son of the late Captain Wyldie. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. P. Jeans in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the bride. Mr. Wyldie was supported by B. Haigh, and Miss A. Mesher acted as bridesmaid for her sister. The instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. Mesher and Mrs. Wyldie. The wedding was very simple and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Wyldie leave this evening for the east, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Teachers and those interested in school matters will await with interest the report of the committee appointed to re-investigate the Ross dismissal case. It was brought out at the last trustee meeting that Mr. Ross was dismissed through reports from the principal and teachers in rooms adjoining Mr. Ross' department. Trustee Lovell stated at the late board meeting that Principal Netherly had been continuously reporting bad order and discipline in this room, while Chairman Hayward stated that when the committee reported they produced evidence from the teachers in the adjoining rooms. Mr. Ross will now have the opportunity of producing evidence to refute these statements. The board decided that the case should be reopened because Mr. Ross had not been given an opportunity to put in any defence.

It took two hours to hear the case of James Chickens, charged with the larceny of a blanket and padlock from Frederick Gilmore, and Frederick Gilmore and John Dutton charged with tampering to supply and conveying a stolen line. On Monday morning the case of the blanket and padlock got 50 cents from Jimmy to buy whiskey with, who gave it to Dutton, who kept it. Jimmy, when he found he could get neither whiskey or money for the blanket and padlock, for satisfaction. The case of the blanket and padlock was made out against Jimmy, and there was no evidence enough on the other case. Magistrate Macrae said he had no doubt of the guilt of Gilmore and Dutton, gave them a good lecture and

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Cal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

warned them that if they came before him again they would be severely dealt with.

"A dispatch from Lindsay, Ont., says: 'Fenelon Falls was terrorized on Sunday by Christopher Brandon, son of a well known man, John Brandon. He had been in British Columbia five years, and lately returned. He was usually quiet and peaceful, but showing signs of insanity. On Sunday morning he went to the Methodist church and walked up to the pulpit and told the minister quietly that he wanted to preach. The minister persuaded him to sit down and remain quiet. He did so and walked out with the congregation. Later he broke a window in a hardware store, entered and smashed a show case and took a number of revolvers and a good supply of cartridges and walked out on the front street, where he commenced firing at random. He shot through several plate glass windows and broke in the front of Burgoyne's store. He ran the town for a time, citizens wisely keeping out of range. Finally he was arrested after shooting Constable Nevison in the leg.'

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