

West Kootenay... Audience... Revelstoke.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MAY 25 1894.

VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 23

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Annual Inspection of British Soldiers by Queen Victoria at Aldershot.

Twelve Thousand Men Marched Past Under Command of Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, May 17.—The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, journeyed to Aldershot this afternoon to witness the annual review of the troops on Lifford's Plain.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENCES.

SEATTLE, May 17.—The five members of the board of United States army engineers on coast defenses arrived in the city on the steamer Edith last night in the course of an examination of the Puget Sound district in preparation of a report on the best location for coast defenses in these waters.

LOOK OUT, NOT STRIKE.

SEATTLE, May 17.—At the weekly meeting of the Western Central labor union a communication was received from the miners executive committee, relative to the condition of affairs at Roanay.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 17.—(Special.)—John Richardson, aged 25, a resident of Brandon, was killed by falling from a C.P.R. gravel train to-day.

HOT WATER IN COLORADO.

DENVER, May 17.—Governor Waite has passed upon the charges preferred against Penitentiary Commissioners Chamberlain, Boettcher and Reynolds. The verdict is guilty, and the penalty is removal from office.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Further Tariff Changes—A Case for the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Death of Hon. John Hearn—The Trent Canal Deputation—The Seized American Vessels.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that Natal has declined to send a representative to the Ottawa colonial conference, owing to the shortness of the notice.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 17.—In view of Attorney General Olney's opinion on the landing of Chinese merchants rendered yesterday, Assistant Secretary Hamlin has telegraphed to the collector of customs at San Francisco, Cal., as follows: "This department is advised that forty Chinese merchants are now on a vessel at your port, and thirty-six can establish their character as merchants and former residents here who departed prior to November 3 last, with the intention of returning. Make a careful examination, and if satisfied of the identity as above, you may permit their landing; they to remain in your custody until Judge Morrow's decision is passed upon by the Court of Appeals on Monday."

MONTEREAL MATTERS.

Grand Trunk Shops to Close Down on Account of the Coal Famine.

Decorating Sir John Macdonald's Tomb—Methodist Conference—Extensive Fire.

MONTEREAL, May 17.—(Special.)—Tomorrow all the shops on the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, without exception, are to be closed down owing to the coal famine. The close down may last ten days or three weeks, as both passenger and freight traffic will be curtailed as much as possible.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, May 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday says the Germans are extremely unpopular with the Samoans, and declares that German colonization has always been a failure.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Well-to-do Rancher Drowned—Seriously Injured by an Electric Current.

Bishop Sillitoe—New Paper at Westminister—Latest From the Kaslo Country.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 17.—The Vancouver Art and Historical Society held their first reception in the Abbott block last evening. An excellent musical programme was rendered, and the president delivered a very interesting address.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Well-to-do Rancher Drowned—Seriously Injured by an Electric Current.

Bishop Sillitoe—New Paper at Westminister—Latest From the Kaslo Country.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 17.—The Vancouver Art and Historical Society held their first reception in the Abbott block last evening.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

PATROL FLEET ORDERS.

Offending Sealing Schooners to Have Scent Ceremony Displayed Towards Them.

Special Orders to Commander Clark—Discretionary Powers of the Officers of Cruisers.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 17.—Orders were received by Commander Clark to deal very severely with sealers who are poaching. In fact, they will be nabbed with scant ceremony.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

THE U.S. AND SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—After Senator Morgan, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, had read the dispatch from London to the effect that Ambassador Byard had intimated to the British Government the desire of the United States to withdraw from the tripartite Samoan agreement, he said that he had heard of such intention on the part of this government. So far as he was personally concerned, Mr. Morgan said he would like to see it done under certain conditions.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.

MADRID, May 16.—In the Cortes to-day the policy of the Government in regard to the hostilities of the Rifians at Malilla was severely criticised by a number of deputies.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge presided at the exchequer court here yesterday. He left by the Atlantic express to-day.

Mr. Justice Burdidge pres

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

JOHN BULL THREATENED.

Senator Cabot Lodge deserves credit for originality, if for nothing else. Disgusted with the blindness and obstinacy of the British nation in not playing into the hands of the silver politicians of the Senate, he attempted to punish it by excluding its goods from the United States until its Government should be converted to American bi-metalism. To effect this object he moved the following amendment to the tariff bill:

Except that when not in contravention of any existing treaty any article made dutiable in the following sections shall, if it is the product or manufacture of Great Britain or any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty double that herein imposed; and any article upon the free list in the preceding section shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain or any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, and such additional and discriminating duties shall remain in force until Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement together with the United States, for the coinage and use of silver, and shall assent to and take part in such international agreement for the coinage of silver.

The Senate not being composed of lunatics rejected this very peculiar resolution. Some of them perhaps thought that such an addition to the tariff bill might, if it became law, exhaust the patience and the forbearance of even British free traders, and cause them in retaliation to exclude American farm products from the British market. Deprived of that market the American farmer would be in a far worse state than he is now. British gold has for many years kept him from becoming bankrupt. He must see that he would be very stupid indeed to stop the supply of British gold in order to put more American silver in circulation. This crazy resolution of Senator Lodge has nothing whatever to do with the rational bimetalism of the bimetalists of either the United States or Great Britain, or any other country. It is, in fact, the wild theories of silver men like Lodge, that make bi-metalism unpopular among business men even in the United States. They see if such wild financiers as he were allowed to play tricks with the currency business, the States would soon be in a most deplorable condition. The silver Senator must have very little knowledge of the British character, when he thinks that the people of Great Britain can be coerced into accepting bi-metalism or anything else. John Bull, in all matters connected with trade, is exceedingly liberal, and perhaps a little too good-natured, but it would be hardly safe for the United States to attempt to bully him into accepting the system of bi-metalism or any other.

"A FAROE?"

It suits the purposes of the Opposition just now to try to get the people of this Province to believe that the proceedings of the Royal Commission to inquire into matters connected with the Nakusp and Sloon Railway were "a faroe." It will be, perhaps, not unprofitable to enter into a short inquiry in order to see where the element of the ludicrous enters into those proceedings.

The origin of the Commission was an attempt which the Opposition made in the Legislature and out of it to lead the people of this Province to believe that they were being cheated under the arrangement made by the Government with the company which had undertaken to build that road. There was nothing that we could see very funny about this report as far as either the people or the Government were concerned. British Columbians would think it no fun to be cheated out of two or three hundred thousand dollars by scheming speculators with the connivance of the men with whom they had entrusted the management of their public affairs. It is easy to see that the Government saw nothing to laugh at in the story so freely circulated that the Nakusp and Sloon arrangement was not "straight" and that they, or some of them, had helped the contractors to rob the people.

When the Legislature met, the Opposition, who saw nothing farcical in the reports about the Nakusp and Sloon Railway "deal," instead of openly and manfully taxing the Government with wrong-doing and demanding an instant inquiry into the matter, as it was plainly their duty to do if they believed that the reports were true or were founded on truth, began by a series of questions and stunts and insinuations and taunts and suggestions and other indirect ways, to try to create an impression on the public mind that there was something very "fishy" about the Nakusp and Sloon business. Their mode of procedure was not funny at all. The attempt of members of the Opposition to hit away the characters of the members of the Government had in it as little as possible of the humorous. The end which the assailants of the Government had in view was tragical rather than farcical. It was easily seen that if the people of the Province could be led to believe that the men who were attacking the Government had truth on their side, its members were ruined and disgraced politically and socially. Their assailants might enjoy the work they were doing and consider it good fun, but if they should happen to be successful it would be death to the Premier and his colleagues. What those men were every day trying to make the people of British Columbia, and indeed the whole Dominion, believe was that the members of the Government had conspired with certain contractors to steal the people's money. And they were trying to do this not by open accusation and direct indictment, but by cunning underhand and indirect means. It is to be expected that the men whose characters were attacked in this

way should feel amused at witnessing the means that were taken to effect their ruin? Is it to be supposed that they had no regard for their reputations? Does anyone imagine that they placed no value on their good names? Were they to stand idly by and see themselves deprived of what all men who are worth anything regard as dearer to them than their very lives?

Is it any wonder that they, when the work of flogging them their good names had gone on for a long time, demanded an inquiry? Was there anything particularly laughable in these men who had been denounced as conspirators and thieves requiring their accusers to prove their charges before a tribunal composed of experienced and impartial men? There certainly was nothing ludicrous in the demand for a Royal Commission. When it was known that Sir Matthew Ballie Begbie, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia, and the Hon. George W. Burrill, Judge of the Exchequer Court of the Dominion of Canada, had been appointed Commissioners, no one in the whole country was so foolish as to imagine that the proceedings in which those dignitaries would take a leading part could with any approach to propriety be called "a faroe." Neither can any sane person regard the business of a Commission composed of able men of high station and unquestioned integrity, appointed to inquire into serious charges preferred against members of a Government of a Province of the Dominion, as farcical.

There was nothing humorous or funny in the way in which the Royal Commission conducted the inquiry. The serious business in which the Commissioners were engaged was carried on seriously, and the man who can discover the faintest scintilla of humor in the Report of the Commission would be able to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

There is, we must admit, something calculated to provoke a grim smile in the course which the accusers of the Government have seen fit to pursue with respect to the Commission. To refuse to attend an inquiry which the Government, on account of their accusations, were compelled in self-defence to institute, and then because of that refusal to stigmatize the inquiry as "a faroe," may, perhaps, be considered humor of a very bad kind, but it is a sort of humor that will, we think, disgust a great many more than it will amuse. This is the only feature connected with the Royal Commission that anyone, even with an abnormal or a morbid sense of the ludicrous, can see any fun in.

AMERICAN GOVERNORS.

The people of the different States of the Great Republic elect very peculiar men to the office of Governor. When the Commissioners were having their own way in the State of Oregon, and paralyzing the railway service, not of that State only, but of other States, Governor Pennoyer when telegraphed by the officers of the State Militia for instructions, said in reply that "he didn't care a whoop whether the law-breakers or the United States troops came out ahead. Cleveland had brought back the Commonwealths to Portland, and Cleveland might take care of them." The Governor of Kansas, as we have seen, did what he could to obstruct the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, and we find that the Governor of Colorado took something like the same course. The Governor of Iowa, who does not appear to be a Populist, as the other Governors we have named are, seems to have become sadly demoralized when he found his State occupied by Kelley and his army. Instead of taking means to make the "General" obey the laws of the State he begged the railroad companies to transport the army into Illinois or some other State. In a letter to the General Manager of the Iowa Central he wrote in this strain: "General Kelley and his so-called army had been camped at Des Moines for a week, and must either be disbanded or march Eastward across the State, either of which would be a calamity to the people of Iowa. He, therefore, appealed to the manager to help him by furnishing free transportation to a point on the Mississippi where a boat would be waiting to transfer them down the river."

It is cheering to hear that the manager did not comply with this singular request coming from the Governor of a State who ought to protect the railway from the lawlessness of the army instead of running to its manager for aid to shirk his duty as head of the State Executive. There are people in the States who hold men in authority who act as Governor Jackson of Iowa did in contempt, and who do not hesitate to expose and rebuke them. This is what Chauncey Depew said of the way in which the people and the authorities of the West try to get rid of the Coyotes who visit them:

The people rid themselves now of immediate danger by state and municipal cowardice. Under pretence of sympathy, but really under a sense of fear, such community exercise and sometimes exhaust their force on the army on to their next neighbor. As one prominent city official came secretly to the officers of one of our roads and while they had no power under their charter to pay fares, they used every possible pressure to induce those officers simply to carry and dump them within the corporate limits of a rival city.

It is pretty evident that the officials who are afraid to exert their authority against the "army" are not making themselves popular. The law-abiding part of the population who look to them for protection are disappointed and disgusted, and when the next election comes round will not vote for the men who have proved their incompetence.

The tramp politicians are not, we find, acknowledged by self-respecting workmen to be their representatives. Here is what Mr. O'Donnell, who appears to be a leading man among them, says of the army:

That the movement in any way represents the sentiment of the laboring classes of the

country is utter nonsense. There is no man in the country who has the good of the laboring man more at heart than I have, and I have made it my business to go into shops all along the route on the march to Washington City and see what the workmen really thought on the subject. Without exception they ridiculed it, and I did not find a single respectable workman who would have thought for an instant of leaving his place, however poor it might have been, to join in such a demonstration.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

How is it that the News-Advertiser has said nothing in explanation or extenuation of the forgery it committed on Sunday last? The offence is a very serious one. It was committed. Commenting upon a statement made by the Attorney-General at one of the sittings of the Royal Commission that a warrant for an open amount had been passed for the expenses of the Commission, our contemporary proceeded to say:

Now people will be glad if Mr. Davie will explain what has caused the complete change of front on the part of the Government in respect to this matter? Turning to the report of the proceedings of the House, when the proposal of the Royal Commission was under discussion, we find that in answer to a question from the Opposition as to whether any funds would be provided for the necessary expenses for counsel and witnesses other than those for the defence of the Government, Mr. Davie replied, "not one dollar," and he then proceeded to ridicule the suggestion.

The italics are ours. The editor of the News-Advertiser could not have found the words which he places within quotation marks in the report of the proceedings of the House, for the very good and sufficient reason that they are not there. Now, as the editor of the News-Advertiser well knows, placing words within quotation marks that were never said or are not contained in the document purported to be quoted from, is neither more nor less than forgery. The words are not in any report of the proceedings of the House, and they were never uttered. The Advertiser said what was not true when it led its readers to believe that the words were to be found in such a report, and it committed a forgery when it placed the words of its own inditing within quotation marks.

CANADA'S MISSION.

The attention of the people of Great Britain has of late years been directed in a peculiar manner to the growth and development of Canada. We are not surprised to find that thinking men in that country are becoming deeply interested in the progress made by this young community in self-government and in the arts and industries which make for social advancement and material prosperity. Canadians are really Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen, with a very slight admixture of the men of other nations and races, trying to work out their earthly salvation under conditions differing in many respects from those under which the people of the Old Country are trying to solve the great problems of the age, social and political. This seems to have been the idea uppermost in the mind of an editorial writer of the Times when he penned the following sentences, which were considered of sufficient importance to be transmitted by telegraph to this side of the Atlantic:

It seems manifest that of the large problems on the successful solution of which the future of the British Empire will depend, there are very few which are not more peacefully and profitably solved by Canadian experience and the methods of Canadian diplomacy. It is certain that the influence of Canada on the international relations of Great Britain and the United States has tended more than anything else to a peaceful and profitable arbitration of questions which, under less favorable conditions, might have proved intractable to diplomacy. It is not, perhaps, altogether fanciful to surmise the beneficent results achieved in this direction. Possibly they have been the germ of future developments almost too vast and far-reaching for the political imagination of latter-day Canada to conceive. What may be the future of Canada's relations to the United States, on the one hand, and to Great Britain on the other, no man can yet say; but none can doubt that the problem here propounded is big with the fate of untold generations.

Very few in Canada who are trying to surmount the difficulties that lie before them as best they may, and to solve the problems that one after the other present themselves, have any idea of the importance of the work they are doing or how much depends on their success or their failure. If we in this New World are happy enough to find a way out of the maze in which the thinkers and the workers of the older countries seem to be just now hopelessly wandering, we will do the whole world a service the value of which it is impossible just now to conceive. If, for instance, we can demonstrate that nations having different interests and different forms of government, can live side by side independently and in unbroken friendship, without armies or fleets or fortifications, which are such a terrible menace to the nations of the Old World and such a heavy burden for its peoples to carry, will we not have set an example which, if followed, must effect changes in the civilized world of incalculable beneficence? To help to free the nations of the earth from the curse of war, and to lift from their shoulders the intolerable burdens of the preparations for war, is a mission so good, so great and so glorious that any nation in the world should be proud to be chosen to carry it out. There are other problems, too, social and industrial, which Canada, whether its inhabitants are conscious of it or not, must help to solve. When the Times writer seriously considered the position that Canada occupies, we are not at all surprised to see that he was profoundly impressed with the importance of the work which its people have to do.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We regret to learn that Mr. Horne has retired from the contest in Vancouver. He represented that city in the Legislature for four years faithfully, and he has done it good service. We believe that the time will come, and that, too, before very long, when Mr. Horne's services will be much better appreciated by the electors of Vancouver than they are to-day. An intelligent and persistent worker makes a far better representative of a city or district than a wily intriguer or a windy orator.

Relief in Six Hours.
Disgusting Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its speed and promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rheumatism Cured in Six Days.
South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 6 to 8 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

The disestablishment of the church in Wales now seems to be a foregone conclusion. It does not appear at present that anything can avert it, and there are very many both in Great Britain and America who are of opinion that it is a change that ought not to be averted. It is being proved in many English-speaking countries that the connection between Church and State is not by any means essential to the existence or the progress of religion in a nation. It has been shown in this Dominion and elsewhere that a free church can exist and flourish in a free state. Those, therefore, who look upon the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales as detrimental to the cause of religion or even as injurious to the interests of that Church, may live to find themselves very agreeably disappointed.

The most telling argument in favor of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is that it is the church of the minority of its inhabitants, and that therefore it is not fair to allow it to remain the established church of the country. It is not, however, admitted by everyone that the majority of the inhabitants of Wales are really opposed to the Church of England. The opponents of disestablishment maintain that the dissent in Wales is more apparent than real, that the people are in their hearts attached to the Church of England, that that Church is gaining ground in the country every year, that violent opposition to the Established Church has almost disappeared, and that in the course of a few years the great bulk of the population will be back in the bosom of the church of their fathers. This is vehemently denied by the advocates of disestablishment, who point to the fact that thirty-one out of the thirty-four members who were at the last general election returned for Wales and Monmouthshire, were pledged to the bill to vote for the severance of the Church and State in Wales. This, it must be admitted, shows an extraordinary unanimity in favor of disestablishment. It was, we were told, admitted by the leader of the Conservative party that the election in Wales turned almost exclusively upon the Church question.

An analysis of the Welsh vote shows that the majority in favor of disestablishment, though not nearly so great as is shown by the number of members returned, is still a very large one. The Conservative vote which was opposed to disestablishment numbered 144,382, while the Liberal vote was 234,621. This gives a majority of 90,239 out of a total vote of 379,003. This it will have to be allowed is a very considerable majority.

If the number of communicants is taken to show the relative strength of the Churchmen and Non-conformists in Wales it is proved that the Non-conformists are by far the stronger body. According to an calculation made by Mr. Thomas Darlington in the May number of the Contemporary Review, the number of Church communicants in the four dioceses of Wales is 117,900, while that of the communicants of the Non-conformist churches, as nearly as can be ascertained with accuracy, is 337,571. In this estimate Roman Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Quakers, Salvationists, and Unitarians are not included. We find by Whitaker's Almanac that the number of communicants in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Association alone is 136,051, and the aggregate of the congregations of the denomination is 290,788, and that the Sunday school scholars and teachers number 192,806.

When the above figures are taken into consideration it is, we think, pretty safe to conclude that the Church of England is the church of the minority in the Principality of Wales and the County of Monmouthshire. If, as is alleged, the people, both English-speaking and Welsh-speaking, are disposed to return to the Anglican Church, disestablishment would, it might be supposed, rather strengthen that tendency than weaken it. When all churches are on a perfect level in this country the prejudice against the Episcopal Church will be no doubt greatly weakened, and those who are laboring to increase its members and strengthen its influence will find many of their difficulties disappear. Those who believe that religion does not need the ornith of State aid to support it will not be by any means inconceivable when the Church in Wales is disestablished.

The disestablishment of the church in Wales now seems to be a foregone conclusion. It does not appear at present that anything can avert it, and there are very many both in Great Britain and America who are of opinion that it is a change that ought not to be averted. It is being proved in many English-speaking countries that the connection between Church and State is not by any means essential to the existence or the progress of religion in a nation. It has been shown in this Dominion and elsewhere that a free church can exist and flourish in a free state. Those, therefore, who look upon the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales as detrimental to the cause of religion or even as injurious to the interests of that Church, may live to find themselves very agreeably disappointed.

The most telling argument in favor of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is that it is the church of the minority of its inhabitants, and that therefore it is not fair to allow it to remain the established church of the country. It is not, however, admitted by everyone that the majority of the inhabitants of Wales are really opposed to the Church of England. The opponents of disestablishment maintain that the dissent in Wales is more apparent than real, that the people are in their hearts attached to the Church of England, that that Church is gaining ground in the country every year, that violent opposition to the Established Church has almost disappeared, and that in the course of a few years the great bulk of the population will be back in the bosom of the church of their fathers. This is vehemently denied by the advocates of disestablishment, who point to the fact that thirty-one out of the thirty-four members who were at the last general election returned for Wales and Monmouthshire, were pledged to the bill to vote for the severance of the Church and State in Wales. This, it must be admitted, shows an extraordinary unanimity in favor of disestablishment. It was, we were told, admitted by the leader of the Conservative party that the election in Wales turned almost exclusively upon the Church question.

An analysis of the Welsh vote shows that the majority in favor of disestablishment, though not nearly so great as is shown by the number of members returned, is still a very large one. The Conservative vote which was opposed to disestablishment numbered 144,382, while the Liberal vote was 234,621. This gives a majority of 90,239 out of a total vote of 379,003. This it will have to be allowed is a very considerable majority.

If the number of communicants is taken to show the relative strength of the Churchmen and Non-conformists in Wales it is proved that the Non-conformists are by far the stronger body. According to an calculation made by Mr. Thomas Darlington in the May number of the Contemporary Review, the number of Church communicants in the four dioceses of Wales is 117,900, while that of the communicants of the Non-conformist churches, as nearly as can be ascertained with accuracy, is 337,571. In this estimate Roman Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Quakers, Salvationists, and Unitarians are not included. We find by Whitaker's Almanac that the number of communicants in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Association alone is 136,051, and the aggregate of the congregations of the denomination is 290,788, and that the Sunday school scholars and teachers number 192,806.

When the above figures are taken into consideration it is, we think, pretty safe to conclude that the Church of England is the church of the minority in the Principality of Wales and the County of Monmouthshire. If, as is alleged, the people, both English-speaking and Welsh-speaking, are disposed to return to the Anglican Church, disestablishment would, it might be supposed, rather strengthen that tendency than weaken it. When all churches are on a perfect level in this country the prejudice against the Episcopal Church will be no doubt greatly weakened, and those who are laboring to increase its members and strengthen its influence will find many of their difficulties disappear. Those who believe that religion does not need the ornith of State aid to support it will not be by any means inconceivable when the Church in Wales is disestablished.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.
9 a.m.—Seattle v. Victoria, baseball, Beacon Bill.
10.30 a.m.—Gun club shoot between teams from Tacoma Union and Victoria clubs.
FRIDAY, MAY 25.
10 a.m.—Seattle Association football club v. Victoria Wanderers, for championship of Pacific Northwest.
10 a.m.—Cricket.
1 p.m.—Athletic sports as follows: 100 yards amateur, prizes gold and silver medals; 100 yards professional, first prize \$10, second prize \$5; one-quarter mile amateur, prizes gold, silver and bronze medals; quarter mile professional, prizes \$15 and \$5; 120 yards, amateur, prizes gold and silver medals; half mile professional, prizes \$15 and \$5; home jump amateur, prizes gold and silver medals; 400 yards obstacle race, professional, prizes \$10 and \$5; high pole vaulting, professional, prizes \$10 and \$5; 200 yards race under 13 years, prizes \$10 and \$5; 400 yards race under 12 years, prizes \$10 and \$5.
Conditions.—Four entries to start in all events or no second prize. Foot races under shielded rules of G. A. A. to govern all amateur events.
Soccer.—J. Braden, Judges, W. Lorrimer and W. K. Tullock.
8.30 p.m.—Bicycle races.—To be arranged by Bicycle club.
11 p.m.—Northfield Junior Association football club v. Victoria Juniors.
SATURDAY, MAY 26.
First match for Victoria challenge trophy.
3 p.m.—Lacrosse, Vancouver v. Victoria, at Caledonia grounds. Admission, 20c; ladies, 5c.
The chairmen of the sports and games and finance committees were appointed to act with the secretary in selecting prizes.

MENDELSSOHN AND HAYDN.

A Fine Performance at the Metropolitan Church of Selections From These Great Masters.

Last evening Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," together with selections from the "Passion," was performed in the Metropolitan Methodist church under the able leadership of Prof. Buck. The platform was prettily decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Drury, the talented organist of the church.

The first item on the programme was "Hear My Prayer," solo for soprano with chorus. This solo was ably sung by Miss Nellie Devereux, who is rapidly becoming one of Victoria's favorite vocalists. Her singing of this difficult solo was admired by all present, as evinced by the applause at the close of the number.

The solo, "O For the wings of a dove," being the second half of the cantata, was very sympathetically sung by Miss Vary. Her voice is of the light soprano variety and well suited to this work. Mr. J. E. Bridgman presided at the organ.

Mr. Ernest Wolf, L.C.M., was down for a solo on the violin, but was prevented by an accident from playing.

The selections from the Creation were then entered upon. The organ prelude, "Representation of Chaos," was very well and even powerfully played by the organist of the church, Mrs. Drury. Miss Jameson sang all the soprano parts of the oratorio save the exception of the final trio, in which Miss Vary appeared. Her singing of "The Marvellous Work" was a surprise to many, holding, as she did, the high "C" with the greatest of ease. She also sang "With Verdure Clad" in a manner which betokened great study on her part.

Mr. Algonzo S. Appledun sang all the tenor music of the evening, the opening solo

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Finance Committee Meet and Make Appropriations for the Various Events.

The Programme of Sports and Games Mapped Out and Prizes Arranged.

The preparations for the Queen's Birthday are going ahead in good shape, but as only a short time remains to get everything in readiness the various committees have considerable work in front of them yet. That a goodly number of visitors will come seems well assured. In addition to excursions from other places and the stream of visitors expected from the Mainland, news was received yesterday that fully 1,300 visitors are coming on the steamer chartered for the occasion by the members of the A. O. U. W. on the Sound.

The canoe races give promise of being both well contested and of having numerous entries. Among the competitors for the tandem will be Homer and Innes, the West-merit cranks, who carried off the honors in that race last year. They will not have it all their own way this time, however, as local paddlers are training hard, and are determined to win if they can. For singles, tandems and fours, quite a number are practicing regularly, so some hotly contested races are sure to result.

The celebration finance committee held a very important meeting yesterday afternoon to decide upon the appropriations they would give the various committees, the result being as follows:

Printing, \$250; band, \$250; reception, \$250; illuminations, \$300; yachting, \$450; regatta, \$1,000; sundries, \$200; sports and games, \$500. This represents the money so far collected, but a resolution was passed that should further contributions allow it \$100 would be added to the appropriations for sports and games.

The sports and games committee met at the city hall at 8 o'clock last evening, a large number of members being present. The chief business was the arrangement of the programme of field sports. Before proceeding to business, the secretary was requested to deny a report which had been circulated to the effect that the sports and games committee of last year had spent a large amount of money in refreshments at Beacon Hill, and to state to the public that the total expenditure outside of prizes was, including express hire and labor, less than \$10.

A number of inquiries from clubs and individuals regarding the different sporting events were read and the secretary was instructed to reply.

The finance committee's report, allotting \$600 to sports and games, was laid on the table.

Mr. George reported that the Seattle baseball club would play here if an appropriation of \$125 was granted for expenses. Mr. G. McCann stated that the Seattle association football club had signified their desire to play here for the championship of the Pacific Coast, they now being champions of Washington, and the Wanderers of Victoria. Messrs. Norman & Co., a leading firm in London, are similar to East Kent, being maintained, they are to be preferred to any that are imported and would carry all before them. The maintenance of this quality is of the utmost importance, to the hop industry of the Pacific Province, the employment of successfully kept up depends the future of the trade. Methods of cultivation are, of course, of considerable importance, but the chief thing is the drying of the hops after they are picked. First in importance is the construction of suitable kilns or oast houses, then the employment of experienced dryers. Incompetent dryers may at the outset give British Columbia hops a bad name in England from which it will take them years to recover, and the editor, who spent his early days in the hop districts of Herefordshire and Kent, and who knows whereof he speaks on this matter, would urge the importation of dryers, if necessary, from England. British Columbia hop growers will make a great mistake if they go south of the international boundary for points on hop drying. California hops, as it will be known, have a fine natural flavor, as they cannot be heated, but have to be blended with other growths. There is every reason to believe that British Columbia can produce hops of satisfactory flavor which should fetch much larger prices in England than Californians.

"Now Vanish Before the Holy Beams," being admirably suited to his voice. The chief d'oeuvre of the tenor part "In Native Worth" was well taken, though a difficult feature of the production. The soloist's voice is rapidly and justly becoming very popular in Victoria.

Mr. J. G. Brown sang the baritone solo, "Rolling in Foaming Billows," with great care and much expression, the various recitations which fell to his part all receiving good treatment.

Mr. Edgar Buck, besides presiding with the baton, sang the solo "Now Hail in fullest glory," in his usual dramatic style. He shewed by his treatment of this number that he was perfectly at home in the work.

The choruses were all rendered in capital time and expression. "The Heavens are Telling," being undoubtedly the finest thing of the evening.

During a pause in the performance Prof. Buck, in the absence of Rev. Solomon Cleaver, informed the audience that the performance would be repeated on Tuesday next. The price of admission is 25c, two children admitted on one ticket.

CELEBRATION EVENTS.

The regatta committee met last evening to apportion the appropriations made by the finance committee among the various events to come off on the Queen's Birthday at the Gorge.

The following changes and additions were made to the list of events already published.

Indian canoe race—18 foot canoes, paddled by single Indian.

Professional race—in 30 foot outrigger skiffs, prize \$25; three boats to race.

An endeavor will be made to get a boat crew from the U. S. survey steamer Gedney to compete in the livery races. The Peterboro canoe tandem (lady and gentleman) has been dropped.

Messrs. Dallin, I. S. Gore, the chairman of the finance committee and the secretary, will act as a committee to select prizes.

Mr. Haddon, chief boatswain of H. M. Dockyard, was added to the regatta committee.

Sailing races for canoes will start on Saturday, May 26, at 10 a. m., from the canoe club boathouse in the following order:

1. Sixteen-foot canoes and under—course from club house round outer buoy and return—three prizes.
2. Sixteen-foot and under, without centre-board—same course—three prizes.
3. Sailing and paddling race, open—paddle from club house to outer buoy; hoist sail and sail back—two prizes.
4. Open race—Same course as No. 1.

All races except No. 4 under A.C.A. rules. Mr. Seely was appointed measure of boats at the regatta. The committee meet again Monday evening to consider the entries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

(From the Western World, Winnipeg.)

The shipments of British Columbia hops to England during the past season have proved very satisfactory. Messrs. Norman & Co., a leading firm in London, are similar to East Kent, being maintained, they are to be preferred to any that are imported and would carry all before them. The maintenance of this quality is of the utmost importance, to the hop industry of the Pacific Province, the employment of successfully kept up depends the future of the trade. Methods of cultivation are, of course, of considerable importance, but the chief thing is the drying of the hops after they are picked. First in importance is the construction of suitable kilns or oast houses, then the employment of experienced dryers. Incompetent dryers may at the outset give British Columbia hops a bad name in England from which it will take them years to recover, and the editor, who spent his early days in the hop districts of Herefordshire and Kent, and who knows whereof he speaks on this matter, would urge the importation of dryers, if necessary, from England. British Columbia hop growers will make a great mistake if they go south of the international boundary for points on hop drying. California hops, as it will be known, have a fine natural flavor, as they cannot be heated, but have to be blended with other growths. There is every reason to believe that British Columbia can produce hops of satisfactory flavor which should fetch much larger prices in England than Californians.

Admiral da Gama, who started for London, has changed his plans and returned to Montevideo. President Rivarolo has protested to the Uruguayan government against their longer sheltering the rebels.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Bavarian upper house in secret session has decided to depose the insane King. Otto in favor of his uncle, Prince Leopold, at present acting as regent.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HURSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 17 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. My family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past reminds me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it has done me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

Increasing Interest in Colonial Delegation Cable Contr

Murderess Maybrick's—Obstacle to a Enragement—Anarchist

LONDON, May 18.—Int conference of imperial and at Ottawa is greatly on owing to the intention delegates to discuss the Hon. Mr. Hefner's Cape with Chief Justice sent that colony at the con

In an interview ex-Prin expressed the belief that would not tolerate any int many in the tripartite govern although having no naval western coast. He says th is secure, but would not be controlled. Some Grey f tion of New Zealand for Sir Charles Tupper, Can missioner, and Sir John Pe been, as already announ letters concerning the cable. Sir John yesterday Tupper that the Eastern which he is president, could any cable company not dire Seizing upon this point, Sir in to-day's Times, shows the control of Sir John Pe receive \$2,100,000 in govern and guarantee. Sir Charles would arise in o operating the proposed new upon the lines suggested by New Zealand, conference John Fender proposes that colonial governments should subsidize asked for to him, the Eastern cable company c posed cable.

When Home Secretary A with his bride from his home be presented with an infla petition, asking permission f have an interview with Mr. ascertain whether she desires vestigation of her case. names of prominent persons been appended to the petitio is being conducted by a com and a French army to a qu that the only obstacle to a g disarmament is the Reichstag. The death sentences impos anarchists convicted of cons General Campos, have been o At the meeting of the minc in Berlin to day, a resolution ing events of mines liable the of injuries to employ charging duties.

During the session yeste miners' international confere Covery and Yorkshire minin resolution advocating a gene hours of labor per day, r represented at the congress, declared a successful issue of question would soon be secured sure of public opinion, and th will soon adapt their res to condition. Delegate Young Darham miners, moved an ame legislators be not empowered hops for labor, as it would be ment upon the liberty of the. The German and Belgian and supported Mr. Covery's motion, adopted by a vote of 78 to jority on this vote represent miners. A motion extending t system to surface men was also resolution to prohibit female interior of mines and on the unanimously adopted. The r plies to all countries.

All the Austrian strikes a ended. The bricklayers have work, and only 5,000 of the Oe are still idle. The workmen where.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Six Companies have appropriated a reward for the arrest and conviction of the Chinese women murderers of the recent San Francisco earthquake. They have appointed to the chief of police asking police protection in Chinatown intimated that unless this is g will be compelled to take the law hands for the proper protection selves and families.

WILLIAMS, CAL., May 17.—M Decker, the woman supposed to murdered her babe 27 ye George Decker, of Yreka, who custody on suspicion of having the crime, is alleged to be alive living near here as a widow, by highlanders. They have a police protection in Chinatown intimated that unless this is g will be compelled to take the law hands for the proper protection selves and families.

TACOMA, May 17.—The first a green of the Salvation Army, No division, met here yesterday an main in evening unit Saturday. dressed soldiers and forty office from towns throughout the North division comprising Washington Idaho and Montana. The annual Division Commander Morton following results of the last year this states: 676 conversions, members, over 20,000 meals supplied, and 2,513 open air meetings have There are forty-five officers in this

NEW YORK, May 17.—Storms and other states have done damage to property, causing the many lives.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following has received the following patch from Capt. Watson, commandant of the British cutter Magic, New Orleans. "I send this by express. It is learned at the State Dept. that it was deemed desirable to have the British taken away from Bluefield. It was taken away from Bluefield, turned to his post at Greytown, and the American naval officers responsible for the settlement of the quo question.

CABLE NEWS.

Increasing Interest in the Meeting of Colonial Delegates—Pacific Cable Controversy.

Murderess Maybrick's Case Up Again—Obstacle to a European Disarmament—Anarchists' Sentences.

LONDON, May 18.—Interest in the coming conference of imperial and colonial delegates at Ottawa is greatly on the increase here owing to the intention of the Australasian delegates to discuss the Samoan difficulty.

Cap. Mr. Heffner is coming from the Cape with Chief Justice Villiers to represent that colony at the conference.

In an interview ex-Prime Minister Grey expressed the belief that the United States would not tolerate any interference by Germany in the tripartite government of Samoa, although having no naval arsenal on the western coast.

He says the United States is secure, but would not be if the Germans controlled Samoa. Grey favors the protection of New Zealand for Samoa.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, and Sir John Pender, M.P., have been, as already announced, exchanging letters concerning the proposed Pacific cable.

Sir John yesterday told Sir Charles Tupper that the Eastern cable company, of which he is president, would compete with any cable company not directly subsidized.

Seizing upon this point, Sir Charles Tupper, in to-day's Times, shows that cables under the control of Sir John Pender's company receive £2,100,000 in government subsidies a year.

Sir Charles adds that no difficulty would arise in constructing and operating the proposed new Pacific cable over the lines suggested by the Wellington, New Zealand, conference recently.

John Pender proposes that the imperial and colonial governments should hand over the subsidies asked for to him, so as to enable the Eastern cable company to lay the proposed cable.

When Home Secretary Asquith returns with his wife from his honeymoon, he will be presented with an influential signet ring, asking permission for a lawyer to have an interview with Mrs. Maybrick, and ascertain whether she desires a public reinvestigation of her case.

Five hundred names of prominent persons have already been appended to a committee organized and headed by Lady Florence Dixie.

A French army officer is quoted as saying that the only obstacle to a general European disarmament is the Reichstag.

The death sentences imposed on French anarchists convicted of conspiracy to kill General Campos, have been commuted.

At the meeting of the miners' conference in Berlin to-day, a resolution carried holding owners of mines liable for damages in the event of injuries to employees while discharging duties.

During the session yesterday of the miners' international conference Delegate Cowey, a Yorkshire miner, introduced a resolution advocating a general legal right of labor per day for all countries represented at the congress.

Mr. Cowey declared a successful issue of the matter in question would be secured by the pressure of public opinion, and that capitalists will soon adapt themselves to the new condition. Delegate Young, on behalf of the Durham miners, moved an amendment that legislators be not empowered to fix the hours for labor, as it would be an encroachment upon the liberty of the workmen.

The German, Belgian and French delegates supported Mr. Cowey's motion, and it was adopted by a vote of 78 to 10. The majority on this vote represented 1,050,000 miners. A motion extending the eight-hour system to surface men was also adopted. A resolution to prohibit female labor in the interior of mines and on the surface was unanimously adopted. The resolution applies to all countries.

All the Austrian strikers are virtually ended. The bricklayers have returned work, and only 5,000 of the Ostrau strikers are still idle. The workmen lost everywhere.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Chinese Six Companies have appropriated \$2,500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the Chinese women, Chog Gun and Que Sing, who were recently murdered by highlanders. They have also appealed to the chief of police asking for further police protection in Chinatown, and have intimated that unless this is granted they will be compelled to take the law in their own hands for the proper protection of themselves and families.

WILLIAMS, Cal., May 17.—Margaret E. Decker, the woman supposed to have been murdered with her babe 27 years ago by George Decker, of Yreka, who is now in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime, is alleged to be alive and well, living near here as the wife of a man named John Hamilton. Her daughter, Nevada Decker, the missing babe, is also said to be employed as a domestic by a Mrs. H. L. Wilson, of Colusa. Benjamin F. Wilson, Mrs. Decker's brother, is now on his way to Yreka to testify before the grand jury as to the truth of these allegations.

TACOMA, May 17.—The first annual congress of the Salvation Army, North Pacific division, met here yesterday and will remain in session until Saturday. One hundred soldiers and forty officers are present from towns throughout the Northwest, the division comprising Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The annual report of Division Commander Morton records the following results of the last year's work in these states: 676 conversions, 1,000 new members, over 100,000 meals supplied to the unemployed. In all 9,854 corps meetings and 2,613 open air meetings have been held. There are forty-five officers in this division.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Storms in Ohio and other states have done considerable damage to property, causing the loss of many lives.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Navy department has received the following dispatch from Capt. Watson, commanding the San Francisco at Bluefields: "Argueta escaped May 9. I send this by steamer to New Orleans." No mention is made of the arrival of the British cruiser Magdalen and the restoration of the Mosquito chief, Clarence. It is learned at the State department that it was deemed desirable to have Consul Breda taken away from Bluefields and returned to his post at Greytown, thus leaving the American naval officers wholly responsible for the settlement of the Mosquito question.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 18.—Dr. Bryson of the Provincial Board of Health has issued a circular urging increased vigilance on the part of the health officers of Ontario in view of the epidemic of smallpox in the Western states.

John Coulter, a farmer of Bolton village, stopped at the Kerby house in this city, on returning to bed he blew out the gas, and was found dead in the morning.

Conservatives of South Toronto have nominated Silver A. Howland, barrister, for the Legislature.

The North Toronto P.P.A., have decided not to run a candidate in that division.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 19.—(Special)—According to a man who arrived here yesterday from Chicago, one official of the board of health there acknowledges that there are over 2,500 cases of smallpox in Chicago at the present time. The mayor has ordered a general vaccination.

The Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles were closed down yesterday. The men thrown out of work by the closing of the shops claim that the true cause is the prevailing commercial depression, and not the scarcity of coal. The C.P.R. does not appear to be much affected by the coal shortage.

The Paton woolen mills at Sherbrooke have been closed down for an indefinite period, throwing 700 employes out of work. The steamship passenger service is imminent. The Parisian leaves with 140 saloon passengers, twice as many as on the same trip last year. The Bialy team leave on the next voyage of the Parisian.

MINERS' CONGRESS.

Meeting in Harmony Hall, Berlin, Breaks Up in a Riotous Display.

Continental Delegates Say They Will Not Be Deceived Over by the English.

BERLIN, May 18.—The international congress of miners, in Harmony hall, was on the verge of riot throughout to-day's session. The trouble was due to the differences of opinion between the English and continental delegates and the arbitrary rulings of Chairman Wilson in favor of his own countrymen. The English delegates eventually withdrew in a body, leaving the other delegates to continue the congress without them. Much bad feeling was shown when delegates Calverly and Marville of Belgium introduced a resolution declaring that owners of mines are liable for damages in the event of injury to their employees while in the performance of their duty. The resolution was hotly debated, the English delegates opposing it, but it was finally adopted by a good majority. A resolution was adopted by the English delegates demanding that employers shall not reduce the wages of their employees until the representatives of the workmen have inspected the books of the employers and ascertained that the mines are yielding no profit. The resolution was adopted. The German delegates submitted a proposal looking to the re-establishment of a minimum rate of wages paid to miners. This in turn was opposed by the English. Chairman Wilson decided that the solid vote of the English delegates, representing 225,000 miners, must be regarded as a majority over the vote of about twice as many continental delegates representing but 462,000 miners. The announcement of this ruling was received with howling and shouts of protest in three languages.

When the congress proceeded from one scene of disorder to another, the delegates of the British Miners' federation proposed in the confusion that the congress pass a resolution in favor of preventing over-production by limiting the output. The majority of the delegates voted against the resolution.

The English miners voted unanimously for it and Chairman Wilson declared it carried. Bedlam broke loose the moment the English delegates sprang to their feet and shrieked and gesticulated, denouncing Wilson and his ruling with all the vehemence of two languages. German delegate Schroeder ran forward, mounted a chair, and with motions toward the French, German and Austrian delegates, shouted above the din: "Why should the representatives of the great nations let themselves be bullied and debased over by these English? Better be honest or out with them!" Some Belgians and Frenchmen became so excited that after exhausting themselves in denunciations they burst into tears. Calverly, the celebrated miner Mayor of Carmaux, sprang to the chair and while roaring his protest banged the table with both fists until the pitcher and glasses crashed down on the floor. Whitesfield, an English delegate, took advantage of a slight lull to characterize Calverly's behavior as unbecomingly and unworthy of a delegate. He was hurled down before he could say more.

Chairman Wilson, after many vain efforts, secured a hearing long enough for him to propose that the congress close, as the English delegates must leave this evening. His subsequent remarks were drowned by tropical laughter, and yells such as: "O! let them go!" "Let them go!" "We can proceed without them." Calverly and Whitesfield proposed that the congress declare the conduct of the English delegates in deserting the congress, after trying to stop debate, to be shameful and inexorable. Mr. Wilson then vacated the chair, and with his English colleagues left Harmony hall, without saying a word in response to the derisive cheers and laughter of the other delegates.

PETROLIA, May 19.—R. I. Thompson, contractor, was instantly killed by lightning while superintending the erection of a building near Glenoche. His brother, J. J. Thompson, was knocked senseless, but recovered.

OHIO, May 19.—Henry Mills has been drowned in Lake Couchiching by the upsetting of his skiff.

MONTREAL, May 19.—The traffic receipts of the C.P.R. for the week ending May 14 were \$316,000, for the same week last year they were \$337,000.

KESWICK, May 19.—The Conservatives of Keswick have nominated J. L. Gallagher, of Harrowsmith, for the legislature.

GALT, May 19.—The Liberals of South Waterloo have nominated J. D. Moore for the legislature.

LESLIE, May 19.—The Conservatives of Leslie have nominated Walter Beatty for the Legislature.

TREWATER, May 17.—The saw mill here of W. R. Thompson was struck by lightning during a violent thunderstorm early this morning, and destroyed. The loss is \$3,000; insured for \$1,500.

STORMS IN OHIO.

Terrible Devastation—Houses, Barns, Fences and Trees Swept With Resistless Force.

Numerous Lives Lost—Startling Experiences—An Entire Family Killed in the Casualty.

TORONTO, May 18.—That section of North Ohio between Kunkel and Montpelier on the Detroit division of the Wabash railroad was visited by a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. All the modes of communication have been interrupted, but from the meagre reports which have struggled in, it is already learned that ten persons met their death, that from a dozen to twenty were injured and that much property was destroyed. Three women are badly hurt. The cyclone was felt worse at a point three miles from Kunkel and five miles from Montpelier. The day had been unusually warm up to 4 o'clock and heavy thunder storms seemed imminent. Towards 5 o'clock the sky appeared very dark; mottled clouds moved slowly across the zenith. There was scarcely a breath of air, and the heat was unbearable. The climax came with unexpected and awe-inspiring swiftness. Two dark clouds seemed to unite in the west, and the wind blew a hurricane, and drove terror into the hearts of the thoroughly terrorized country people. A great many thought the day of judgment had come, and the story is told that one of an out-house was buried in the debris of another. The great funnel-shaped cloud travelled in an irregular southerly course, houses, barns, fences, trees and obstructions of all kinds in the path of the storm were carried away and nothing was left to mark the spot where they stood except holes in the ground. The greatest damage was done about a mile from where the cyclone rose and passed on east. The building in which Daniel Barrett, his wife and their two grand-daughters were killed was literally demolished and not even a portion of the foundation is left standing. George Oxinger, a hired hand of Barrett's, who was in the field, started across the storm, and getting the horses inside and started for the house, which was about ten rods distance from the barn and exactly in line with the storm. Witnesses say that the man was struck from the ground and whirled into the air, falling a hundred feet together with timbers, fence and other debris. Oxinger's lifeless body was found about 100 rods from where he was lifted into the air. His bones protruded from the flesh and his body indicates that he came in contact with many of the flying trees and beams. James Whitcomb, a farmer hand in the employ of Mr. Barrett, had a most miraculous escape. He was in a team in company with Oxinger and started to the barn. To the fact that his team became unmanageable and broke away from him he probably owes his life. When the storm struck across from him he started diagonally across the house, but he had just reached the door when the storm struck the barn and he fell 100 rods face, scraping the bottom rail of the fence with all his might. The fence was completely demolished but the prostrate man escaped. Just across the road from the Barrett place stood a log frame building occupied by Charles Cole and his wife. They took refuge in the rear of the house, which was almost entirely demolished. They were carried a distance of 100 yards. Cole's left hip was broken and he was otherwise badly bruised. His wife is badly hurt, but escaped unhurt. Cole's team, which was hitched near the barn, was killed. Str. PAUL, May 18.—Half million dollars will scarcely cover the damage done by the great storm in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. The downpour of rain was the greatest ever known in this section of the Northwest, and in many places was as destructive as a water-pour.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 19.—Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Victoria, is taking Rev. Thomas Soular's pulpit in St. Andrew's church during the latter's absence in the East.

Premier Davis passed through this morning to Cloverdale, to attend the Delta district convention in the Government interest.

A car of salmon and a car of sturgeon went East to-day.

C. D. Rand says he has the bridge and railway right now, the necessary funds having been raised in Westminster. If this proves correct, he will probably be allowed by the city to go ahead under the agreement.

William Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Westminster, aged widely known throughout the province, is lying at the point of death.

J. C. Brown, M.P.P., was presented with a complimentary address by his constituents to-night in the opera house. Mr. Brown gave an account of his stewardship, and other speakers addressed the meeting. The gold watch stolen from the dressing room of the Y.M.C.A. a few nights ago was returned to Secretary Charnock by mail to-day. The supposed thief is still in the lock-up.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 19.—W. Fowler, who has been prospecting on Texada Island, returned to town yesterday bringing with him a number of samples of fine gold bearing ore, as well as two and a half ounces of pure gold from the Nataracker claim, owned in this city.

Nothing fresh has been learned of the missing rancher, George MacLachlan. His partner, Wm. Johnson, returned last night after a fruitless search of six days, having carefully examined each of the islands between Nanoco Bay and Laquet. W. Garrard and A. Potts are also out searching for the missing man. The impression prevails that MacLachlan may have met some and had a thorough knowledge of the weather; moreover there has been no rough weather to speak of since he left here. On the other hand his boat was not entirely seaworthy.

The funeral of the late Ralph Craig, which takes place at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening, will be attended by the members of Doric lodge, A. F. & A. M., Nanaimo lodge, A. O. U. W., Keystones club, Chapter No. 235, A. F. & A. M.; Myrtle lodge, and Wellington lodge, K. of P.; and by the majority of the business men in this city. In the evening a special memorial service will be held in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church, of which the deceased was an elder.

By mutual agreement the legal fraternity of this city will close their offices at 6 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour will be 2 p.m.

A meeting of Opposition delegates was held this afternoon to nominate a candidate for the Nanaimo district, but the delegates could not agree on the selection of a candidate and the meeting was postponed for two weeks.

CLINTON.

CLINTON, May 16.—The long spell of cold weather is about over, and spring seems to be coming on in earnest. The weather the last few days has been fine. Gardening has begun, but the trees are not yet in leaf.

A serious accident happened to Captain Atkinson, of La La Hache this week. He had his hand blown off by the explosion of a gun. He came down to Clinton and had his hand amputated at the wrist. The two Indians who were shot through

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Apprehension as to the Missing Rancher—Gold Samples from Texada Island.

Vancouver Rifle Range Provided For—South Nanaimo Oppositionists Disagree.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 19.—An important meeting of the school board took place last evening. A resolution was passed to ask the department to sanction the dismissal by the board of the entire staff of teachers at the Fairview school so that certain changes might be made and better work achieved. A letter from McGill University was received regarding the required standard of work and efficiency of teachers before an affiliation between the Vancouver school and McGill University could take place. The matter will be taken up in committee. The attendance as a whole of the schools is 1,476.

It is currently reported that milk is being sold in Vancouver taken from an island cow suffering from tumor of the month, commonly known as "big jaw." The Board of Health has promised to look into the matter.

Monday night the finance committee will recommend that \$500 be paid the Vancouver battery of garrison artillery to partially defray the expense of celebrating Queen's Birthday.

Miss Phelps, the well known temperance lecturer of St. Catharines, Ont., will lecture in Vancouver under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. between June 10 and 15.

C. D. Rand, formerly a reporter on the defunct Nanaimo Telegram, is in the city in connection with the revival of that paper. Half the requisite amount of stock has, it is said, been subscribed, and Mr. Tolmie is soliciting the balance.

Major Towley has received a communication from Ottawa that \$1,000 has been authorized by the Government for the construction of a rifle range on the Government reserve near the V. and W. road, and the Westminister road. The battery boys expect to be able to practice at their own butts in less than two weeks' time.

F. Stevens, of Winnipeg, travelling auditor of the Dominion Express Co., is to take charge of the Vancouver office of the company on June 1.

C. D. Rand has received a wire from New York stating that arrangements had been completed for the construction of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railroad, and that a party of capitalists had left New York for this coast. It is very probable that the work of construction will be proceeded with at an early date. Mr. Rand claims that the bridge difficulty at Westminister has been satisfactorily fixed up. At present the right of way between the twin cities has been cleared, and over half the property required for bridge work has been prepared.

Mr. Finlayson, C.P.R. mail clerk, received a wire this morning that the Sitkoma post office and store, carried on by Mrs. Finlayson, had been totally destroyed by fire. The entire stock in the post office was destroyed, and the loss in the store is estimated at \$400. No insurance.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 19.—Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Victoria, is taking Rev. Thomas Soular's pulpit in St. Andrew's church during the latter's absence in the East.

Premier Davis passed through this morning to Cloverdale, to attend the Delta district convention in the Government interest.

A car of salmon and a car of sturgeon went East to-day.

C. D. Rand says he has the bridge and railway right now, the necessary funds having been raised in Westminster. If this proves correct, he will probably be allowed by the city to go ahead under the agreement.

William Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Westminster, aged widely known throughout the province, is lying at the point of death.

J. C. Brown, M.P.P., was presented with a complimentary address by his constituents to-night in the opera house. Mr. Brown gave an account of his stewardship, and other speakers addressed the meeting. The gold watch stolen from the dressing room of the Y.M.C.A. a few nights ago was returned to Secretary Charnock by mail to-day. The supposed thief is still in the lock-up.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 19.—W. Fowler, who has been prospecting on Texada Island, returned to town yesterday bringing with him a number of samples of fine gold bearing ore, as well as two and a half ounces of pure gold from the Nataracker claim, owned in this city.

Nothing fresh has been learned of the missing rancher, George MacLachlan. His partner, Wm. Johnson, returned last night after a fruitless search of six days, having carefully examined each of the islands between Nanoco Bay and Laquet. W. Garrard and A. Potts are also out searching for the missing man. The impression prevails that MacLachlan may have met some and had a thorough knowledge of the weather; moreover there has been no rough weather to speak of since he left here. On the other hand his boat was not entirely seaworthy.

The funeral of the late Ralph Craig, which takes place at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening, will be attended by the members of Doric lodge, A. F. & A. M., Nanaimo lodge, A. O. U. W., Keystones club, Chapter No. 235, A. F. & A. M.; Myrtle lodge, and Wellington lodge, K. of P.; and by the majority of the business men in this city. In the evening a special memorial service will be held in St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church, of which the deceased was an elder.

By mutual agreement the legal fraternity of this city will close their offices at 6 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour will be 2 p.m.

A meeting of Opposition delegates was held this afternoon to nominate a candidate for the Nanaimo district, but the delegates could not agree on the selection of a candidate and the meeting was postponed for two weeks.

CLINTON.

CLINTON, May 16.—The long spell of cold weather is about over, and spring seems to be coming on in earnest. The weather the last few days has been fine. Gardening has begun, but the trees are not yet in leaf.

A serious accident happened to Captain Atkinson, of La La Hache this week. He had his hand blown off by the explosion of a gun. He came down to Clinton and had his hand amputated at the wrist. The two Indians who were shot through

POSSIBLE DIBE CALAMITY.

Grand Trunk Workshops in Montreal Closed on Account of the Coal Strike.

The American Miners Have Resolved to Continue the Fight—General Aspect Threatening.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, May 19.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Trunk railway, all of its shops and machinery are idle and 1,200 mechanics employed by the company in this city alone are walking the streets with nothing to do. There is not likely to be a change for the better until a settlement of the coal mines strike in the States has been reached. General Manager Sergeant says that when the strike was inaugurated his company had about the average stock of coal on hand, and had been drawing on it ever since. "The pressure in the United States became so pronounced," he said, "that we found it impossible to get our coal from the mines, it being confiscated en route by the American roads. By practicing the strictest economy our road will be able to carry on traffic operations for a month or five weeks. The closing down of our shops and other curtailments was simply a question of prudence in the face of a possible dire calamity."

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The miners have decided to continue the fight until the operators restore the old scale. President McBride urged the delegates to use only peaceful means. While the miners seem determined, it is believed that the leaders realize the odds against them. They will attempt to organize the districts of Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the men are still working, and get them out.

FRANKFURT, May 19.—The authorities of Allegheny City are preparing for trouble in the miners' strike. Since the return of the operators from Cleveland the sentiment has been growing in favor of an attempt to break the strike, and it is possible that within the next few days a decision will be arrived at to start. Sheriff Richardson has purchased sixty repeating shotguns and has stocked away about 500 revolvers, with plenty of ammunition. A committee of 300 men have also been made whereby 300 or 300 deputies can be had at short notice. Owing to the coal strike the Pittsburg Wire Works at Braddock have closed down, throwing 450 men out of work. Furnaces E. I. and E. of the Carnegie plant, have been blown out. About 250 men are thus idle. The lack of coal also closed the Duquesne forge at Rankin and 200 men idle. The Pittsburg railroad coal operators who attended the Cleveland convention have returned in belligerent humor, and it is expected that the coal strike will be prosecuted to the end. A special meeting of all the railroad operators in this district will be held on Monday, when the policy of all will be determined.

ROSLYN, May 19.—The executive committee appointed by the Roslyn miners now have determined to organize the local camp under the rules and regulations of the United Mine Workers of America. It was also decided to send a committee among the coal miners in the Sound country with a view of persuading them to organize on the same basis. It is hoped to influence the miners at Wilkeson and other points to mine no fuel for the cars of the Northern Pacific divisions usually supplied by the Roslyn mines, pending a settlement of the trouble here.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The striking coal miners have gained an important point by causing the abandonment of work in several mines at Belleville, Ill., operated by the operators, which supplied local manufacturers. The striking miners at Coulterville, Ill., by threats, firing pistols and heading miners severely, frightened one of the few men who went to work. At Gillespie, Ill., the miners returned to work on Thursday and strikers from Mount Olive went over to drive them out. The coal company was advised in time and warned the men not to work.

WILKESBORO, May 19.—An armed guard has been placed around the Keystone mine at Parsons, ten miles from this place, where a strike is in progress. The strikers have cut the telephone wires to the city and trouble is feared.

LONDON, May 16.—Rio advises say the Brazilian government forces under the command of Generals Joo and Tigre have been defeated by the insurgents near Iguazu. The federals had 140 killed.

A London paper which has been glancing the ideas of a number of people has elicited the opinion of the Duke of Fife, who expresses himself as in favor of infusing the popular element into the upper house without breaking the historic continuity of that body.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—(Special)—An Edmonton dispatch says that Sheppard, who murdered May Buchanan in December last, has been found guilty of manslaughter by a jury and sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Rouleau.

The stables and stock on the farm of Dr. Dame, at St. Charles, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$5,000, insured in the Northwest Co.

W. A. Fletcher narrowly escaped death on Thursday by drinking in mistake a liquid substance which he supposed was water, but which was proved to be acid. The Queen's hotel, one of the oldest hostleries in the city, has been compelled to close.

POLITICS IN VANCOUVER.

Large and Rousing Gathering of Friends of the Ministry at the Terminal City.

Public Questions Discussed by Candidates and Others—Most Encouraging Prospects.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 19.—A very large number of citizens attended the usual Saturday night meeting of the Government supporters. A warmly worded resolution of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Horne for his faithful stewardship as representative of Vancouver for the past four years. The address of Chairman Oppenheimer chiefly dealt with the Nakup & Sloan investigation and the complete and overwhelming discomfiture of the Governmentalanders.

Mr. Tadlow was enthusiastically applauded. He said he was weary of dwelling on the same subject so repeatedly, and now had been swept away by the slightest vestige of a charge of crookedness remained against the gentlemen wielding the destinies of the Province. We could not have a perfect government. Every government had done very much things in the development of the country. The railroad policy of the Government in opening up the country by aiding the Shuswap & Okanagan, the Columbia & Kootenay, Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and last but not least, the Nakup & Sloan railways. Mr. Cotton was, he said, the recognized leader of the Opposition. It was for them to say whether they would have Mr. Cotton or Premier Davis. But the Government would be returned to power. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Anderson was loudly cheered. He said that he did not say a word the News-Advertiser would make up a speech for him. (Laughter.) That's what it did the other night. They had a great long speech of which he never said a word, and they said also that his friend Davis had helped his partner, McLean Bros., to mulct Richmond for a large amount. The facts were that Mr. Davis had nothing whatever to do with the transaction, which was fairly and regularly settled, and in private bills committee which dealt with the question there were three Opposition and two Government members. Further, the McLean Bros. were not his partners but his partners. He had them for "I am glad of it. I'd rather have them for partners than Cotton, don't you know, and we have spent in Vancouver and its vicinity \$250,000." He just wanted to touch on point in the recent investigation. President Van Horne said on oath that he would not like to see building the Nakup & Sloan road for \$1,500, and he was the greatest authority on the continent. It is the Opposition who are saying if returned to power they will do away with pocket boroughs and hand down a new redistribution bill, when as a fact Mr. Sword had moved on a memorable occasion to do away with the members for Lillooet, and Mr. Cotton had held up both hands in protest against the annihilation of Alberni and the Islands.

Messrs. Smith, Wallbruger, McQueen and Rogers followed. Mr. Smith said we had better endure the evils we had than fly to two parties—those that were there and those that wanted to get there. It was their business to keep them from getting there. The Opposition were once a party who had three howls. Now they had only one. The first howl was redistribution. Their mouth had been stopped. The second howl was a low moon. The third was the new parliament building, which were too big. In his opinion they were not big enough, for if the Opposition were returned they would have to hold the Oppositionists, the Independents, the Nationalists, the Socialists, the Single Taxers and goodness knows what all.

Mr. Wallbruger, a recent settler from the Sound, said in the United States they praised the B.C. Government, and he knew it must be good or so many Americans would not come here, and they were coming this summer by hundreds to settle in this province. He advised them not to change the Government.

Other speakers scored some excellent points for the Government.

LONDON, May 18.—The two heaviest thunderstorms in years broke over this city yesterday. The Morgan house, two dwellings and two barns were struck by lightning and a farmer outside the city had a cow killed by the electric fluid. The inmates of the house escaped. A deluge of rain fell and considerable damage was done by the flooding of cellars.

POSSIBLE DIBE CALAMITY.

Grand Trunk Workshops in Montreal Closed on Account of the Coal Strike.

The American Miners Have Resolved to Continue the Fight—General Aspect Threatening.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, May 19.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Trunk railway, all of its shops and machinery are idle and 1,200 mechanics employed by the company in this city alone are walking the streets with nothing to do. There is not likely to be a change for the better until a settlement of the coal mines strike in the States has been reached. General Manager Sergeant says that when the strike was inaugurated his company had about the average stock of coal on hand, and had been drawing on it ever since. "The pressure in the United States became so pronounced," he said, "that we found it impossible to get our coal from the mines, it being confiscated en route by the American roads. By practicing the strictest economy our road will be able to carry on traffic operations for a month or five weeks. The closing down of our shops and other curtailments was simply a question of prudence in the face of a possible dire calamity."

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The miners have decided to continue the fight until the operators restore the old scale. President McBride urged the delegates to use only peaceful means. While the miners seem determined, it is believed that the leaders realize the odds against them. They will attempt to organize the districts of Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the men are still working, and get them out.

FR

ADRIET ON AN ICE FLOE.

The Terrible Experience of Captain and Crew of the Lost "Undaunted."

Captain Larsen Gives a Vivid Account of the Disaster and Subsequent Suffering.

Captain Larsen, master of the ill-fated sealing schooner Undaunted, which was wrecked off Copper River, Alaska, last March, is still at Nainaiit, whence he will proceed direct to San Francisco to collect the insurance of \$2,000 on his lost vessel.

"What can I say," he in turn asked the COLONIST'S Nainaiit correspondent yesterday, "how can anyone describe what we passed through out on that desolate sea of ice?"

"The Undaunted left Kodiak on February 22 on a hunting and sealing trip. With the view of picking up an extra hunter a call was made at Kysk Island. Anchor was dropped on the lee side of the island about 6 o'clock on the evening of March 5. That night a terrible storm arose, and by 2 o'clock in the morning the anchor chains had parted. It was snowing hard at the time, and the vessel was drifting out from shore in a south-westerly direction.

"At 4 p.m. the wind dropped and a dead calm set in, but by that time a frightful sea was running. The chain was hauled in and double sails set. Towards night a light breeze sprang up, and the vessel was able to make about a mile an hour in a northerly direction with her head to the swell. About midnight the man at the wheel sang out that there was an ugly ground well coming, and at once an effort was made to wear round the ship. Then the fore-boom broke, and before anything could be done the breakers were washing over her.

"No craft that ever carried sail could have made headway against those breakers, and with every wave she was washed nearer in shore. It was just about one o'clock in the morning of the 7th when she got among the drift ice and bergs, and a few minutes later she fetched up against a huge ice floe. The wreck was soon complete. She was pitched in a white vice, and the breakers dashed her high up on the floe, at the same time piling on deck showers of drift ice which quickly battered her to pieces.

"With the greatest difficulty the crew collected together some of their clothing and the remains of the ship's boats, and clambered up on the ice-floes, the only place of even temporary refuge available. Next day with the sails from the mainmast, which luckily fell on the floe, and fragments of wreckage, a cabin was rigged up as a partial protection from the terrible cold.

"The breakers prevented any of the stores from being washed far away, so that we were able to get together a fair stock of provisions. Then for close on a month our crew, numbering three whites and fifteen Eskimos, lived on that little piece of ice. Have you ever been in the Arctic in early March? No; then you don't know what cold is—cold that goes right to the bones and into them. I've had ten years' cruising in Alaskan waters, but I never tasted suffering before. We had no water, and the snow we melted to drink froze almost as we were lifting the pot from the fire.

"On April 3 the floe we were on showed signs of breaking up—the ice all around was crashing and grinding till it seemed as if all the cannon in two navies were turned loose—and we had to take a chance that never would have suggested itself to really sane men. As a forlorn hope, we bundled the whole party into the ship's boats, patched up as well as we could patch them, but which were no better than paper shells among that ice. We thought we had one chance in about one hundred to get to Newtochek Island, and providentially the wind and weather stood us good and we reached there all alive. We were, however, the most wretched mortals ever received into comfortable quarters.

"At Newtochek Island is situated the Alaska Commercial Company's trading station, and there we were hospitably entertained until the first of this month, when we were given passage to Kodiak; we wouldn't have been able to travel any sooner any way.

Captain Larsen is an old resident of Alaska, and during the past few years has sailed over the very spot where his schooner came to grief scores of not hundreds of times. It was right on the regular course between Kysk and Newtochek islands, and drift ice is seldom encountered there, even so early in the season as in March.

CABLE LETTER.

LONDON, May 19.—Parliament will resume its sittings on Monday under the shadow of dissolution. Sir William Harcourt, the Government leader in the House, has informed the leader of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party that the general election will probably take place in July, and other Liberal authorities have conveyed a similar intimation. Mr. Richard Haldane, M.P., who is Lord Rosebery's factotum, in a speech to his constituents to-day also predicted an early dissolution and added that in his opinion it ought to have occurred ere now in order to have the election of a majority in the House of Commons.

DISOLUTION IS IMMINENT.

not one of the best informed of the members of the Liberal party knows whether or not the Government will attempt to carry the clauses of the budget, the registration bill and the evicted tenants bill before appealing to the country. Indeed, the ministers themselves do not know. If the present feeble majority would persistently adhere to the Government the session would be prolonged until all of the important bills, including the measure for the

disestablishment of the church of Wales would be passed by the House of Commons and sent up to the House of Lords for rejection, but the possibility of defeat lurks in every proposal submitted by the Government to the popular legislative body. An electoral struggle may be precipitated at any moment and all that the ministers can do is to wait and prepare for it. The coming and Lords conference in Leeds will sound the trumpet of battle. The cabinet are resolved to make the election of the survival of the House of Lords, as it is at present constituted, the first plan in their election programme. This assurance has caused the National Liberal Federation to take action to obtain from all the constituencies picked delegates to the conference. Several members of the Cabinet have reluctantly given their assent to the adoption of a bold and determined policy in opposition to the House of Lords, but the majority of the ministers are thoroughly convinced that further

LIBERAL LEGISLATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

unless the Upper House is controlled and those gentlemen are brought into rapport with the popular feeling. The medical question which will engage the attention of the anti-Lords conference is the proposal to limit the veto power of the Peers to a single session. Any rejected bill which shall be again passed by the House of Commons at a subsequent session need not go to the upper house.

SALVATION SCHEMES.

A Workingman's Castle for Vancouver, and a Citadel for Victoria.

The forces of the Salvation Army are being marshalled for a more determined attack on the citadels of sin in British Columbia. Commandant Booth has perfected the first portions of a scheme, or rather series of schemes, for pushing the work of the army in Canada, which will involve the outlay of about \$130,000. This sum it is proposed to spend in the erection of "workingmen's castles," "prison gate homes," "industrial wood yards," new "rescue homes," a "social farm," and a "salvation navy."

In the selection of territory for the establishment of these works, this section has received especial attention. Already in Nainaiit a start has been made with a barracks, the building and site of which cost over \$6,000. The next step will be the establishment of a "workingmen's castle" in Vancouver. The idea of this "castle" will be to provide clean and comfortable lodgings, and substantial, well-cooked food, at such rates as will be well within the reach of the common laborer. This "castle" will differ materially from the ordinary "shelter" in that each man will have a recess to himself, with trunks for his clothing, and lockers for his various belongings. An ample supply of good literature in a well-lighted reading room, and a bath-room and lavatory fitted with all the modern appliances, will be included in the list of attractions, not the least of which will be an opportunity to those who desire, to attend nightly salvation meetings in the hall. A suitable building has already been offered for this purpose, and the present indications are that the "castle" will be in working order by the time the General arrives on his grand rounds, next summer.

For in Victoria, or in any other city and the local work the Commandant remarks: "When, during my last visit, I stood addressing those brave, loyal soldiers and friends, I felt the hour had come for the Commissioner to lead them forth to a 'land or place of their own,' favored with the peculiar advantages of the Salvation Army architecture and design, in a good place, where henceforth they might sing, pray, get souls saved, and continue to take up their splendid collections 'under their own vine and fig tree.' I called the soldiers together and told them I was prepared for action if they were. And so the first step was decided upon, viz: to secure a site in the centre of the city where we shall always be sure of making ourselves heard and seen. I spent a good many hours in tramping the place, saw all there was to see, and finally selected a lot which will suit us admirably. The price is \$5,000. The first step was to buy the land, and then I am to commence building operations. The whole scheme will likely cost \$12,000. The land will be dedicated in connection with the General's visit."

No effort will be spared to raise the remainder of the funds necessary to carry this work to completion. A meeting to consider ways and means will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Those who are best posted say that despite the hard times they have no doubt of ultimate success.

WORK AT THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Through the medium of your paper I would correct an erroneous statement in circulation regarding employment at the Government buildings. It has been remarked that preference has been given to workmen from the Sound, and that engaged men there—this is not so, as many have been engaged as they came along, if suited for the work required. Hundreds of men have applied for work where only a few were wanted, and, of course, some must be disappointed, as I cannot give every applicant employment. I cannot make the new Government buildings an outlet simply for the relief of the unemployed, as I must have a good day's work for the wages I am required to pay, and consequently employ the best men. I may state that I engaged no men to come over from the Sound. Should I require a few men at any time, I simply select the most likely from those who may be waiting around for work, whether they come from where they please, or where they shall require more than 150 men at any time. It is foolish to expect me to make an opening for a few hundred. Those parties dissatisfied with the way I conduct my business should consider seriously how they would act were they placed in my position. FREDERICK ADAMS, Victoria, May 19.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Capture of Liquor Smugglers in the St. Lawrence—Exports and Imports.

Mr. Mara Makes a Very Timely Suggestion as to Mining Machinery.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 18.—The customs department was notified to-day of the capture of a liquor smuggler in the Gulf by the Government cruiser Constance. The smuggler's crew stood off the Government men with axes, but were overpowered.

The exports for the ten months show an increase of \$1,168,000, and the imports a falling off of \$3,000,000. The duties from customs decreased \$830,000.

J. C. Wilson, paper manufacturer, Lacolite, will probably be called to the Senate in the place of the late Sir John J. C. Abbott.

The Senate to-day adjourned till June 8. Arrangements have been made whereby Canadian volunteers may obtain courses of training in artillery tactics with the regular forces at Halifax.

In the committee on the tariff to-night Mr. Mara said he wished to see the most liberal construction given to the definition of mining machinery, and proposed to add to the tariff a list of articles not made in Canada which prospectors and capitalists would know could all be brought in free. Hon. Mr. Foster suggested to Mr. Mara to hand in a list to the controller of customs, who would have it printed and furnish copies to the collectors of customs. Mr. Mara's timely suggestion will be of great benefit to miners in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, May 19.—An Order-in-Council has been passed providing for the issue of a commission to Mr. Justice Drake to inquire into the affairs of the Westminster penitentiary. He is instructed to make a thorough investigation into the causes of existing dissensions there.

Mr. Daly gives notice of a bill providing for irrigation work in the Northwest Territories. All the lakes and natural water courses on which riparian rights do not exist will be placed under the control of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

A delegation of British millers is expected to visit Canada this summer for the purpose of investigating the system of storing and forwarding wheat, with a view to securing a continuous supply of the Manitoba product.

Mr. Lacroix emphatically denies that he is an applicant for a Government position. Mr. Robinette, a Toronto barrister, interviewed Sir John Thompson to-day and argued that a new trial be granted to MacWhirell, the Port Credit murderer, as additional important evidence was forthcoming. This is the first application for a new trial under the amended criminal code.

DELTA CONVENTION.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Government Supporters Endorses Mr. Punch's Nomination.

The Premier Receives a Warm Welcome and Delivers a Stirring Address.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 19.—The Delta convention of Government supporters convened at ten o'clock this morning. The convention was composed of 53 delegates, two of whom did not act on account of some technical imperfections in their credentials. Each delegate was supposed to represent ten votes at least. The convention adjourned until half past one o'clock because it was known that the Premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, was expected to be present. At the latter hour, the convention was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kirkland. The large school house was crowded by upwards of a hundred enthusiastic supporters of the Government. It took two hours time to examine the credentials, after which the chairman declared the meeting open for nominations. Before the nominations were begun the Premier was called upon for a few remarks. He congratulated the party upon the very large turnout, and desired to impress upon their minds that he favored the nomination of no special candidate, but declared himself to be perfectly satisfied with anyone that might be nominated.

The nominees were: Messrs. James Pynch, M.P.P.; W. H. Ladner and H. D. Benson. After the nominations had been made, balloting continued for about an hour, notwithstanding the fact that there was only one ballot taken, the vote stood: James Pynch, 36; H. Benson, 3; and W. H. Ladner, 7 votes. The result of the ballot was received with loud cheering, after which Mr. Benson moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which motion having been seconded by Mr. Ladner, was passed amid great enthusiasm without one dissenting voice or vote. After the nomination Mr. Pynch briefly returned thanks for his nomination, and trusted that he would be able, if elected, to represent them faithfully and satisfactorily.

The Premier was then called and congratulated the meeting upon the unanimity of feeling and the continued disregard of self which had characterized the actions of all the candidates; also calling attention to the fact that the votes of those present represented a large majority of the votes of the riding and assured them of the triumph of the party at the election. He exhorted them, however, to spare no effort toward success, so that the riding might partake in the triumph and victory of the party throughout the whole Province.

The meeting wound up with a hearty vote of thanks to the Premier, chairman and secretary, and three cheers for the Premier, which were repeated, with great cheering for the standard bearer, Mr. Pynch.

NEW YORK, May 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s trade review says: "The condition of the commercial world is shown in the diminished importance of failures, the liabilities reported for the second week of May amounting to only \$1,937,538, of which \$1,490,932 were of trading and \$446,606 of manufacturing concern. The failures this week have been 220 in the United States against 247 last year, and 24 in Canada against 14 last year."

Do you feel the weakness of age? Some men die at an age at which others are young. Take Eealy's Liver Lzenges.

THE CAPTAIN'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

He Says: "Paine's Celery Compound Knocks Out the Medical Practitioner."

Encouraging Testimony from a Popular Winnipeg Resident.



CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.

It would be a difficult matter to find one hundred people in the progressive city of Winnipeg, who do not know popular Captain Douglas. The genial and whole-souled Captain is the proprietor of the famous Leland House, amongst the best appointed of Canada's modern hotels. The weary and dust-stained traveller, who has once experienced the comforts of the "Leland," and the kind attentions of its worthy proprietor, invariably goes back to the popular house when business or pleasure leads him again to the prairie city. Capt. Douglas is an enthusiastic believer in the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound. He daily recommends it to his fellow citizens, when they complain of troubles such as rheumatism, weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and impure blood. The Captain has thoroughly

HOME SWEET HOME.

The Flagship Back in Port after a Long Cruise in Southern Seas.

Fast Time Developed Under Trial—The Homebound Sealers' Procession.

After a five months' cruise along the west coast of South America, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, flagship of the Pacific squadron, steamed into Esquimaux harbor about noon yesterday. The trip while a pleasant one for all on board was devoid of unusual incidents. On the down trip the first stop was made at Santa Barbara. Then after touching at Santa Monica and San Diego, the vessel proceeded to Magdalena bay, where an extensive torpedo and gunnery practice was indulged in. From this point the voyage continued south as far as Valparaiso, the various Mexican and South American ports on the way each receiving a brief visit. At Coquimbo a report of small-pox out of shore leaved and created a brisk demand for "points." The general health on the trip was excellent, however, as only some ten cases were reported for the voyage.

The steamer Delaware is to be taken to pieces, her hull to be sold and her machinery scuttled along the shore. The peril of those on board the thirty or more vessels outside the harbor which were pulling at their anchors and in imminent danger of being pounded to pieces, was terrible. The three-masted schooner Evening Star, of this city, parted her chains and came for the shore like a rocket. They were literally battered to pieces against the heavy piers, but the life-saving crews succeeded in rescuing the sailors. The John Loomis met a similar fate to the Evening Star. The life-saving crew was busy a mile away and could render no assistance, and the thousands of spectators who thronged the shore stood horror-stricken gazing at the half-frozen sailors, six in number, together with Capt. Warner, who were one by one washed overboard and perished. Forty lives were saved by the crews of the life-saving boats and the tug of the Chicago companies during the day.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

THE CREDITORS' MEETING.

Having the Asses Removed.

Resolutions Passed as to the Court in Dealings with the Case.

The meeting of creditors assigned of Green, Worlock Board of Trade marks yesterday was a pretty lively one, the time was not exactly his as the differences of opinion speakers was concerned. The necessary precautions taken entrance to the meeting of an or their representatives occurred, so that it was 4 o'clock gathering hour to order.

Mr. J. Stuart Yates stated the assignees in calling the meeting whether the majority of the proved of the action of the 17th April, authorizing Mr. Wm. legal proceedings for replevin Heisterman and Coltart by Beaver.

Mr. Henry Waller being called on by Mr. Coltart was given a hearing to make an explanation of that at the first meeting, assignees an almost unanimous confidence in the course of the been expressed, and thought that first meeting to hand in a statement which he had considered the expeditious meeting of the creditors then sufficient to justify retaining his position. How quite ready to resign and for he now begged to practically signation in the hands of the assignees the sense of the creditor Mr. Alex. Wilson objected of proceeding. He claimed that was simply a move to action of the courts.

Mr. Yates explained that, contrary, the meeting was held per the consent of the court, which consulted by the solicitors of the meeting was really to secure creditors who expressed a meeting of the 27th April to assignees, was a majority of whole number.

Mr. Wilson—Does Mr. Smyth his solicitor going to the judgment. The case had been adjourned for the assignees prepared and this was the way they got about it.

The appointment of a secretary at this point, and Mr. Yates was selected to fill the position. Mr. Smyth, in reply to Mr. Wilson, said he had no knowledge of the matter, and this was the way they got about it.

Mr. Thornton Fell remarked not customary for a solicitor to after his client to tell him of the book in his interests. Mr. Coltart about his resignation had no misunderstanding, for no matter how long he had to the matter would not court for settlement, and could not resign without a court. No trustee, once appointed, without that.

Mr. Brown—How if he were gally? Mr. Fell—Ask Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Yates explained that this an advisory meeting, to get the creditors.

After some time spent in discussion business should first be taken up, and the notice calling the meeting after which

Mr. Noah Shakespeare moved by Levi W. Myers, that, "Where secured creditors are the only interests will be the part of the management on the part of the therefore be its resolution, the motion having for its object the of the present trustees in their office of the unsecured creditors only be Mr. Yates suggested that the would be that votes of the secure be kept separate from those of the and presented to the court in the Mr. Shakespeare, however, of secured creditors voting at all.

Mr. Fell, in regard to Mr. Shakespeare, would like to see the "future mismanagement" eliminated, who the trustees might be the words were a reflection on suggested an insult to Mr. Brown be appointed, as they implied that be "future mismanagement."

Some sharp words followed he felt an Mr. Wilson, the former to persons coming there "grumbling and with unseemly appearing to turn a meeting into a bazaar. Things smoothed over after a Mr. Shakespeare's motion being carried on a show of hands by majority.

What was the next proceeding, further discussion. Mr. Shakespeare held that the having called the meeting, should a resolution of some sort. The feel creditors had already been shown trustees had treated their employment with contempt in their disregard creditors' wishes. There was too, penne in winding up the estate.

Hon. Levi W. Myers had a resolution he felt would fill the bill exactly, the whole ground. He moved, see John Kinsman, "That this meeting of the resolution passed at the meeting held on April 27, 1894, and Mr. Wm. Smyth to apply to the court for the removal of Messrs Heisterman and Coltart and the appointment of Hon. F. in their stead."

Mr. Wilson maintained that to Mrs. Green's credit should not upon.

Mr. Hayward held differently. It was, however, decided that could be kept separate.

The voting was then taken by the value of the amounts due to creditors fixed by the statute. The result was For, 433; against, 204; major resolution, 220.

Besides these there were secured votes against the resolution as follows: C. Corporation, 13; Wells-Fargo, 31 were also 35 votes against the resolution representing the \$32,000 to which he son objected.

Mr. Shakespeare said that as it was able to close up the affairs of the economically as possible, he would opinion of this meeting, 3 per cent. compensation for the assignees; this

WORST OF THE SEASON.

Chicago's Water Front the Scene of a Terrible Storm—Many Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, May 19.—For several hours yesterday morning a dozen fishermen, who had gone out to the government pier, had to cling to the piles opposite Park Row. While the anxious watchers on shore applauded the efforts of the life-saving crew to rescue them from their perilous position. Many a time it seemed as if the huge waves might sweep the exhausted men into the lake. Shortly before noon, a long surf boat manned by the Hyde Park crew, succeeded in reaching the pier and the heroic work of rescue was begun. One corpse was carried back to the life-saving station, one of the men having succumbed to long exposure. His eleven companions were little more than alive. Several of the rescued men were so severely bruised and otherwise injured that their lives hang by slender threads. The storm raged all the shore like a piece against the heavy piers, but the life-saving crews succeeded in rescuing the sailors. The John Loomis met a similar fate to the Evening Star. The life-saving crew was busy a mile away and could render no assistance, and the thousands of spectators who thronged the shore stood horror-stricken gazing at the half-frozen sailors, six in number, together with Capt. Warner, who were one by one washed overboard and perished. Forty lives were saved by the crews of the life-saving boats and the tug of the Chicago companies during the day.

THE "ANNIE C. MOORE" HOME.

Another schooner ordered home from the Coast sealing grounds by H.M.S. Hyacinth, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a catch of 306 skins. She is the Annie C. Moore, in command of Capt. Daltry, and was sent home on May 9 off Middleton Island, after having given up all her guns to the warship. On the same day the Beatrice was also overtaken by the Hyacinth, and it is expected by to-morrow night a small fleet will be in port, one bound inward having been sighted by the Moore outside yesterday morning.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Joan is on the marine railway to-day for general overhauling, and will be launched to-morrow. She is to make an excursion trip from Comox to Nainaiit Thursday.

The steamer Delaware is to be taken to pieces, her hull to be sold and her machinery scuttled along the shore. The peril of those on board the thirty or more vessels outside the harbor which were pulling at their anchors and in imminent danger of being pounded to pieces, was terrible. The three-masted schooner Evening Star, of this city, parted her chains and came for the shore like a rocket. They were literally battered to pieces against the heavy piers, but the life-saving crews succeeded in rescuing the sailors. The John Loomis met a similar fate to the Evening Star. The life-saving crew was busy a mile away and could render no assistance, and the thousands of spectators who thronged the shore stood horror-stricken gazing at the half-frozen sailors, six in number, together with Capt. Warner, who were one by one washed overboard and perished. Forty lives were saved by the crews of the life-saving boats and the tug of the Chicago companies during the day.

A Spoon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spain Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with marvelous promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or caloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, stiles and sprains.

GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

THE UNITED BANKS' CRICKETERS.

The opening of their season yesterday, the weather being unfavorable for their scheduled match with Victoria college.

Arthur is able to do much better than this. The Hyacinth is expected in a few days. She will probably be relieved from patrol duty by the Champion, which is also expected in a short time. Nothing definite could be learned, but there is a rumor on board the Royal Arthur that she will proceed North in a short time for the purpose of sitting up the situation. The only objection raised in that, with a vessel of the draft of the Royal Arthur, navigation in the completely surveyed waters of the North would be exceedingly dangerous.

Another schooner ordered home from the Coast sealing grounds by H.M.S. Hyacinth, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a catch of 306 skins. She is the Annie C. Moore, in command of Capt. Daltry, and was sent home on May 9 off Middleton Island, after having given up all her guns to the warship. On the same day the Beatrice was also overtaken by the Hyacinth, and it is expected by to-morrow night a small fleet will be in port, one bound inward having been sighted by the Moore outside yesterday morning.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Joan is on the marine railway to-day for general overhauling, and will be launched to-morrow. She is to make an excursion trip from Comox to Nainaiit Thursday.

The steamer Delaware is to be taken to pieces, her hull to be sold and her machinery scuttled along the shore. The peril of those on board the thirty or more vessels outside the harbor which were pulling at their anchors and in imminent danger of being pounded to pieces, was terrible. The three-masted schooner Evening Star, of this city, parted her chains and came for the shore like a rocket. They were literally battered to pieces against the heavy piers, but the life-saving crews succeeded in rescuing the sailors. The John Loomis met a similar fate to the Evening Star. The life-saving crew was busy a mile away and could render no assistance, and the thousands of spectators who thronged the shore stood horror-stricken gazing at the half-frozen sailors, six in number, together with Capt. Warner, who were one by one washed overboard and perished. Forty lives were saved by the crews of the life-saving boats and the tug of the Chicago companies during the day.

A Spoon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spain Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with marvelous promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or caloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, stiles and sprains.

GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

The United Banks' cricketers postponed the opening of their season yesterday, the weather being unfavorable for their scheduled match with Victoria college.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 19. GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

The Creditors' Meeting in Favor of Having the Assignees Removed.

Resolutions Passed as Suggestions to the Court in Dealing with the Case.

The meeting of creditors called by the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, was of a pretty lively nature, and part of the time was not exactly harmonious as far as the differences of opinion of some of the speakers was concerned.

Mr. J. Stuart Yates stated the object of the assignees in calling the meeting—to see whether the majority of the creditors approved of the action of the meeting of 27th April, authorizing Mr. Wm. Smyth to take legal proceedings for replacing trustees Heisterman and Coltart by Hon. Robert Beaven.

Mr. Henry Waller being chosen chairman, Mr. Coltart was given a hearing to enable him to make an explanation. He stated that at the first meeting called by the assignees an almost unanimous decision of confidence in the course of the assignees had been expressed, and though prepared at that first meeting to hand in his resignation, he had believed the creditors desired it, he had considered the expression of the creditors then sufficient to justify him in retaining his position.

Mr. Alex. Wilson objected to this mode of proceeding. He claimed that the meeting was simply a move to forestall the action of the court.

Mr. Yates explained that, on the contrary, the meeting was held practically with the consent of the court, which had been consulted by the solicitors on both sides. The meeting was really to see if the 114 creditors who expressed a wish at the meeting of the 27th April to change the assignees, were a majority or not of the whole number.

Mr. Wilson—Does Mr. Smyth know of his solicitor going to the judge? I think not. The case had been adjourned for the purpose of the assignees preparing affidavits, and this was the way they were going about it.

The appointment of a secretary was suggested at this meeting, and Mr. G. H. Brown was selected to fill the position. Mr. Smyth, in reply to Mr. Wilson's question, said he had had no knowledge of his solicitor taking the steps stated by Mr. Yates.

Mr. Thornton Fell remarked that it was not customary for a solicitor to run around after his clients to tell him every step he took in his interests. Mr. Coltart's remarks about his resignation had no doubt been misunderstood, for no matter how the meeting treated the matter would have to go to court for settlement, and Mr. Coltart could not resign without an order of court. No trustee, once appointed, could resign without the court.

Mr. Brown—How if he were there illegally? Mr. Fell—Ask Mr. Wilson. (Laughter.) Mr. Yates explained that this was simply an advisory meeting, to get the voice of the creditors.

After some time spent in discussing what business should first be taken up, the secretary read the notice calling the meeting, after which:

Mr. Noah Shakespeare moved, seconded by Levi W. Myers, that "Whereas the secured creditors are the only ones whose interests will be affected by any future mismanagement on the part of the trustees, therefore be it resolved that upon any motion having for its object the continuance of the unsecured creditors' office the votes of the unsecured creditors only be recorded." Mr. Yates suggested that the better way would be that votes of the secured creditors be kept separate from those of the unsecured and presented to the court in that way.

Mr. Shakespeare, however, objected to secured creditors voting at all. Mr. Fell, in regard to Mr. Shakespeare's motion, would like to see the words about "future mismanagement" eliminated. No matter who the trustees might be in future the words were a reflection on them and suggested an insult to Mr. Beaven should be "future mismanagement."

Mr. A. Wilson—Never mind Mr. Beaven; mind yourself. Some sharp words followed between Mr. Fell and Mr. Wilson, the former objecting to persons coming there "grunting and growling and with unseemly opposition trying to turn a meeting into a bear garden." Things smoothed over after a while, and Mr. Shakespeare's motion being put was carried on a show of hands by a large majority.

What was the next proceeding, drew forth further discussion. Mr. Shakespeare held that the trustees having called the meeting, should bring in a resolution of some sort. The feeling of the creditors had already been shown, but the trustees had treated the employers almost with contempt in their disregard of the creditors' wishes. There was too much expense in winding up the estate.

Hon. Levi W. Myers had a resolution that he felt would fill the bill exactly, and cover the whole ground. He moved, seconded by John Kinman, that this meeting approve of the resolution passed at the meeting of creditors held on April 27, 1894, authorizing Mr. Wm. Smyth to apply to the court for the removal of Messrs Heisterman and Coltart and the appointment of Hon. R. Beaven in their stead.

Mr. Wilson maintained that the \$32,000 to Mrs. Green's credit should not be voted upon.

Mr. Hayward held differently. It was, however, decided that the vote could be kept separate.

The voting was then taken by ballot on the value of the amounts due to creditors as fixed by the statute. The result was: For, 433; against, 204; majority for resolution, 229.

Besides these there were secured creditors' votes against the resolution as follows: E. C. Corporation, 13; Wells-Fargo, 31. E. B. were also 35 votes against the resolution representing the \$32,000 to which Mr. Wilson objected.

Mr. Shakespeare said that as it was desirable to close up the affairs of the bank as economically as possible, he would move, seconded by Mr. A. Wilson, that in the opinion of this meeting, 3 per cent. in simple compensation for the assignees; this amount

to cover all clerical expenses as well. This was simply a repetition of a resolution carried at a preceding meeting. The Chairman, while he saw no harm in receiving the resolution, held it did not come under the purpose of the meeting. The motion was carried.

Mr. Shakespeare had another resolution to offer. He believed Mr. Fell was solicitor for both bank and assignees. One man could not serve two masters, and though he would not say a word against Mr. Fell as an honest upright man, it was not fair for him to hold both offices.

The Chairman—"You will get him all the cheaper at that if he works for both sides at one price." (Laughter.) Mr. Shakespeare moved, seconded by Consul Myers, that in the opinion of this meeting it is not desirable that Mr. Fell should be continued as solicitor for the assignees.

Mr. Charles Hayward, to a point of order, asked if the motion was in order. This being a meeting called for a specific purpose he held that that business alone should be considered.

The Chairman agreed to this, but there was nothing to keep them from passing resolutions till midnight and then presenting them to court.

Mr. Fell remarked that he did not mind whether the resolution passed or not. It was simply a matter of a personal matter he could see, and desired to publish him. (No, no.) He had no desire to represent the assignees any longer than they wished his services, and it was only a matter of decency to leave it in the hands of the assignees. As to his being solicitor for the bank, that was absurd—the bank did not exist.

Another passage of words between Mr. Fell and Mr. A. Wilson followed. In the midst of which the motion was put and carried, and the meeting adjourned.

The steamer Quadra returned from Vancouver yesterday afternoon and left for Cape Seale with the coxswain in which the deceased lightkeeper will be borne to his last resting place. It is not yet known whether the interment will be at the Cape or in Ross Bay cemetery.

A petition for the organization of a Presbyterian church in the James Bay district, with Rev. P. McF. Macleod as pastor, is now in circulation among those interested, and as it will not meet with any opposition, it is expected that organization will be perfected early in June, at the same time that the Presbyterian meeting for the induction of Rev. W. L. Clay into the charge of St. Andrew's church.

The Westminster News is a new daily four-page morning paper that made its first appearance at the Royal City on Thursday. Judging from the neat, well-arranged appearance of its first number, its well written editorials and newsy local columns, the News will soon be a favorite in Westminster city and district. The News supports the present provincial administration, believing it to be acting in the true interests of the country.

The schoolroom at Cedar Hill was crowded last evening on the occasion of the lecture and entertainment under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. Miss Cameron gave a very graphic description of the great fair at Chicago, her narration of the trip through the Midway Plaisance and the word pictures of the scenes witnessed there being especially good. Mr. Fleming manipulated the lantern very successfully, and the views shown especially illustrated and supplemented the lecture. At the conclusion of the lecture an excellent musical programme was rendered, varied by a few pieces on the great exhibition, by Mr. James Deane, who gained his inspiration on the grounds during his six months' visit last summer. A vote of thanks was given to the clever lecturer and to those who contributed the programme.

A TRIAL for legal separation came up before Mr. Justice Crease yesterday, the petitioner being Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Mendorf, wife of the respondent Jacob Mendorf, of the 134 Mile House, on the Cariboo road. The couple had been married in 1874, and according to the petition her husband had, after the first few years, systematically abused her, and not content with brutally beating and kicking her frequently, wrongfully accused her of immorality. The evidence of the son and daughter corroborated the wife's testimony, which disclosed horrible treatment of the part of her husband. His Lordship granted the petition for judicial separation, with costs, to be paid by the husband. Mr. S. Perry Mills appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. H. Dallas Helmeck for the respondent. Today Mrs. Mendorf's petition for alimony will be heard.

The history of "Prospecting for Gold in Cariboo" was told by Mr. George Ferguson in his lecture delivered at Pioneer hall last evening, and proved of unusual interest to those who were lucky enough to be present. Mr. Ferguson having been a resident of Cariboo for the last thirty-nine years, he was in a position to intelligently follow the course of its mining development, and naturally may be considered an authority on that portion of the Province. He traced the work of the hardy pioneer prospectors of the past and spoke of what he thought should be done in the future to build up the mining industry in Cariboo. He holds that north of Barkerville and towards the Fraser River there is a hundred miles' length of country which if thoroughly prospected would produce some of the richest mines ever yet discovered in the Province, and would result in immense benefits not only to the Province but to the Dominion at large by adding enormously to the wealth of Canada.

CAPTAIN DONALD UNRUHT, whose death was announced in a recent issue, was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Menzies street, the occasion being taken advantage of by his numerous friends to testify both by their presence and their floral tributes the high estimation in which the deceased was held by them. The flowers were the choicest that it was possible to procure, and their number and variety is worthy of special remark. Among the most noteworthy features of these tributes of love and respect may be mentioned wreaths from Mrs. and the Misses Dunsmuir, Lady Macgregor, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Capt. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Mr. F. York, Mr. Horns, Mrs. Rudge, Mrs. Medema, Mrs. Murray, the Misses Murfrees and Miss F. Jackson. The hour of the funeral was 2:30, when a most appropriate and tender service was conducted by Rev. P. McF. Macleod, who also performed the ceremonies at the grave. The pallbearers were Captains Lewis, Grant and Hackett, and Messrs. E. B. Marvin, John Graham and James Burns.

Head's and Only Head's. Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Head's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to give you appetite and strength. If you desire to take Head's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Head's.

Head's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache, try a box.

Head's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache, try a box.

ON A SEA OF ICE.

The Terrible Experiences of Captain Larsen and His Shipwrecked Crew.

Return of the "Borealis"—The "Rosealie's" Plans—Sealers Coming Home.

The steamer Bertha arrived at Nanaimo from Kodiak, Alaska, yesterday afternoon, bringing very little freight or Northern news, but a number of most interesting passengers in the persons of Captain Larsen and his crew, lost from the San Francisco sailing schooner Undaunted on the 7th of March last. The Undaunted, it will be remembered, was wrecked in a sea of ice, sixty-seven miles from shore, and about twenty miles outside the mouth of the Copper river. The vessel was quickly ground to powder by the thousands of ice floes which had compassed her destruction, and the shipwrecked crew were forced to spend a full month all but three days on the float-ice, on which they drifted hither and thither until picked up by a passing coaster on the 4th of April, five days after which they were landed at Kodiak. They are now on their way home to San Francisco, where they will spend the next few months in resting their bodies, and regaining if possible their health, which has been greatly shattered by the long exposure and terrible experiences on the ice.

THE "BOREALIS" ARRIVES. The second of the fleet to return home from the coast sealing grounds, after having been ordered to do so by H.M.S. Hyacinth is the Borealis, in command of Capt. George Myers, which sailed into port last evening. On the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the morning, the schooner was overtaken by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the Triumph, the Borealis' guns, spears and log were not molested by the warship. In the evening of his cruise Capt. Myers stated that he had secured 300 seals during the cruise, the schooner was overhauled by the man-of-war, and after some inquiries had been made as to her intentions was given orders to proceed to Victoria. Unlike the

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Gaudaur Establishes a New Record—The Queen's Birthday Cycling Events.

THE WHEEL. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACES.

Arrangements for the bicycle races to be held at Beacon Hill on the afternoon of the 25th inst. having been left in the hands of the local wheelmen, a programme of four races has been adopted, and all cyclists interested are invited to participate.

DEAR SIR—An interesting feature of the carnival in celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, by the loyal residents of Victoria and their guests, will be the bicycle tournament on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th inst. The course on which the races will be held is the one-mile dirt track at Beacon Hill, well known to all wheelmen of the North-west, and which was never in better condition than at present.

The following programme of races has been decided upon, all for amateur wheelmen, entries to be made to the secretary of the races, prior to 2 o'clock on the day of the meet, and all starts to be from scratch.

CRICKET. THE ALBION'S CARD.

The Albion cricket club have arranged the following match card for the season now opening, the dates left open being May 29, June 30, July 11 and 18, and August 1, 15, 22 and 29.

ATHLETICS. A MILE RUN MISSING.

"Sport," who certainly has more than one sympathizer in Victoria, writes as follows in regard to the programme of field events decided upon by the Sports and Games committee for the 25th inst.:

LACROSSE. WILL KEEP THE TEAM.

VANCOUVER, May 18.—(Special)—The lacrosse executive have decided to go through the season with the present team.

HARD AT WORK.

The advent of summer weather has had the desired and anticipated result of taking out to the grounds every player of the team that is to defend the honor of the blue and white on the 25th.

A BOON AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 17.—(Special)—Mr. T. H. Albee spoke in such glowing terms of the driving condition of the Victoria lacrosse club when he was here recently that the Vancouver management were convinced to a proper sense of their own duty in stirring up the apathetic members of the association.

FOOTBALL. TO PLAY AT VICTORIA.

The Association football players of Seattle are practicing hard to get in shape for their match with the Wanderers at Victoria on May 25. The candidates were at work all last week, having the assistance of some of the sailors of the ship Astracora, now in port.

Capt. Hugh Wark met with an accident during a scrimmage in Friday's game, which will keep him off the field for a few days, but he will be all right in time for the Victoria game.—Seattle P. I.

THE BOB.

VANCOUVER ANGLERS ORGANIZE. An angling club has been organized in Vancouver with C. O. Wickenden president pro tem, and H. B. Walkem secretary.

THE GUN.

"UNIONS" TO PRACTISE. A special practice shoot of the Union gun club is called for this afternoon, at the Oak Bay traps.

THE TIEP.

RACING AT MANCHESTER. MANCHESTER, May 18.—The race for the Manchester cup, two thousand sovereigns, was won by Red Ensign; Shankroth and Progression ran a dead heat for second place.

THE OAR.

AUSTIN'S GREAT REGATTA. AUSTIN, Tex., May 18.—To-morrow will witness the close of the great regatta and the chief event on the important programme—the challenge four-oared race for \$1,000 a side between crews picked by Gaudaur and Peterson, Gaudaur being the challenger.

BIGOTRY EXEMPLIFIED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—There is a strong feeling here among the members of the American Protective Association against Mayor Denny on account of the appointment of Dr. Geiss, a Catholic, as superintendent of the city dispensary.

Like a Miracle

In Very Low Condition With Consumption

Physicians Said She Was Incurable

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Hannah Wyatt, Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, as the doctors there could do nothing to help her, and said she would never be any better.

Lost the Use of Her Limbs

and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. She would go ten days without a movement of the bowels. All medicine seemed to do her no good.

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go, and about this time a kind neighbor came in and asked me to get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and try it.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

is shining in flesh as well as strength, and does not look pale. Our doctor says he is glad she took Hood's Sarsaparilla as it has done so much for her. We regard her cure as nothing short of a miracle. W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 8 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roof); Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

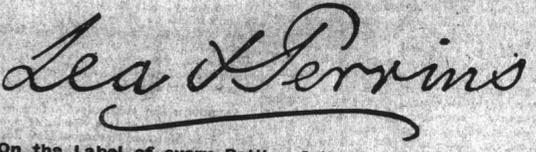
A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

LEA AND PERRINS' Observe the Signature



On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ARMERS!

In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at COST PRICE the following articles which is FIFTY PER CENT less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware.

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies.

Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Oant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Goad Sticks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools.

All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons.

Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts.

Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

Carriages.

Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons.

Farm Machinery and Implements.

Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.

Pumps.

In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

Pipe.

Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

Iron and Steel.

Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

CARIBOO NECHAGO. QUESNELLE

JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc. mrl-am-dk

PENNSYLVANIA

The Susquehanna Valley Bursting of the Great at Williamsport

Thousands of People Homeless—Great Distress.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—The boom here broke early this morning when the Susquehanna river has risen to there is a six foot flood through the streets.

Four spans of the Market street bridge were washed away, and three spans of the Maynard street bridge. No lives have been lost.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 21.—Susquehanna valley is inundated with destruction and desolation is everywhere. The water works, gas works, light plant of this city, and the town square serious damage.

Hundreds of families are in want of provisions, and the night is entered upon with horror. Millions of feet of lumber, and buildings of every description have been swept away in the river.

Business has been suspended. HOLIDAYSBURG, May 21.—The bursting of the reservoir at Fair country people homeless last night. At midnight a vania railroad locomotive was warning to Gainspoint that the point reservoir, the source of the cities' water supply, had given way.

country would soon be covered with gallons of water. A G. A. graph operator later received the from Kitzaning: "The dam for God's sake tell the Gays to fly." The result of these was that the entire population at Duncansville and West Point deserted their homes and spent the night in the hills. This morning the announced to be over, and the turned to their homes.

ELLWOOD, May 21.—The closing a break in the embankment above their town cut the embankment opposite and safe direction last night.

ADVENTURES OF SE

Casualties on the Japan Cable. Terrible Privations of Seawrecked Crews.

Captain Miner Describes Vessel Was Lost—Sailor's Trial for Mutiny.

Captain H. J. Snow, of the San sealer Retriever, who was separated from his schooner on April 2, and lost in the gale of the following day, arrived safely at Yokohama, after hardships and privations such as hair grey. Three days after his return from the schooner, he was picked up by the Retriever, and taken to Bowhead, on which he remained until presented for landing at a point he could make his way in safety.

On board the Bowhead the Retriever's boat was picked up. Fortunately the Bowhead was a good-sized vessel and has a flush deck. There was plenty of room for the men. The Winchester was fallen in with the same day the Nambu coast was reached. Her crew were aboard her boat's crew went aboard. He is a brother of the captain, who had him up as dead, thinking he had died, and never expecting to see him.

On April 20 the Bowhead spoke the Belle, which ran down to her to pick her up. She had lost three boats in the previous day, in one of which her captain. The evening of the she was spoken again, but had seen of her boat. The breeze was fresh from the north, with rain, and the night was cold, and unless the boats had been aboard some other of the fleet those were having a very hard time of it, off shore sealing ground there were vessels, but in approaching the Bowhead fell in with several, and the following information was given:

The San Francisco schooner Maud with all hands, had been captured, whaling bark C. D. Morgan had alongside trying to right her. Her crew were washed on deck and she had to be in her forecastle. It is supposed that she overturned in the heavy gale of B. Another schooner (name unknown) green, was reported by the Mattie, captured and with her bow stove in. Carlotta G. Cox had lost three boats been forced back to port for repairs. In Ishinomaki bay, a schooner was taken to a Japanese warship which had been in search of lost boats or vessels at coast, informed Captain Snow that 250 miles or thereabouts off shore vessel had been alongside the G. O., on April 20, the had captured in a gale, and the four of her crew were washed. It was in all probability that of the G. The boat of the Agnes Macdonald was full of water, with gun lashed; this further room for doubt that Charles Williams, Sam Lewis and the Charles Williams, is also known to have been lost. Many miners' boats, etc., are also reported to have been lost.

The casualties among the sealing of the Japanese coast during the past seasons alone far outnumber the accidents and losses on the American side. The whole of the time sealing operations were carried on. The weather is treacherous on the other side, the on strong and variable, the tide-ripeness, and the hunting ground tend much further off shore than on the In addition to the Maasotte and the owned by Williams, Sam Lewis and the down, as well as the Rosie Sparks and the Turner of San Francisco, wreckage which has drifted ashore fully confirms the reports of their misfortunes in the Captain Miner, skipper of the Henry, who returned by the Empress, the series the less on that well known at Sabutan Island. We were trying to a harbor in the fog and ran on a reef got away in our boats, and later rescued vessels catch of 861 skins and the

PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS.

The Susquehanna Valley Inundated—Bursting of the Great Boom at Williamsport.

Thousands of People Homeless and Homeless—Great Alarm and Distress.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—The great boom here broke early this morning and sixty million logs were swept away.

LEWISBURG, Pa., May 21.—The whole Susquehanna valley is inundated and the destruction and destitution is widespread.

HOLIDAYSBURG, May 21.—The reports of the bursting of the reservoir kept 30,000 Pennsylvania people homeless and homeless last night.

ADVENTURES OF SEALERS.

Casualties on the Japan Coast—Terrible Privations of Several Wrecked Crews.

Captain Miner Describes How His Vessel Was Lost—Sailors on Trial for Mutiny.

Captain H. J. Snow, of the San Francisco sealer Retriever, who was separated from his schooner on April 2, and given up as lost in the gale of the following night, has been rescued safely at Yokohama.

LONDON, May 21.—Edmund Yates, author and journalist, was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday evening at the Garrick theatre, where Lytton's "Money" was being played.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 22.—(Special.)—In his address here last night Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, attacked the Government on its alleged surplus, which he claimed consisted of certain moneys left in their hands by the Sandfield Macdonald administration.

ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

BERGRADE, May 21.—King Alexander, by royal decree, has abolished the constitution of 1888 and restored that of 1869, giving the King the right to appoint one-third of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRANDS OF FLOUR, SHOES, READY-MADE.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Prior and the Permanent Force Pension List—Subject to Have Consideration.

Westminster Penitentiary Investigation—Resolution Introduced in Favor of Universal Peace.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 21.—Col. Prior moved a resolution in favor of the adoption of a pension list applicable to the permanent force.

Mr. Prior upon the lucidity of his remarks, admitted that there was much force in many of his statements. He did not wish the Government were indifferent to the interests of the permanent force.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide that honey, Paris green and white lead must be stamped as pure if exposed for sale.

Mr. Edgar's motion in favor of universal peace was adopted.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Formal Opening by Her Majesty Mid the Greatest Amount of Enthusiasm.

The Formal Procession—Trip of the Royal Yacht Up the Channel.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—The formal opening of the Manchester ship canal was accomplished to-day amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Queen arrived at the station the cheering of the crowds was deafening.

EDMUND YATES.

LONDON, May 21.—Edmund Yates, author and journalist, was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday evening at the Garrick theatre, where Lytton's "Money" was being played.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 22.—(Special.)—In his address here last night Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, attacked the Government on its alleged surplus, which he claimed consisted of certain moneys left in their hands by the Sandfield Macdonald administration.

ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

BERGRADE, May 21.—King Alexander, by royal decree, has abolished the constitution of 1888 and restored that of 1869, giving the King the right to appoint one-third of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRANDS OF FLOUR, SHOES, READY-MADE.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Search for Missing MacIsachian—Gas and Electric Lighting—A Speedy Collier.

Ordnained to the Methodist Ministry—Provincial Politics in North Yale.

(Special to the Colonist.) WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, May 21.—T. Neville, of this city, and S. S. Osterhand, of Nease river, were ordained to the ministry in the Central Methodist church yesterday morning.

A centipede two and a half inches long was discovered on Saturday in a box of apples which came from Australia by the last steamer.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide that honey, Paris green and white lead must be stamped as pure if exposed for sale.

Mr. Edgar's motion in favor of universal peace was adopted.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Formal Opening by Her Majesty Mid the Greatest Amount of Enthusiasm.

The Formal Procession—Trip of the Royal Yacht Up the Channel.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—The formal opening of the Manchester ship canal was accomplished to-day amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Queen arrived at the station the cheering of the crowds was deafening.

EDMUND YATES.

LONDON, May 21.—Edmund Yates, author and journalist, was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday evening at the Garrick theatre, where Lytton's "Money" was being played.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 22.—(Special.)—In his address here last night Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, attacked the Government on its alleged surplus, which he claimed consisted of certain moneys left in their hands by the Sandfield Macdonald administration.

ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

BERGRADE, May 21.—King Alexander, by royal decree, has abolished the constitution of 1888 and restored that of 1869, giving the King the right to appoint one-third of the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRANDS OF FLOUR, SHOES, READY-MADE.

HAWAII'S CONSTITUTION.

Outline of Some of Its Provisions—Royalists Suspected of Designs on the Republic.

President Dole Likely to be Reappointed—Fears of a Native Uprising.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of May 15, per steamer Gallic, which arrived last evening says: The make-up of the constitutional convention which is to meet on the 31st inst., has furnished a striking illustration of the native character of the whole movement.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards. The loyalty of the commanding officer of the troops which guard the building is implicitly relied upon and the government are not apprehensive of any such attempt.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

There have been rumors for several days of a proposed attempt by the royalists to capture the executive building by corrupting the guards.

Public ARM be farmed with the vicinity covers in the valleys farming operations be so, far, 100 feet above sea the winter quarters and out. Goods and 48 hours. all encumbrances. within moderate lines have been run the spring in three. British Columbian, judging of in the next year general centres in the primary stage, the vestment of over systematically. beef and farm produce. The limited these requirements. A store, hotel. D. 74. CO. MLOOPS. Gladstones, Kenos. ery and Rakes, Flows, Mills, Cultivators, es, etc., etc. including SPRAYING ARDS.vanized and black). Brass Goods. Hoops. PURCHASING. ELLE D. BRANDS OF FLOUR, SHOES, READY-MADE.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Government party are working on the Island and the Mainland quietly and confidently. They have no doubts as to the result of the campaign. They know their strength and are not in the least discomfited or disconcerted at the brag and bluster of the Opposition. They are well aware that in almost every district it is put on for the double purpose of keeping their friends in heart and of imposing on the supporters of the Government. But in the latter object they fail utterly. Let them boast as loudly as they may they will not prevail upon a single supporter of the Government to join them. But it appears to us that they are wise in their generation when they keep on blowing their trumpets as lustily as their strength will allow. They know full well that it is only by putting on a triumphant air and talking as if they were already sure of success, that they can retain their apparent hold of hundreds. On the other hand, there are large numbers of electors formerly inclined to favor the Opposition who, when they look around them and see the kind of men they are asked to support and the principles they are required to countenance and even advance, make up their minds to vote for the supporters of the Government. "We know," say they, "what they are and what to expect from them, but the Lord only knows what the motley crew that form the Opposition would take it into their heads to do if they had the chance. No one knows what their principles are or what their programme will be."

NOT TO BE DENIED.

We are glad to see that Col. Prior has been persevering in his advocacy of the cause of the permanent military force of the Dominion. It is a reproach to the country that it should avail itself of the services of good men during their prime, pay them insufficiently, and then, when they are worn out and unable to learn a new business, throw them headlessly upon the world without the slightest provision for their support in their old age. We know that there are some narrow-minded, small-souled people in the Dominion who are horrified when they hear the word "pension" uttered. According to them, pensions are not justifiable under any circumstances. No matter how much a country may be indebted to men who have spent their best days insufficiently remunerated in its service, they must not get a dollar when they are unable to work any longer. The mere statement of the case of the soldiers of the regular force shows how unjust and ungrateful the country is that does not make a moderate provision for their support in their old age. Yet it seems that it is in deference to the prejudices of such men that the Government of the Dominion when it established a permanent corps did not provide pensions for those whom long service had given a claim on the country. We believe that it was a mistake to defer to the prejudices of this class of our countrymen. We are convinced that those who belong to it do not express the good sense and the good feeling of the great bulk of the people of Canada. We are certain that the vast majority of the Canadian people will cheerfully pay the very small addition to their taxes that the pensions will require. Col. Prior when he stood up for the old soldiers and the invalided soldiers did his duty both to the soldiers and the people. We believe that before long he will see the policy he advocates established on a reasonable basis.

ABOUT SAMOA.

So much has been said and written about Samoa of late years that it might be considered a large, rich and important country. We find that three great nations have entered into an agreement to preserve its neutrality and to protect the white people who have made the islands their home. When it is known that the native population all told is only 35,000, and that the foreigners living among them number less than four hundred—and in these are included fourteen Chinese—the reader may be well excused for wondering what all the fuss is about. The islands appear to be a kind of paradise without its innocence. Although their inhabitants have everything that mortals in their condition need wish for, they are not happy; they began fighting among themselves and Europeans interfered to keep the peace and to make the country safe for civilized people to live in. An agreement was made at the Berlin Conference under which the administration of the affairs of the islands was provided for and their neutrality guaranteed by England, Germany and the United States. But by all accounts the tripartite government has been "a failure so undisputed that some modification of existing arrangements is by common consent admitted to be essential if

European relations with the Islands are to be maintained." The trade of the country is, as might be supposed, not extensive. It deals more largely with New Zealand than with any other country. Its trade with that island amounts to about \$150,000 a year. The whole trade of the country in which the Powers most interested are concerned does not amount to half a million of dollars. It is, therefore, not to be expected that they will concern themselves very much about Samoa. There were in 1891 on the islands 235 British subjects, 67 Germans, 25 Norwegians, 14 French and 12 United States citizens. It is seen, therefore, that neither as regards trade nor population, or both together, has any civilized country a large interest in Samoa.

New Zealand appears desirous to assume control over Samoa, and as it is the country with which the Samoans have the largest dealings it is reasonable to conclude that some kind of union would be beneficial to both. But it does not appear that the Great Powers are prepared to place Samoa completely under British control, though what objections they can have to such an arrangement it is difficult to see. It might be supposed that all three Powers would be pleased to get rid of the responsibility of administering the affairs of a handful of semi-barbarians in whom they can have little or no interest, and see them safely sheltered under the wing of a civilized community who have a direct and a comparatively large interest in making and in keeping them peaceful and prosperous.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The political education of the people of Japan is progressing. They are beginning to know what are their rights as free men and they are learning to exercise and assert them in the most approved fashion. It was only the other day, so to speak, that they were the submissive subjects of a despotic Mikado. They had no will of their own, no rights and no privileges but such as their heaven-sent rulers vouchsafed to them. All that the Mikado or other Highmightiness had to do when one of the people became obnoxious to him was by a special messenger to send him a sword, and he, taking the significant hint, forthwith used it to put an end to his own life. The process was called hara-kiri. It was not a pretty one, but it was very effective.

But this and other old customs have become obsolete in Japan. The Japanese are free now. They have a Constitution of their own and they enjoy representative institutions. They vote by ballot and they hold public meetings. It is at these meetings that they best show to the world how far their political education has advanced. They have learned how to cheer political orators. They have progressed so far as to be able to howl a speaker down. They seem to have reduced interruption to a fine art. And some of the village politicians who have gone through all the degrees have succeeded in breaking up a meeting in disorder. The following passage from a Japanese journal, were it not for the outlandish names, might have been out of the report of a Canadian country newspaper:

It was anticipated that the meeting would not pass off quietly, as it was known that some (healers) attached to opposition parties had prepared for this eventually by engaging a number of those professional rowdies for their own protection. From the very opening of the meeting there were signs of trouble brewing, as the whole audience appeared very excited. Mr. Lizuka, the first speaker, was met by shouts of disapproval from all sides directly he began to explain the purpose of the meeting, and the disorder increased upon the next speaker, Mr. Tauruda, appearing on the platform. The shouting of the audience completely drowned Mr. Tauruda's voice, and he, seeing he got far in his speech and tried to push the speaker down among the audience. Mr. Tauruda staggered against the table, upsetting the decanter of water provided to clear the speaker's throat with a tumbler and a vase, which all rolled off among the seats below. Ready for ructions the audience all rose to their feet and shouted until they were hoarse.

The police were called in and after they had turned the rowdies out they had their own innings, and allowed only whom they favored to speak. This was not bad for a country which has had only a few years' experience of constitutional government. If the Japanese improve at their present rate it will not be long before they have their Corney and their General Kelley, and if a revolution does not intervene they may arrive at the point of development in which a Penoyer and a Lewelling are possible.

The journalism of the Japanese appears to be quite as far advanced as the art of political agitation. The criticism of the newspapers on the policy of the Government is trenchant, and is spiced with personalities which are rather pungent. The Cabinet is spoken of as "a do-nothing Cabinet" and an "inexplicable Cabinet." One of the ministers is stigmatized as a "dinner minister," this seems to be equivalent to the "figurehead" of Western countries. Charges of corruption are freely made, and ministers are accused of the most flagrant favoritism. So trenchant did the Mainichi Shimburi become that it was suspended on the charge of disturbing the peace of the country. Japan does not yet appear to have produced a Junius, but there have evidently arisen in it a whole swarm of "ink-blingers" of the baser sort. We shall see by-and-by how its Parliaments do their work.

Ayer's Pills are invaluable for the cure of Headache, Constipation, Stomach and Liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilating organs. These pills are sugar-coated, safe and pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

No games of chance, wheels of fortune, or other gambling games will be permitted at the Gorge during the celebration, as Superintendent Huxey has determined to put down anything of the kind with a firm hand.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Nowhere in the British Empire is the birthday of Queen Victoria celebrated more heartily and with greater sincerity than in this city on the Pacific shore which is called by her name. The Queen's Birthday is in Victoria the fete of the year. All its citizens, old and young, rich and poor, gentle and simple, do what they can to honor the Queen of this great Empire and to show that they are glad that she has lived to see another birthday. The celebration is a time of harmless enjoyment. The citizens and their visitors, of whom there is always a great number, many of them from the neighboring republic, participate in the sports, the amusements and the festivities with great zest, but in an orderly manner. The office of policeman during the three days' holiday is almost a sinecure. The host of pleasure-seekers are wonderfully good-humored, kindly and courteous. These have been the chief characteristics of former celebrations, and there is no reason to believe that this year's, which promises well, will be in any respect different.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE.

We regret that the discussion in the City Council respecting calling for tenders for the purchase of twelve miles of copper wire ended as it did. A principle was involved, which in our opinion, the City Council should carefully and rigidly carry out. It can easily be seen that it is best for the councilors and best for the taxpayers that all purchases made by the city exceeding a certain amount, which should not be large, should be by tender. Such a way of purchasing material of different kinds leaves no door open for corruption. In these days public bodies should not conduct their business that there cannot be room for even a suspicion of wrong-doing. Too much care cannot be taken in regulating the way in which money is to be spent. It is far better to err on the side of too great carelessness than on the side of carelessness and looseness. People complain of "red tape," but red tape is a capital thing in its place, and one of its places is the details of the expenditure of public money. No Alderman should take it as a reflection on himself that the Council should insist that a good principle such as calling for tenders for material should be carried out rigidly. If exception can be made in one case, for an apparently good reason, an exception can be made in another for a reason that can be represented as being quite as good. In fact, it should not be in the discretion of the Council to make exceptions in such a matter as this. Committees should be required by law to call for tenders when the sum to be expended exceeds a very small amount.

The plant for the new electric works will cost a large sum of money. It is in the interest of the city that it shall be obtained as good a quality as is manufactured and at as low a price as it can be sold for. The expert whom the city has employed will see that the material is all the best of its kind, and open competition will ensure the plant being procured at the lowest figures. It is the duty of all the members of the Council to see that a good system is established and no member of any committee should take offence at being required to carry out that system with the utmost stringency.

MR. BROWN OF WESTMINSTER.

The citizens of Victoria, at least those of them who take an interest in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, are surprised to hear that Mr. Brown of New Westminster has been made the recipient of a flattering address in which his services as a representative of the people are spoken of in very high terms, and the part he took in the legislation of the Province during the past four years magnified to an immense extent. They are not surprised, however, to find that Mr. Brown took all the extravagant laudation as if it were his due, and made a tremendously long speech to show that it was all well deserved. No one in Victoria, that we know of, saw anything that was at all wonderful in Mr. Brown's performances, oratorical and other. He appeared to be a gentleman who was very fond of hearing the sound of his own voice, and who gave every indication of having a very high opinion of himself. Beyond that the frequenter of the gallery of the Legislative Chamber saw nothing that was at all remarkable in Mr. Brown or his performances. He has some remembrance of an amusing episode in one of the debates in which a member of what was once the Independent party described Mr. Brown in his own estimation. To see this talkative, self-satisfied gentleman described as having done anything notably beneficial to New Westminster or to this Province must be a surprise to Victorians. In the general estimation there were some better men than he on his own side of the House, and some a little wiser. Certainly no one ever mistook him for a great man in use or in power. To use a rural simile he was "among the middlings, like small potatoes."

A LOSING GAME.

The San Francisco Examiner exposes the folly of Senator Lodge's scheme to compel Great Britain to accept bi-metallicism as it is understood by the silver men of the United States. There are journalists in San Francisco who approve of Lodge's proposition and would even make it more sweeping. The Examiner, by showing them the extent of the trade between Great Britain and the United States and leaving them to imagine the condition that the Americans would be in if that trade were cut off, shows them what fools they have made of themselves. This is the concluding paragraph of the Examiner's article: "But how would it be if the tariff was ex-

tended to the whole British Empire, as our contemporary desires it to be? Last year Great Britain and her colonies bought from us goods to the amount of \$500,725,785, and sold to us goods to the amount of \$280,320,851. All the rest of the world bought from us products valued as \$246,939,409, or about two-thirds as much as we sold to the British; and sold to us \$588,050,271 worth, or more than twice as much as the British did. If our British commerce had been cut off we should have had what protectionists call a "balance of trade against us" of \$239,140,862, while that at present existing against England would have been reduced to reasonable proportions. Moreover, we should have cut off nearly five-eighths of our entire export trade, while the British would have lost not more than one-seventh of theirs. We can imagine a malignant British politician trying to bring about such results, but it takes an irresponsible scatter-brain like Lodge to think of such a scheme in America.

We reproduce the above paragraph not so much to show how greatly the United States is dependent on Great Britain for a market for its products as to remind our readers of the immense superiority of Great Britain as a trading country over all the nations of the world. It shows that the British bought from the people of the United States \$164,000,000 worth of products more than they sold to all the rest of the world. Yet the Americans are insolent—in a commercial sense—to this splendid customer who is worth much more to them than all the world besides, while they extend favors to unimportant countries whose dealings with them sink into insignificance when compared with their trade with Great Britain.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The Wise Man said a long time ago that there is nothing new under the sun. There are some bold spirits who have the hardihood to question the truth of this saying, but the longer one lives and the more he knows, the more ready he will be to acknowledge that in the questions that go to make up the problems of life, individual and national, the saying we have quoted is emphatically true. The British Labor Commissioners, while inquiring into the condition of the working classes in Italy, were struck with the resemblance that the questions which came before them bear to the problems which the rulers of Italy in ancient times were required to consider. They say at the beginning of their report on Italy: "The Italian labor question has a twofold aspect. From one point of view it appears as a survival from a former state of society; from another it seems a sign of the beginning of a new social order. Italy is the same time one of the most ancient and one of the most modern of European countries, and in this contrast lies the peculiar interest of her history. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are but a few degrees removed from the Roman freedhold of the agrarian past. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth and the extension of the large estates of the rich. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vicini* who are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts are

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Government Candidate Nominated in Richmond Bidding-Shop License Reductions in Vancouver

The Lazaretto Grant-Petition for Parks-The Pythian Decoration Day.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, May 22.—C. S. Douglas was nominated here to-day in the Government interest for Richmond riding. The nominee will make a strong candidate, and there is every probability that he will be elected. He was a member of the Manitoba legislature during the Norway administration and will bring to the Legislative Assembly the strength of parliamentary experience, a decided individuality and good debating powers. Mr. Douglas was for some years the editor and proprietor of a Manitoba newspaper and will thus add journalistic training to his other qualifications. He came to Vancouver about four years ago and has conducted a very successful and very large real estate business ever since, being a man of excellent business qualities. Mr. Douglas is thoroughly well acquainted throughout the riding of Richmond, and besides having considerable interest in the constituency has identified himself with public affairs there, taking an active part in promoting local enterprises. He has been for two years a member of the Council of South Vancouver, and was a prominent mover in the formation of that municipality. Personally, the Government nominee is popular and commands the respect of all who know him. His personal influence, therefore, will be a strong factor in his candidature and that together with his more than ordinary abilities in a public capacity will ensure his election by a good majority.

The license board met yesterday. The license of the Baldwin on Carroll street was transferred to Wm. McKinnon. The Quebec hotel license was transferred from the old building on Richard street to the Wilson block on Columbia avenue.

The City Council will be recommended to reduce shop licenses to \$200 a year. In this event the number of hotel licenses will be reduced from 53 to 50, the saloon licenses increased from 12 to 16 and the shops decreased from 6 to 4. The revenue will be thus increased about \$800, and the shops that have been selling retail must carry on one form of trade only.

W. J. Dowling, city clerk at Victoria, has sent the council here the correspondence received by him in relation to the \$1,000 appropriated by the Dominion Government to aid the lepers. The letters showed that the \$1,000 was intended for Victoria, in spite of the fact that the Dominion Government has written to Vancouver stating that it was the intention of the Government to have the \$1,000 used for Vancouver as well as Victoria.

A number of ladies have petitioned the city to purchase land for public parks where they are able to get it at reasonable rates. A by-law will be submitted to the citizens for the purchase of the Tram and Light Co. by the city for \$410,000.

Harvey Haddon, an Englishman, is building a handsome block on the corner of Hastings and Cambie streets. An arcade, 18 feet wide will run through the structure. There will be fourteen stores on either side, while four more stores will front on the two streets.

The British barque Gainsborough was towed into port yesterday to land lumber. The Vancouver B.C.B.G.A. paraded to church yesterday.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 22.—Geo. L. Foster, accountant of the department of justice at Ottawa, surprised people by dropping in last night to take charge of the Penitentiary pending an investigation into its affairs by Mr. Justice Drake. Warden McBride and Deputy Warden Adams have been temporarily relieved of duty.

Mrs. Mary Hargrave is suing the Tramway Co. for \$10,000 damages, for injuries caused her in a train accident last July. The case is proceeding in the Supreme court.

William Carroll's little boy fell over an embankment on the street a few days ago and was badly injured. He now demands \$2,000 damages from the city.

The Board of Trade will assist the City Council in settling on the bridge plans. The water in the Fraser rose twelve feet yesterday at Yale. The freshet is coming down with a rush.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 22.—Mayor Quennell arrived home this evening. Sewerage matters are being agitated just now through the prospects of anything practical being done to improve the present conditions. Affairs are small.

Decorations will be observed by the local Knights of Pythias on the 17th June. The final meeting of the celebration committee was held last evening, when arrangements were completed for the Queen's Birthday festivities. Probably the most interesting feature of the day's events will be the historical contest, in which teams from Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo will compete.

Wynn Johnston returned this morning on the steamer Esperanza from his trip north in search of the missing farmer George MacLachlan. At the south end of Nelson Island MacLachlan's sloop was found floating half full of water. On board were two sacks of potatoes, a lot of blankets and some tea, but everything else was gone. There were no signs of the owner. There is but little doubt that MacLachlan was drowned, though there is some possibility of his having been picked up by a north bound steamer.

ANTI-SEMITIC ASSAULTS.

Two Men Waylay and Horsewhip a Member of the Austrian Reichsrath. VIENNA, May 23.—Two men attacked Deputy Kaiser, a notorious Anti-Semite, in the streets yesterday and lashed him with a leather whip. One of them was arrested. The affair made a great stir among the newspapers and was discussed to-day in the Reichsrath. The Minister of Justice answered the question by saying that the whipping had nothing whatever to do with Knieper's denunciation of the Hebrews. His assailants was an employe of an insurance society whose methods the deputy had pronounced to be dishonest.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS CANADIAN.

LONDON, May 23.—George John Romanes, F.R.S., LL.D., died suddenly at Oxford to-day. He was born in Kingston, Canada, May 20, 1848, his father being the late Rev.

Prof. Romanes, M.A., LL.D. He spent his boyhood in England, France, Germany and Italy, and was educated by tutors and in private schools. In 1867 he entered Gonville and Caius colleges, Cambridge. He graduated in natural sciences in 1873, and was Bursary prize essayist in 1873, and Cronian lecturer to the Royal Society in 1875. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1879. In 1881 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen. While at Cambridge he formed an intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Darwin, and afterwards continued to be an ardent member of the Darwinian school. His work on "Origin of the Human Faculty," and his paper on "Physiological Selection, an Additional Suggestion on the Origin of Species," have given rise to animated discussion. Mr. Romanes was Fullerton professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of London, and Rossberg lecturer on natural history in the University of Edinburgh.

NANAIMO ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Proposition Submitted to the Council by the Promoters of the New Scheme.—The MacLachlan Search.

NANAIMO, May 23.—W. Garrard and A. Potts returned last night from a week's search after the lost MacLachlan. They found no trace of him, though making most careful investigation of every conceivable landing place twice Departure Bay and LaSalette Island.

At a special meeting of the City Council last evening, Messrs. J. H. Brownlee and W. C. Haywood, of Victoria, presented the proposition of the promoters of the Nanaimo electric tramway scheme. The proposition is in brief to build and equip a belt line in this city of a total length of three miles, giving a ten-minute service; also to build a continuous line to Wellington by way of Northfield, in length over six miles, with a half-hourly service—both lines to be equipped with the most modern appliances, and with engines and dynamos capable of supplying power for the city light works, as well as for contemplated light stations at Northfield and Wellington. The rates are to be, city fare 5 cents; Northfield, 20 cents; Wellington, 30 cents. Return and miners' commutation tickets to be issued at reduced rates. J. H. Brownlee further pointed out that the sale of power for light would be a constant and considerable source of income to the tramway company. He went into full details as to the cost of the road, which totalled about \$147,000, and explained that the Nanaimo ratepayers would be asked to guarantee 5 per cent. interest on \$150,000 for 25 years. Mr. Haywood then read the proposed guarantee by-law and the meeting adjourned for one week, when the matter will be again discussed, the aldermen having the advantage of seven days in which to think over the proposition.

The tramway scheme is favorably regarded by the majority of business men in town, who appear quite willing to put up with a little extra taxation, amounting to little more than 2 1/2 mills on the dollar, for the benefits they believe they will obtain therefrom.

Mr. Brownlee has prepared a statement which he submitted at the meeting of the council to the effect that after the first six months the road will be on a paying basis. As he remarked, the road is for the convenience of a population of close on 12,000 divided between Nanaimo, Northfield and Wellington.

Mr. Brownlee has prepared a statement which he submitted at the meeting of the council to the effect that after the first six months the road will be on a paying basis. As he remarked, the road is for the convenience of a population of close on 12,000 divided between Nanaimo, Northfield and Wellington.

Mr. Brownlee has prepared a statement which he submitted at the meeting of the council to the effect that after the first six months the road will be on a paying basis. As he remarked, the road is for the convenience of a population of close on 12,000 divided between Nanaimo, Northfield and Wellington.

STAMPED OUT.

Newfoundlanders Regard the Bay de Verde Elections as a Crushing Blow to the White-Waities.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 23.—The election in the Bay de Verde district yesterday resulted in the return of one candidate of each party. The poll was declared this evening as follows: Woods, 976; John Ayres, Government candidate, 840; Charles Hutchings, White-waitie, 831; Campbell McPherson, Government, 808. Woods and Ayres are the successful candidates. Woods is a brother of ex-Surveyor General Woods. On the whole the Government has achieved a great victory, having completely wiped out the majority of 440 by which the White-waitie candidates were elected in the general election. Woods and McPherson in general election, were unseated and disqualified for corruption and bribery, the election yesterday was to choose men to fill their positions. The contest was the closest ever known in Newfoundland, the poll showing a difference of only sixty-eight in the highest and the lowest man of a total of 1,700. The White-waitie vote increased 701 and the Government vote increased 211. One seat was captured from the White-waities. The Government would have won both seats but for the fact that the steamer Ingraham, carrying 200 voters belonging in the district, was unable to reach Bay de Verde in time on account of the rough weather. The public accept the outcome of the election as an indication that White-waitism is stamped out for ever.

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The American sealing schooner George Peabody, from San Francisco, has put into Yokohama. She reports having experienced rough weather. A tidal wave struck the vessel, washing two men overboard and carrying away two boats. The men were rescued. The Captain and twenty men of the American sealing schooner Henry Dennis, which recently reached and became a wreck on Sitobon island, have reached Hakodate.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Verdict Against the Tramway Company—\$6,000 Damages—Crowds Leaving for Victoria—Freshet on the Fraser.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 23.—(Special.) The jury in the case of Mrs. Carry Hargrave vs. the Westminister & Vancouver Tramway Co. for damages arising out of an accident to the tram on which she was riding, gave a verdict this afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for \$6,000. The claim was for \$10,000. The medical evidence showed that Mrs. Hargrave was probably by a cripple for life from concussion of the brain. Great crowds will leave the city by steamer to-morrow for Victoria for the celebration.

The water in the Fraser at Yale has risen 15 feet this week, and the freshet is coming down faster than ever to-day.

THE CRUISE "COLUMBIA."

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The official report of the inspection at sea of the U. S. Columbia shows that she is, comparatively speaking, the most economical vessel in the world. She has improved considerably since she ran within a fraction of 23 knots an hour the measured course off Cape Ann last November.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Chilliwack and Nicola Valley Railway—The Tariff Almost Completed.

McMillan "Nosing Out" a Scandal—Royal Society—Adjournment Over Queen's Birthday.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 22.—All the British Columbia members interviewed Sir John Thompson and Hon. Messrs. Daly and Haggart this evening, and strongly pressed the claims of the Chilliwack and Nicola Valley railway for a federal subsidy. Sir John Thompson gave notice of motion this afternoon to appoint a judge for the Kootenay district, but to-night withdrew it, and I hear that the judge of Yale will continue to cover Kootenay. The House decided to adjourn to-morrow until Monday.

Sir John Thompson promised Mr. Mulock that his bill respecting freight rates on cattle would get a fair show this session. Hon. Mr. Foster announced that the tariff had been completed, with the exception of two or three items. No more changes of moment would be made.

The House was in committee of supply to-night. For the first time this session good progress was made. Mr. McMillan wanted to know why a nine foot square electric mat had been purchased for the Assistant Receiver General's office at Victoria. He thought it was a luxury the officer ought to have paid for himself. Hon. Mr. Foster said he did not know what it was for, unless as a burglar alarm.

The Royal Society commenced their annual meeting to-day. They had a large and representative gathering. In the Curran bridge investigation two Montreal engineers were examined.

OTTAWA, May 23.—Mr. McMillan made a gross attack on the High Commissioner to-day. He called him a political Belshazzar.

Hon. Mr. Haggart announced to-day that the Intercolonial Railway returns to the end of June make a better showing than ever.

The Royal Society met again to-day, and important papers were read. Mr. Campbell, lighthouse keeper at St. Pauls, has been dismissed for endeavoring to influence public sentiment against the government of the day.

The June drill camps have been postponed until autumn as the appropriations cannot be obtained in time.

Six government bills were introduced this afternoon, four relating to the Inland Revenue department and two to Sir John Thompson.

The Privileges and Elections committee was organized to-day and appointed Mr. Girouard chairman. The charges against Mr. Tarocotte will be investigated next week.

EAST KOOTENAY AFFAIRS.

Hon. Col. James Baker, Provincial Secretary, returned to Victoria last evening, after a trip through his constituency of East Kootenay.

Politically everything is very satisfactory in my district. I had a meeting near Fort Steele which was very well attended, and those present expressed their entire satisfaction with provincial affairs in general. I found all along the line satisfaction with the actions of the Government. There was some talk of Mr. Neilson running as an opposition candidate in East Kootenay, but it was generally credited.

At Golden a good deal of enterprise is being manifested, due principally to the contract for ties for the C.P.R. having been awarded. The property of this town is principally due to the energy and business sagacity of Mr. Carlin. At Fort Steele, several important mines have been discovered, notably one by Wm. Howe Creek, showing a strong quartz lead containing in gold. Mr. Hog (engineer for the C.P.R.) has also discovered a rich argentine galena lead on the Moyes river near Cranbrook, that rivals the celebrated North Star mine, but in consequence of the low price of silver the mines cannot at present be worked. Mr. Ho cannot at present mine called the Princess Mary, near Cranbrook, and he is doing considerable work upon it. In the North (in the Spallumcheen district) about 120 tons of very rich ore has been shipped from the Vermont creek mines.

Together the mining prospects are remarkably good, but further progress must depend upon a rise in the price of silver. The crops in the district are looking exceedingly well, and are further advanced than the crops in the Westminister district. There has been a heavy fall of rain—a great boon for the farmers. Mr. Hanson, near Wawa, has increased his orchard, which is doing very well, and the epidemic apple is produced last season prove that the district is admirably fitted for fruit culture.

At Fort Steele, Mr. Mather has erected a large new hotel, to meet the requirements of the public when railway construction commences. At present there is no news of railway building in the near future, and we cannot expect any rapid development of that part of the country until the railway is brought in, to develop its rich resources. Capt. Armstrong, with his characteristic enterprise, is about to start a new steamer run from Golden, via the Canal, from the Columbia lake to Kootenay river. It will there meet a steamer which runs from Cranbrook on the Great Northern, to Fort Steele, thus making through steam connection between Jennings and Golden, a distance of about 270 miles.

PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS.

At Least Three Millions Worth of Damage Done and Ten Thousand Homes Injured.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 23.—The losses here, as estimated by conservative men, are \$3,000,000. This includes \$1,500,000 on logs, \$25,000 on sawed lumber and the balance on property throughout the city. Mayor Elliott has called a public meeting for to-morrow, to take action looking to the care of the homeless. Probably fifty houses along the river front were rendered uninhabitable, and families are being cared for by the more fortunate. It is estimated that the homes of 10,000 people were invaded by the water, and are in such a damp condition as to make them unendurable. There is a simple supply of provisions and the city is not in want.

Do you wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that obstruct the blood vessels of the scalp. Use Ellis' Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

CABLE NEWS.

Liberal Midland Federation to Wage War on Jos Chamberlain—Latest From Sainoa.

McCarthy on the Vote on the Budget—French Politics—Terror in Servia.

(Special to the Colonist.)

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Rosebery arrived at Birmingham to-day, where he was enthusiastically received. It is understood that his advent means the creation of a new Midland Liberal federation which will wage war upon Joseph Chamberlain.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a letter alleged to have been written by a person enjoying intimate relations with several members of the cabinet, who says Lord Rosebery is unequal to the task of holding the cabinet together, owing to his fear of Sir William Harcourt. The writer says Lord Rosebery is trying to supplant him in the leadership of the House by Mr. Asquith.

The Government will be asked in the House whether it has reached a decision in regard to sending representatives to the international conference at Ottawa; also as to the proposed settlement of Alexander Young's Crofters' settlements in Canada, complaint having been made that they have been all treated by the agent of the Imperial colonization board.

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone is suffering from a relapse of his recent cold. A practical test of the bullet proof coat made by the Duke of Devonshire at the Alhambra, London, to-day before the Duke of Cambridge and others. The Duke declared it a complete success.

Sydney advices from Samoa up to May 17 are that King Malietoa gave the Aana rebels until May 19 to lay down their arms. They refused he would attack them at Aana. Government troops are ready for action and the rebels seemed inclined to fight.

A reign of terror prevails in Belgrade and throughout Servia. Wholesale arrests are hourly made. Among those arrested are radical deputies accused of conspiring to put Prince Karageorgevitch on the throne.

Frederic McCarthy, of the Irish National party, has issued a whip warning his followers that the vote on the budget may decide the fate of the government. It urges every member to be present.

French Socialist Deputy Auzé and an Anarchist had a free fight in the streets of Tarbes last night. The Anarchist was subsequently attacked by the crowd.

Premier Peria has had a long interview with President Carnot and declined to withdraw his resignation. Dupuy, president of the chamber of deputies, will consult M. Carnot this afternoon. All the papers agree that M. Perier rode for a fall. Le Masin says it will not be the last Socialist victory.

The Socialist and Radical press says M. Perier refused to avoid an inevitable fall. Le Masin publishes an interview in which M. Perier declares that when a ministry lost its authority with the chamber it ought to resign.

Dean Vaughan has announced that he will resign the mastership of the Temple on July 1st.

The anti-slavery society of London has learned that the slave trade between West Africa and the islands of Sao Thome and Principe continues despite Portugal's pledge at the Brussels conference to end it. No Portuguese steamer leaves Benguela or Novo Redondo without a partial cargo of slaves for Loando or Sao Thome. In most plantations the trade in young children is especially large.

A large can containing a gallon of petroleum and a quantity of powder and other explosives, bits of iron, nails, etc., with a lighted fuse attached has been found outside the main entrance to the house of Abbe Garnier, editor of Le Peuple Francaise, of Paris.

Advices from Belgrade say that M. Pasic, the Radical leader, who was recently implicated in a plot to place Prince Karageorgevitch on the Servian throne, is expected to return to Belgrade at the end of the week to support the Radicals in opposition to the new order of things.

Mrs. Margaret Lacey, the promoter of a child migration to Canada, died in Liverpool to-day in her 43rd year. She has been ailing for six months.

The details of the English Syndicate contract for the Italian alcohol monopoly are known. The syndicate has 50,000,000 lire capital and will pay the government 40,000,000 lire annually. Ten million lire will be deposited and bonds representing 60,000,000 lire will be ultimately taken up by the syndicate as guarantee.

English underwriters offer 70 per cent. for re-insurance of the British ship Campania, which left San Diego in ballast for Tacoma on March 15 and has not since been heard of.

Two thousand coal porters who struck on Saturday at Port Said for higher wages rioted in the streets and fought the police. Some 25 strikers and several policemen were injured. All the workmen were greatly excited and the whole police force has been ordered out to patrol the streets.

The East Prussian Conservative union expressed its regret for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the Reichstag. In moving his expulsion an officer of the union declared amid cheers that the Emperor's approval of Donhoff's action in nowise bound the Conservative party, whose attitude was quite independent. In the past, he added, the party's independence in matters of principle had proved the salvation of the German empire and it was likely to be such again.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that the plan to hold manoeuvres around Smolensk next fall has been abandoned, owing to a discovery of documents which point to a plot to kill the Czar during his proposed visit to the town.

The Italian chamber of deputies yesterday began the debate on Baron Sonnino's financial proposition. The item concerning the reduction of interest on government bonds is strongly opposed. Ninety-one deputies will make speeches on the finance minister's programme, but it is unlikely that the government has decided to uphold the three courts of Cassation, twenty courts of appeal, fifty minor tribunals and about 200 prefectures. This step will be taken for the sake of economy. The chamber approved the army estimates by a vote of 229 to 89.

The linguistic blue ribbon of the British army seems to have passed to Major Percy Massey, of the Carbiniers. Before going on the staff of the college he qualified for a military interpretership in Russian and French, and qualified after a good examination in German, as well as Hindostanee, a higher standard. At the recent language examination he passed as interpreter in Turkish, with by far the highest marks ever given. He is now engaged in the study of Arabic, Italian and French.

A dispatch from Simla says the currency

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Strikers in Illinois Grievously Maltreated Men Who Are Disposed to Work.

Great Excitement Prevails and Further Trouble is Seriously Anticipated.

(Special to the Colonist.)

LA SALLE, Ill., May 23.—Great excitement prevails at La Salle to-night over the action of the striking miners, who are taking the law in their own hands and destroying the property of the mine owners and attacking the Company's men who are employed in keeping the mines open. After the riot on Tuesday evening, in which some eight men, mostly miners, were badly used up, John Brogan it is feared fatally, Sheriff Taylor and a posse of fifty deputies took possession of the mines, and have kept the strikers at bay. This afternoon word was passed among the strikers that the La Salle coal and carbon shaft was furnishing half an hour a motley mob of 500 Italians, Poles and Hungarians gathered at the shaft and emptied the chutes down on the railway track. Sheriff Taylor attempted to stop the proceedings, and was attacked by them, and a hand to hand fight took place in which it was feared for a few minutes that the sheriff and his deputies would be badly injured, but the La Salle police rescued them before greater injury than a good pounding was inflicted. The crowd was so compact that to use revolvers or clubs was out of the question and further trouble is expected.

BRADYVILLE, Pa., May 23.—This town was surrounded by 200 striking coal miners yesterday morning and only 30 non-union miners were allowed to work. The mob shot into a house where non-union men had taken refuge. It is not known if any were injured or not, as the mob will not allow the imprisoned men to come out. Fully 2,000 strikers have surrounded the town. Supt. F. Saxman, of the Derry plant, arrived this afternoon with twenty deputies, but if any attempt is made to operate the plant trouble will result, as the strikers are armed and declare that they will not allow the non-union men to enter the mines.

Notice has been given that the government is to be questioned regarding amendments to the customs act with a view to enabling the colonies to conclude preferential trade arrangements with one another.

The Koelnische Zeitung says that never before have the Berlin and Frankfurt bourses experienced such a stagnation of trade. In Frankfurt the total transactions of one day last week covered only 200 shares. The new income tax has increased the depression, as the public contracts have failed to make any general agreement, how the taxes shall be shared, and therefore hampered by the necessity of special provisions for every bargain.

There was considerable uproar in the French Deputies to-day over socialist Deputy Guisède's demand for urgency on the new light bill, which was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

Edmund Yates' body will be cremated at Woking cemetery on May 24.

The Queen has knighted Mr. George Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Williams was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

Edmund Yates' body will be cremated at Woking cemetery on May 24.

The Queen has knighted Mr. George Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Williams was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

Edmund Yates' body will be cremated at Woking cemetery on May 24.

The Queen has knighted Mr. George Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Williams was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

Edmund Yates' body will be cremated at Woking cemetery on May 24.

The Queen has knighted Mr. George Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Williams was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

Edmund Yates' body will be cremated at Woking cemetery on May 24.

The Queen has knighted Mr. George Williams, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Williams was finally referred to the ordinary labor committee. Premier Peria then demanded the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected by 265 to 225. All the cabinet withdrew, and it is reported they have resigned.

The Graphic says that an operation will be performed on Mr. Gladstone's eyes within the next few days. Mr. Gladstone will remain in town while recovering from the operation.

It is said that Prince Krapotkin, the celebrated nihilist, returned to Russia in disguise some time ago and was arrested some three weeks since.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. W. R. Meredith arrived on Friday night, and was received by the mayor and officers of the Conservative association and hundreds of other miners. He was escorted by a torchlight procession and several bands to his brother's residence, where he addressed the crowd. The East Middlesex Liberals have nominated R. W. Jackson for the Legislature.

QUEBEC, May 21.—William Ross, a wood dealer of this city, who claimed to have been gagged and robbed of \$800 and beaten senseless by three masked highwaymen, who afterwards threw him into a swamp, has confessed that he had concocted the story of the affair himself as a blind to cover up his losses of money in business transactions.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 22.—The enforcement at Bay de Verde is intense. Persistent attempts are being made to arouse socialism and it is feared that the election will not conclude without further disturbance. Polling takes place to-morrow and ten additional police officers have been sent from this city to preserve the peace. To-day the legislature was again prorogued until May 30. This is designed to give the government time to decide upon its course consequent on the results of the election.

HAMILTON, May 22.—Owing to the scarcity of coal, as a result of which the Grand Trunk will carry none but perishable goods, two branches of the Canadian screw works were completely closed down to-day, forcing 50 out of employment. The Hamilton Sewer Pipe Co. also closed down because the railway refused to carry the product of the factory. A firm here has contracted for a quantity of soft coal from Nova Scotia and a steamer will arrive on Thursday from Montreal with about 500 tons.

MONTREAL, May 23.—Six Chinamen held at Plattsburgh, N. Y., for illegal entry into the United States, have been committed for trial.

WINNIPEG, May 23.—The annual convention of the Manitoba Christian Endeavorers opened here to-night. Among the distinguished speakers here are Rev. W. Patterson, of Toronto, and Prof. G. H. Wells, of Minneapolis.

WINNIPEG, May 23.—The village of Norquay has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

MONTREAL, May 23.—There is an extraordinary rush of saloon passengers to England this spring. According to the passenger agents traffic so far is away ahead of last year, and shows no signs of lessening.

GRAVENHURST, May 23.—Thos. P. Kenyon and Hugh Wylie capsize in Gull lake yesterday. Both hung to the boat for a long time, but Kenyon finally let go and was drowned. The other man drifted ashore.

MONTREAL, May 23.—Bishop Lafliche has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest in the cathedral of his birth.

OTTAWA, May 23.—The Royal Society is in full swing of business and pleasure to-day.

GOVERNMENT POLICY REVIEWED.

Expenditure on Works of Development Has Made Canada Great.

British Columbia's Progress Must be on the Lines of the Dominion.

The Government of Canada lent to the Grand Trunk something over \$15,000,000, which with interest now amounts to over \$25,000,000, the Intercolonial Railway cost about \$55,000,000, the Prince Edward Island about \$3,750,000, the Canadian Pacific and Branches about \$63,500,000, the Canada Central about \$1,525,000, other railways about \$7,000,000; which up to end of 1892 amounted to \$155,775,000; the Canals have cost over \$70,000,000; Public Works \$50,000,000, total \$275,775,000. Of this sum \$190,000,000 is credited or rather debited to Capital account since Confederation.

When we add to this vast sum what was spent for steamship subsidies and in other ways intended to develop the latent resources of a half a continent and for the purpose, as one writer expressed it, of overcoming the physical barriers to communication and of welding a series of disconnected provinces into a compact whole, we can best appreciate the wisdom of a policy of expenditure which, though it brought the gross debt of Canada from \$93,000,000 in 1867, to \$295,000,000 in 1892, and the net debt from \$76,000,000 to \$241,000,000 in the same time, or in other words was trebled in twenty-five years; on the other hand it trebled the assets, and advanced the credit of the country, so that while the debt trebled the amount of interest only about doubled and the net rate of interest was reduced from 4.51 to 2.93.

The consequence of this was an expansion of trade, which, for its steady and substantial character, is unrivalled by comparison. The total trade in 1867 was \$130,000,000, in 1892 it was \$240,000,000, and to-day the trade of Canada has overtopped its record and this despite the fact that universal depression has reigned for a recent period during which the trade of nearly every other country has seriously diminished.

Revenue rose from \$14,000,000 in 1868 to \$37,000,000 in 1892.

Canada in that time has spanned the continent with a railway and provided a network of railways for the people. She has created the most gigantic system of canals in the world; and she has established steamship lines, diverting trade of the world through her territory and opening up vast possibilities for her future in this respect.

All of this has been accomplished as the result of a wise and statesmanlike and far-seeing policy of public expenditure. Canada has sown liberally that she might reap plentifully.

Her public debt, now that she has practically completed those great public works of necessity, has reached a point of equilibrium from which it will recede, while her sources of revenue will expand more and more rapidly as the problem of development works itself out more and more fully.

The circumstances which affected Canada in a large way affect British Columbia in a proportionately smaller way, only that the physical conditions—of natural barriers to development—are more pronounced in the latter case. British Columbia has, comparatively speaking, a harder problem of success to solve, and therefore the moral of the conditions and events out of which were evolved great results in Canada, applies with greater force in this Province.

In proportion to our means and populations, British Columbia has a greater task in order to meet the requirements of development than Canada had. The extensive area of country, the long distances intervening between settlements, the rugged exterior of the Province and the many other well known obstacles to surmount in the way of communication, all render the expenditure of large sums of money absolutely necessary to effect the desired ends—settlement, intercommunication and development of industry. If it were not known that the Province was abundant in resources from end to end, the Government would not be justified in entering upon a policy of opening it up. But, our great varied riches conceded, to reach and develop them, we must have railways, roads, bridges, schools and all other facilities which modern requirements demand.

We must stop or go ahead. To go ahead means money. Above all the necessity of this new country is railways. In a country where railway construction is difficult, population small, home trade limited, and returns largely in the future, capital will not unaided undertake what we have not sufficient faith to undertake ourselves. In no country has investment in railways proved fairly remunerative. Experience extending over a number of years has proved this. Only India and Germany, with dense populations, can earn over 5 per cent. in capital, the average being 3 1/2 per cent. There are thirteen countries earning over the average and eleven less than the

average. What, then, may be expected in British Columbia? In the United Kingdom the interest on railway capital has varied in thirty-five years from 3.7 per cent. to 4.1 per cent., and that with a population of 35,000,000.

There is only one course open in order to secure and advance railways, and that is to assume burdens of debt and look for indirect returns in the increase of revenue and population.

From all parts of the Province come demands for expenditure in every form. No member of Parliament, Opposition or supporter, has ever opposed the Government for expenditure in his own district. On the other hand, each representative has complained that his particular district has been unjustly dealt with.

Yet, when the aggregate of expenditure comes to be considered, those in Opposition assert that the country is going to the dogs because revenue does not keep pace with expenditure.

No one with reason and common sense can maintain that at the present stage such a thing is possible. The Government borrowed money with the assent of Parliament, and the country depends on works of development. That money has been expended and is being expended for the purposes for which it was voted and intended and the country is benefiting by it.

We have the direct and unmistakable results of it in two particular instances. Take West Kootenay and Yale. Five years ago West Kootenay was a wilderness, when Nelson and Kaslo and all the rest of the aspiring towns there were unknown and unthought of. There was practically no communication into it. To-day we find six or seven well established lines of communication, with several more immediately in prospect. We find a number of budding and promising towns and a rapidly growing and sturdy population of about 10,000, numerous mining camps, large quantities of ore being shipped and all the evidences of a growing community, with prospects of being second to none in importance in the Province. Such progress is phenomenal even in the West, and was not possible without large expenditures from the Provincial Treasury, which is reaping in return substantial revenues from that district. Had the Government stopped to consider the balancing of revenue and expenditure West Kootenay would have been, comparatively speaking, a wilderness to-day.

In Yale we find a similar illustration of this policy of expenditure. Without the Shuswap & Okanagan railway it would have been still entered by stage coaches. As it is, the people of British Columbia point with pride to the valley of the Okanagan, just now through railway and steamboat facilities entering upon a period of great development.

When we consider the stimulating effects of railways in these districts and in regard to Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster and Nanaimo during the past five or six years, we may easily judge of what the projected enterprises in regard to Chilliwack, Delta, Nicola, Cariboo, and so on, will produce.

The Government, of course, cannot proceed to do everything at once. It has evidenced the willingness to do all it can and as fast as it can. There is the mean between undue and lavish expenditure and parsimony to observe, and this it has carefully endeavored to do.

There have been besides railways and roads and bridges to build many other wants to take into consideration, judicial administration, hospitals, asylums and the promotion of the agricultural interests in various ways, mining, etc., and the administration of public service, besides the duty of educating the young, in which the Province has expended very large amounts.

The conservation, protection and promotion of all these interests the Government has endeavored to consider and still keep the revenue and expenditure within reasonable bounds. With all this the debt has not much exceeded the limits of that of one or two of the leading cities of the Province.

If the Government and the people have faith in the future of this Province, they must make use of it. It must follow out a liberal and judicious policy of development and trust to the results of such a policy in making the Province richer and greater in return. We are all here because we are sanguine of the future. If we do not believe that what is necessary to accomplish our hopes is feasible and possible, then we had better organize a general exodus.

If the people of the Province are not to be inspired by the example and success of the Dominion in carrying out the greatest system of public works in proportion to the population the world ever knew, and in the face of tremendous financial and physical difficulties, then there is but one of two conclusions to arrive at: either that the Province is not worthy of the effort or that the people are not worthy of the Province.

The French consul at Bangkok has obtained remission from the Siamese Government for the recent attack of the Siamese upon French sailors.

Heart Disease Heterized in 30 Minutes.—Disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. R. Campbell.

GOVERNMENT POLICY REVIEWED.

How the Era of Hard Times Has Been Tided Over and Depression Believed.

By Expenditure in Needed Public Works—Bright Prospects of Immediate Revival.

We have indicated some of the conditions which affected the development of this Province. We have shown, and it is contended very conclusively, that the policy pursued was in harmony with the expanding elements in our Provincial growth and the only successful policy possible to pursue.

Looking over the controversial issues of politics for the past seven or eight years, we find that until very recently the Government of British Columbia has been blamed more particularly for not going ahead fast enough. Its course has been described by those now seeking to take the lead in public affairs as "tardy." It has been even designated as the representative of "Mossbackism."

Now, however, since the tide of speculation has been turned or held back, and we have been swept by the tail end of the comet of hard times, the "evil" influences of which have been severely felt in nearly every country in the world, we find these aspiring politicians endeavoring to get astride of the same comet's tail and swing into power, crying that the Government have been too lavish and are bankrupting the Province. The endeavors of such men who, professing to be in favor of development, condemn the spending of money, would indicate some policy of nebulous inflation whereby by a paper fiat they would create money and capital to build up a country without pledging the country's credit for it. Their position is anomalous and preposterous.

The truth is, the Government of British Columbia has been liberal, while conservative. It has made mistakes. What Government has not? Even the "heaven-born financier" who rules the editorial columns of the News-Advertiser, and aspires to be the next Premier, will admit the possibility of even the greatest of men, among whom he modestly classes himself, making mistakes. The Government has spent money where it deemed it necessary, and held back where the burdens of the Province would have been unduly increased. Had it listened to all the demands for expenditure from all quarters, it would have truly bankrupted its resources. Now that hard times are upon us, and the necessity for retrenchment in every line of business is necessary, the wisdom of conservatism in public undertakings in the past is apparent. The result is that while business men have been hauling in sail on all sides, the Government, with unimpaired credit, is able to go ahead, and thus materially ease the financial stringency by carrying on needful public works. During the past two years had it not been for these public works the suffering experienced would have been greatly augmented.

The results of a contrary policy have been strikingly illustrated in the United States, Australia and South America. While times were good the Government in those countries spent money lavishly. When depression set in, their financial resources and credit being crippled, the cessation of payments brought about a general collapse, and the Governments were unable to lend a helping hand, having already depleted their reserve forces. At the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there was a deficit of \$44,688,296. This gave a monthly deficit of \$6,412,830. If the expenditure goes on exceeding the revenue at this rate to the end of June, there will be a deficit of over \$72,000,000. The spectacle of Coxey's army marching on to Washington is unique in history, and exemplifies a condition of affairs brought about by disregard of the lessons of history and the principles of stable government. Coxey's army may be, and undoubtedly is, a "crank" movement, doomed to dismal failure except as a finger-post in United States history and a monument to hard times, but it is a legitimate political product. The Argentine Republic failures were the beginning of the great monetary depression. The Australian collapse set it in full tide, and the American so-called "silver question" was its culmination.

These things all reacted on British Columbia, depending as it did largely on foreign capital, and a very marked progress has been temporarily checked; but the remarkable fact is here to be noted that British Columbia, outside of the Dominion of Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, is about the only Province or country—to speak of it in that respect—which has been able during a period of extreme depression to carry on public works in a greater degree even than before, without impairing its credit or straining its finances. Since the completion of the C.P.R. there has never been such activity in railway construction or so many public works of benefit and

necessity as at present in progress, or within the past two years.

The wisdom of the Government has been shown in not having lost its head during good times, and being able during bad times to carry on uninterruptedly a system of wise expenditure. It is during such times as these, when the ordinary avenues of expenditure for private and business purposes are closed up and economies everywhere are effected, that a wise and liberal policy of expenditure is necessary to offset the hardships of labor and tide over the financial difficulties of pressing rich and poor alike. It is not in our case either, as it was in the Province of Quebec, when the Government set the unemployed at work in the old capital to pull down the walls and build them up again in order to supply work. We have unfortunately our unemployed, but in one way or other we have been able to provide them with means of subsistence without resort in any important degree to charity methods. The works carried on by the Province now and in the past have been necessary and useful works, such as would have been justified at any time and all the more welcome now.

It was Sir Leonard Tilley we think who, after inaugurating the National Policy, advised the people of Canada to clap on all sail for the next seven years, because in the cycle of events hard times would come again. His presence probably was better than his advice. During the boom times our Government did not clap on all sail, but on the other hand, it was said, was over conservative and slow. Had it done so we would not to-day have been in the position to branch out in expenditure when most needed.

Already we see the unmistakable signs of a return of great prosperity in this Province. For some years the lumber industry, which has struggled along against heavy odds, is reviving. The Hastings Mills, one of the leading export mills in the Province, has already chartered a sufficient to keep it employed for the rest of the year and is now in full blast. Victoria, for the first time in its history, is loading lumber for foreign markets. Other mills are starting up and the prospects are excellent.

Kootenay has millions of dollars worth of ore in sight, and the Nelson Tribune, we think it was, prophesied that \$12,000,000 worth of silver would go out in 1894. By the end of the year it will have three systems of railway, tapping its marvellously rich metalliferous lodes.

One of the largest hydraulic mining propositions in America is materializing in Cariboo, where half a million dollars is being spent by one company, who look for \$1,000,000 as the first season's clean-up. On the Fraser, on the Thompson, in the Big Bend country and in many other places, the greatest activity in hydraulic mining is being shown, with prospects of an abundant return.

Another good season in canning salmon is anticipated, and as a successful inauguration of the deep sea fishing has been accomplished, we may look for a steady development of this most important of our resources. In finding a market for our halibut, our fresh salmon and cured fishes of all kinds, the gordian knot has been cut and henceforward the export of fish will be a large one.

There was never a time either in which so much interest has been manifested in our agricultural interests, and now that the element of speculative real estate values has been eliminated, farming seems to have started on a course of legitimate development that cannot but have an important effect in building up the country and making it rich; because any country or Province without the backbone of agriculture must be for all time handicapped in the import of the necessities of life which that industry affords.

With the improvement on freight rates the competition in British and Australian coals will be less keenly felt, and consequently increased demand for British Columbia coal in the American market, which means a substantial revival in that industry, now suffering from a glut in the Coast cities.

In all these respects the outlook is more promising than it ever has been before. There is the promise of legitimate industries on a large scale taking the place of propositions on paper, which in too many instances have failed to answer the expectations of either the promoter or investor. In all these respects, too, the Government has lent a helping hand and given every assistance possible.

The beneficial result of a policy of expenditure in development are being shown and will appear more fully from year to year. The Government did not wait for lumber to get better in price, or mines to be developed, or the fisheries to go ahead, or farming produce to have a surplus, to provide means of communication and project public works. With railways into Kootenay, into the Nicola Valley, into Chilliwack, into the Okanagan Valley, into Cariboo and elsewhere, there is a certain prospect of these various districts attaining to a measure of their opportunities. In other words, the Government has not waited for the times to get good to move in these matters. They have, to drop into metaphor, crossed the wheels of Fortune's car in order that she may arrive more speedily. When times do get good again, and as we have said

the indications are of that being very soon in this Province, all the facilities for taking advantage of the improved condition of things will have been supplied and ready to hand, and the Province will be enabled to enter fully and without delay into an unexampled era of prosperity.

In saying what we have so far, it is not with the object of exalting the Government or any of its members into paragons of wisdom or greatness. We do not wish to exempt them from faults or condone their shortcomings on the one hand, or on the other hand to paint their virtues in hues so bright as to give color to their shadows. We believe them to be neither more nor less human than their fellows, and desire simply to credit them with having pursued a policy—defective it may have been in many minor points—which throughout has had a good, sound business basis, was on the whole well carried out, and is now being rewarded with a large measure of success.

GOVERNMENT POLICY REVIEWED.

A Comparison in Figures Which Indicates the Progress of Seven Years.

And Shows the Province to Be Healthy and Vigorous and Its Wealth Doubling and Trebling Up.

Having reviewed the policy of the Government extending over a number of years, and carefully analyzed the conditions which have entered into and dictated that policy, let us now briefly and accurately present some of the results.

We propose to illustrate by a few figures of comparison the progress which the country has made since 1886, the period at which for convenience we have drawn the line between the old and new conditions in this Province. In this we do not propose to point to the marvellous progress made in particular districts, such as West Kootenay, Okanagan and Westminster, or in the cities of the Coast, because that is within the personal knowledge of us all and self-evident, but consider the Province as a whole.

The aggregate of import and export trade of the Province in 1887 was \$6,919,453; in 1892 it was \$13,070,573.

The revenue of the Province in 1886 was \$515,282; in 1893, \$1,019,206.

The ordinary assets of the Province in 1886 were \$739,829; in 1893, \$1,492,734.

The aggregate assessment in the four cities of the Coast in 1886 was \$10,750,000; in 1893, \$46,750,000.

The population of 1881 was 49,459; in 1892 (census returns), 98,170.

The number of schools in 1886 was 92; in 1893, 166.

The number of teachers employed in 1886 was 116; in 1893, 242.

The number of pupils in attendance in 1886 was 5,345; in 1893, 11,496.

The average attendance in 1886 was 2,873; in 1893, 7,111.

The expenditure for education in 1886 was \$88,521; in 1893, \$190,588.

The value of our fisheries in 1886 was \$1,974,887; in 1893, \$4,250,000.

The revenue based on Provincial assessment in 1886 was \$73,177; in 1893, \$211,088.

The output of coal in 1887 was 413,360 tons; in 1893, 978,294 tons.

Since the year 1886 there has been expended:

In hospitals and public institutions, \$300,000; in education, \$913,000; in roads, streets, bridges and wharves, \$1,450,349; in works and buildings, \$546,949; in surveys, \$166,677.

Besides the cost of the administration of justice, civil government and all the rest of it, in forms of land subsidy or guarantee, assistance has been granted to the following roads that are either completed or under way: The Esquimalt & Nanaimo, Shuswap & Okanagan, Columbia & Kootenay, Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Nakusp & Slokan, Kaslo & Slokan and Victoria & Sidney Railways.

The other railways to which the Legislative Assembly has pledged assistance are the British Columbia Southern, the Chilliwack Railway, the Nicola Valley Railway, the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway; and in this connection the assistance guaranteed to the bridge over the Fraser at Westminster is to be considered.

The assistance guaranteed to the promotion of the dyking and drainage in Westminster district is in line with the foregoing enterprises and not less important.

We quote here from the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister:

"There have been built 110 school houses at a cost of \$174,441; 10 jails and lockups, \$26,985; 12 court houses, \$190,692; 595,000 acres of land surveyed, \$83,424; 1,200 miles of road, 800 miles of trail, 600 bridges and 5,000 miles of roads and bridges kept in repair, at a cost of \$1,631,683, making a total of \$2,007,225, or a total expenditure on public works during this period of over \$2,000,000. If we deduct from this \$300,000 for repairs, we have still an expenditure of some \$1,700,000 on public works, which are now represented by assets that are fully equal to the expenditure that has been made on them. We

might value the 505,000 acres of land alone at least at one dollar per acre, and this is now open for settlement and is being plotted and mapped so that the immigrant may be thoroughly informed respecting it at the Land Office. But we have to add to these assets the public works that will result from the expenditure which has now to be voted, amounting to considerably over \$400,000. This shows that the funds which we obtained from the loans referred to have been carefully expended in the manner which the country desired and which it expressed its own opinion of through the House at the time these loans were voted on for the purpose of public works."

A summary of the results may be placed in tabulated form as follows:

SUMMARY FOR SEVEN YEARS. Mainland, Island, Total. Hospitals, Education, R. S. P. & Wks. & Bldgs., Surveys.

NET PROVINCIAL DEBT. 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.

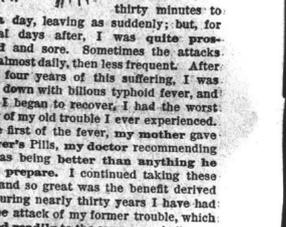
A FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Gross Debt, Total Assets, Interest.

Value of public buildings is estimated at \$1,150,000, of which sites cost in round numbers \$100,000.

Paris newspapers say an anarchist has been arrested who has been identified as the organizer of the international association of anarchists, founded to destroy the enemies of anarchy.

"For Years,"

Says GARRIE E. STOKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H. "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make a sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost fatal, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



AYER'S PILLS Every Dose Effective.

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

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM.

ESSELBY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness, and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING: EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicia flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be greatly strengthened, and in hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to seize upon our weakness. We may escape many a danger shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, E. and W.

NOTICE—Give notice that I intend to apply to the Chief of the Lands and Works Department for leave to lease a tract of land for hay cutting purposes, situated on Meldrum's Creek, 1 1/2 miles E. of my lot, 106 on Makin's Creek, according to Land and Works Department plan, M. G. DAVENPORT, app'r with

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE.

Vice-Chancellor of the High Court of Justice in England, Dr. J. Collis Browne stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne—that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 12, 1893.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "speak for itself" and do a job.—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1893.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorozyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 31 Great Russell Street, London, E.C. 1, 14, 21, 22, 24.

FROM THE DAILY COURIER.

THE CARNIVAL.

First of the Holiday from the Sound—

Yachts Here.

Regatta Programme. Entries in—Not Celebrated.

THE P...

assist...

making...

Birth...

cess it...

was, p...

nothing undone" this wee...

tribute to a duplication of...

ninety-three. Already a...

fest are at anchor in the...

owners, skippers and crew...

with the local yachtsmen...

of measurements, course an...

with adjournment to consu...

The first of the flotilla r...

entrance shortly after noon...

was a few minutes later.

Registrar, Captain W. C. Hall...

swiftest of the Sound, G...

came the Kelpie (Commodore...

Sanders' flagship), the well...

the sloop-rigged rigged Fou...

Beemerton and the Earl—

Seattle yacht club's colors.

new acquaintances—all are...

the people of Victoria, wh...

cabin-boy to commodore, a...

which they will do their best...

This creditable fleet rendez...

Seattle on Saturday night,

anchored at 9.30 a.m. Sunday,

signal from the commodore,

Port Townsend, most have...

was covered with fair thou...

a drizzling rain, which gave...

flotilla approached Point No...

the "tide-rips" gave all hand...

exercise before they were su...

fair breeze which took the...

Townsend. There they remain...

until 4.30 yesterday mornin...

Kelpie took the lead and the...

toria commenced. The strong...

GOVERNMENT POLICY REVIEWED.

High Educational Status of the Province—B. C.'s Municipal System.

Effective Administration of Justice—Sound Sanitary Measures—Mining Encouraged by Legislation.

The more material aspects of the Government of the Province have been dealt with in previous articles in which opposition criticism has been met in the spirit of argument and the statement of a long series of facts that cannot be gainsaid.

We now purpose to examine the character of the legislation as a whole, and its direct influence on the affairs and conditions of the Province.

Education being of paramount importance in its moral and intellectual effects, our school system is worthy of first place. Even the most virulent opponents of the Government, excepting a few chronic spleenics, will not affirm that British Columbia has not taken a high educational status among the other Provinces.

Under our constitution there has been ample provision for the free development of municipal institutions, and while we have had the example and experience of other Provinces to guide us, we have been able to arrive at results equal, as compared with our requirements, to what has been achieved even in Ontario.

Our civil code contains the best features of modern jurisprudence, and its operations are as successful and as free from useless incumbrances as in any part of the Dominion.

It has been conceded on every hand that the administration of justice, so far as it has been in the power of the Government to make it effective, has been wholesome and vigorous. Our criminal code has been brought to a high state of perfection, and the law is administered with a firm hand in the prevention and punishment of crime.

As respects these reflections, it may be stated, as something not capable of contradiction, that British Columbia is essentially a Province of law and order, and will compare favorably in this regard with any province in the Dominion or any country in the world.

If we accept this maxim as true, that the people are a reflection of the Government, or the Government a reflection of the people, there is little to condemn in the character of the administration into the history of which have been incorporated conditions such as we have described.

Scarcely less important in the light of the public weal, are sanitary considerations. As the direct result of dangers, then present and prospective, the Government placed on the statute book a Health Act, sound in principle, comprehensive in scope and drastic in application.

THE CITY.

Mr. Justice Walker yesterday settled the compensation to be given Messrs. Heisterman and Coltart, the retiring assignees of the Green, Worlock & Co. bank, each gentleman was allowed \$600 for his services.

Mr. Justice Walker yesterday settled the compensation to be given Messrs. Heisterman and Coltart, the retiring assignees of the Green, Worlock & Co. bank, each gentleman was allowed \$600 for his services.

Mr. Justice Walker yesterday settled the compensation to be given Messrs. Heisterman and Coltart, the retiring assignees of the Green, Worlock & Co. bank, each gentleman was allowed \$600 for his services.

Mr. Justice Walker yesterday settled the compensation to be given Messrs. Heisterman and Coltart, the retiring assignees of the Green, Worlock & Co. bank, each gentleman was allowed \$600 for his services.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

Victoria Harbor Alive With the Trim Craft From the Waters of the Sound.

Preparations for Reception of Visitors—The Wheelmen's Part—Rifle Arrangements Complete.

Still they come. The yachting fleet for the celebration yesterday received addition in the form of the Seattle Earl, which had been expected in during the night, and which is as neat and trim a little craft as ever carried a sail.

The Adm. from Waldron Island, is another of yesterday's arrivals—not exactly expected, but as welcome as the sunshine which has marked this first part of celebration week.

Yesterday the Edna M. was the first to lift the canvas; she was around to E-qual, exchanged compliments with the flag-ship, and returned with all on board in good humor.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE ALDERMANIC BOARD.

The Water Works Amendment by Law and the Proposed Water Rates.

The City Council had a special meeting in the Mayor's office last evening, the principal object being to discuss the proposed waterworks regulation by-law.

The City Council had a special meeting in the Mayor's office last evening, the principal object being to discuss the proposed waterworks regulation by-law.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The City Council had a special meeting in the Mayor's office last evening, the principal object being to discuss the proposed waterworks regulation by-law.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Empress of India, Royal Mail steamship from the Orient, arrived at daybreak yesterday, being about twelve hours ahead of time.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING.

The British cruiser Pallas left Hongkong on April 24 for Portmouth. On her way to Singapore she was to search for traces of the missing vessels Morayshire and Blair Athole.

CELEBRATION CHIT-CHAT.

Vancouver's rowing men arrived by the Islander last evening, and will be up over the course bright and early this morning.

A public presentation of prizes is promised for this celebration; the Admiral, the Lieut. Governor and the Mayor have been asked to assist.

At a meeting of the members of the Victoria Canoe Club last evening arrangements were perfected for the races on the 24th and 25th.

The tug Sadie will bring the judges' barge to be used in connection with the regatta, and the tug Equitalk to the Gorge to-day.

The Seattle Athletic Club's baseball team leaves home this morning by the City of Seattle for Victoria, where they play its first game of the season.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

THE VICTORIA CHALLENGE CUP.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

The second rifle match for the handsome Victoria Challenge Trophy will take place on Saturday. This prize was offered last year for the first time, being the gift of the celebration committee, and the passed into the custody of the Nainaimo team, who secured a lead of 16 points over Victoria.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters concerning the Nakuap & Slooan Railway is published for general information.

By Command. A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Dep. Provincial Secretary.

REPORT.

To the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Commission of the twentieth day of April, 1894, to inquire into certain matters therein mentioned, concerning the Nakuap & Slooan Railway Company, have the honour to report that the manner in which that inquiry has been made, and the evidence taken therein, will appear by the record of the proceedings of the Commission, which we have the honour to submit herewith.

It will be seen from the notes of evidence, that, though full notice was given of the time and place of sitting, and also, in our opinion, a sufficient intimation that the reasonable expenses of witnesses would be recouped to them through the Commission, no one has thought fit to appear in support of the accusations.

The only person from whom we have received any assistance in this direction has been the Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., who, though not responsible for making the charges, brought forward some facts upon which he suggested that the accused persons might have relied.

These were first irregularly in acting upon the Statute of 1883 before it had actually been brought into force, which could only be done by an Order in Council.

But this seems, though an irregularity, to be quite inadequate to support the charge of corruption against the Minister. The Statute of 1883 was brought into operation by an Order in Council almost immediately afterwards.

The whole transaction has been confirmed and ratified by the Statute of 1891, and the irregularity, so far from demonstrating that the Minister was then the agent of the Company, points distinctly in the opposite direction, since it would have been the first care and duty of such an agent to see that everything was in order.

And secondly: Mr. Beaven pointed out that in the opinion of many persons, the undertaking which the Statute of 1891 imposed upon the Government, in lieu of that under the Statute of the former year, was so manifestly disadvantageous, that it was to be inferred that it could only have been introduced and supported through corrupt means; though it must be added that he did not make such a charge.

It does not follow, of course, that a bad bargain must be a corrupt bargain. An honest Minister, with no motive or desire except to serve his Province, might make a mistake. We do not wish to suggest for a moment that any such mistake has occurred in the matter into which we have been inquiring.

Secondly: That the statement made by the Honourable Member for Nainaimo District, in his place in the Legislative Assembly, that it appeared that the Honourable the Leader of the Government had been working for the Company and not for the Province, is not true;

Thirdly: That no corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced Your Honour's Ministers in the advice tendered by them to Your Honour in relation to the Nakuap and Slooan Railway Company;

Fourthly: That none of Your Honour's Ministers has had, or has any interest, directly or indirectly, in:

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

SEALERS' SUCCESS.

H.M.S. Hyacinth Returns Latest News of the Fleet.

Loss of the "Helen" Captain May's Opinion of the Docks.

The appearance on the str afternoon, of members of the S. Hyacinth, showed in additional announcements of the vessels of the fleet, that Captain May had returned from the sealers that the Behring Sea had become British as well as law. In conversation, one of the sealers that his shore landed till to-morrow morning their ship not being out of port.

The ship during her absence number of the sealers with whom she was engaged, Captain May now along with the naval yard, which to have repairs made by her de is intended to replace with British pine; an experiment expected admirably as to its value for caulking and fitting. Captain May says that the true of the sealers, and the sealing appointments schooners Triumph, Annie Favorite, ordering these vessels the collector of customs at the matter of their seizure to be terminated, and he had no ordered home, and he had no with their subsequent disposition not say what action will be taken to them. That they were the 6th and 9th of May respectively boarded by the Hyacinth, and were for a moment disputed, but a sealer was encountered during when it was impossible for them seal. She was only warned, and not seen whether or not her out at the time. The captain is him from the North. Captain master of an American schooner of Seattle, which had been there. Her captain was a Brit while her crew were all American.

It had been taken to Sitka, and appears to be in a very good condition. The captain is better than he is to be taken there, and upon the ocean by men who find an outlet for their skill as than that they should be ruthless on the head by the Aleuts. The crew are as far north as Yakutat, being a very pretty one.

THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. a number of changes along its steamer City of Puebla is to place on the British Columbia Sound route, leaving San Francisco 30, and the steamer Corona will leave Victoria on the 1st of June. The steamer City of Seattle will leave for Alaska on the 1st of June. The steamer City of Seattle will leave for Alaska on the 1st of June.

THE "HELEN" A WRECK. Captain Strong, of the Seattle schooner Helen, arrived down from the coast yesterday, and returned the Kingston last evening. His vessel was in a furious storm about three days, when she was driven ashore, and received such other damage that she was found necessary to beach her. Unluckily a suitable location could not be found, and the heavy sea proved to be the disabled schooner, which he two the following day. The crew had to be taken ashore, and the vessel was taken by the American authorities, and had been sailing in hard luck all

Little news of interest was brought the North by the Boceowiz yesterday. She reports the steamer Ca as having been wrecked on the coast up from Port Simpson, where she is ent detained owing to low water, however, expected to rise very soon, warm weather is beginning to sweep the coast. The passengers Mrs. W. Warren, Miss Tranter, W. A. McNeil, F. Johnston, J. Williams, White and J. Dorothy, besides dians, three Chinamen, and two Cannery operations in the North according to present expectations, commencing on June 15.

THE COAST SEALERS. The following figures represent the catch of the coast sealers as known, the reports being from M. S. Olinth and the schooner Saucy Lee, which returned to port yesterday. A sealer has a catch herself of 170 American salmon Idadetta, May 6, 323; Ainoko, May 7, 305; Beatrice, May 12, Kate, May 21, catch may give by Pleasant; Sapphire, catch not given.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE also held a meeting in the city hall last evening, Mr. Christie in the chair. The finance committee announced the appropriation of \$250 for the use of the reception committee, and the supply committee reported having completed all arrangements for the day at a cost of about \$250, as against \$365 for last year. These figures in the estimate of the finance committee securing and fitting up the barge. It was resolved to place the cards of invitation in the hands of active members of the committee and the officials. J. G. Elliott and J. B. Gordon were



Qualification and Registration of Provincial Voters.

ESQUIMALT ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Legislative Electors and Elections Act, 1894, I shall hold a Court of Revision at the Esquimalt Hotel, Esquimalt, on the 6th day of June, 1894, for the purpose of hearing the claims of any persons who allege that their names have been improperly struck off or omitted from the List of Voters for the Electoral District of Esquimalt.

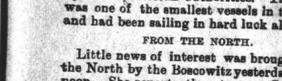
W. J. RANT, Collector.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

EAST 40 ACRES OF SECTION 4, RANGE IX., CHERMAIN DISTRICT. Whereas the certificate of title of Samuel Gray to the above hereditaments bearing date the 30th day of December, 1893, has been lost or destroyed, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate.

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued upon the production of a copy of the original certificate in writing within one month from the date hereof.

B. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, May 17th, 1894.



Qualification and Registration of Provincial Voters.

ESQUIMALT ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Legislative Electors and Elections Act, 1894, I shall hold a Court of Revision at the Esquimalt Hotel, Esquimalt, on the 6th day of June, 1894, for the purpose of hearing the claims of any persons who allege that their names have been improperly struck off or omitted from the List of Voters for the Electoral District of Esquimalt.

W. J. RANT, Collector.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

EAST 40 ACRES OF SECTION 4, RANGE IX., CHERMAIN DISTRICT. Whereas the certificate of title of Samuel Gray to the above hereditaments bearing date the 30th day of December, 1893, has been lost or destroyed, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate.

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued upon the production of a copy of the original certificate in writing within one month from the date hereof.

B. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, May 17th, 1894.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

SEALERS' SUCCESS.

H.M.S. Hyacinth Returns to Port With Latest News of the Coast Fleet.

Loss of the "Helen" of Seattle—Captain May's Opinion—Gossip of the Docks.

The appearance on the streets yesterday afternoon, of members of the crew of H.M.S. Hyacinth, showed in addition to the ordinary announcements of the movements of vessels of the fleet, that Captain May and his ship had returned from the North, where they went some three weeks ago to warn the sealers that the Behring Sea regulations had become British as well as United States law.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has made a number of changes along its route. The steamer City of Poughkeepsie is to be placed on the British Columbia and Puget Sound route, leaving San Francisco on May 30, and the steamer Corona will take the place of the Coos Bay between San Francisco and Newport, leaving May 28.

Captain Strong, of the Seattle sealing schooner Helen, arrived from Yakutat by the courtesy of Captain May, of the Hyacinth, yesterday, and returned home by the Kingston last evening. His vessel was caught in a furious storm about three weeks ago, in which she lost her rudder post and received much other serious damage that it was found necessary to beach her for repair.

Little news of interest was brought from the North by the Boecowitz yesterday afternoon. She reports the steamer Caledonia as having ascended the Skeena forty miles up from Port Simpson, where she is at present detained owing to low water, which is, however, expected to rise very soon, as the warm weather is beginning to swell the mountain streams. The passengers were Mrs. W. Warren, Miss Tranter, W. Dalby, A. McNeill, F. Dorothy, J. Williams, J. White and J. Dorothy, besides 14 Indians, three Chinamen and two Japanese. Cannery operations in the North will, according to present expectations, commence on June 15.

The following figures represent the present catch of the coast sealers as far as known, the reports being from H.M.S. Hyacinth and the schooner Sancy Lee, both of which returned to port yesterday. The sealer has a catch herself of 170 skins: American schooner Idesia, May 6, 126; Borealis, May 7, 303; Beatrice, May 9, 323; Anoko, May 11, 465; Ventura, May 12, Kate, May 21, catch not given. Seen by Phasant: Sapphire, catch not given.

The reception committee also held a meeting in the city hall last evening, Mr. W. Christie in the chair. The finance committee announced the appropriation of \$250 for the use of the reception committee, and the supply committee reported having completed all arrangements for the day at a cost of about \$250, as against \$305 for last year. These figures include the estimate of the large committee for securing and fitting up the barge. It was resolved to place the cards of invitation only in the hands of active members of the committee and the officials. J. G. Elliott and J. B. Gordon were appointed to assist His Worship the Mayor in receiving visitors.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

Gathering at Chicago of Representatives of Liberal Societies—Closer Cooperation Desired. CHICAGO, May 23.—Sinat temple was comfortably filled, although not crowded, last night, when Rev. Dr. H. S. Thomas called to order the first American congress of liberal religious societies. The gathering grows out of the parliament of religions held in this city during the world's fair and during which a conference of representatives of the Universalist, Unitarian, and Independent, Reformed Hebrew, Ethical Culture and Higher Orthodox churches united in the appointment of a committee for the co-operation between the various denominations of liberal religious societies. Since that time the movement has received the indorsement of nearly 1,000 individuals, representing various liberal religious faiths, and it was finally decided to convene the congress which opened last night for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted to secure united action among the religious Liberals. Addresses of Battle Creek, Mich., speaking for the Independents; Rev. John Fabille, of Appleton, Wis., in behalf of the advocates of High Orthodoxy; Rev. M. D. Shutter, of Minneapolis, for the Universalists; Philadelphia, for the Ethical culture society of the United States; Rev. M. T. Savage, of Boston, for the Unitarians; and Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirst, of this city, for the adherents of Reformed Judaism. All the speakers expressed the opinion that the unification of liberal religious sentiment throughout the country could be accomplished, and that the time was ripe for a movement of this nature.

THE CITY.

Work is proceeding in a satisfactory manner on the new cold storage warehouses. The contractors for the plant are Collins & Lazier, John Coghlan has the brick and stone work, and W. S. Hurst the carpenter work. A RECENT assay of a sample of ore from Frank McQuillan's "King Solomon" quartz ledge in Alberni gave \$135 in gold and two ounces of silver to the ton. This claim will shortly be in process of development, and big things are expected from it.

The Islander this morning will carry away a valuable cargo of furs, consisting of twenty-nine cases of skins, one bale of martens, one of mink and five of mixed. The skins are being shipped by J. Brown & Son, to Lamson, of London. This is the first shipment of seal skins made this year, but they are not the catch of Victoria sealers, being those purchased from a Port Angeles Sitwah vessel.

The Amateur Dramatic Association of the Loyal Orange League gave their first social dance in the Philharmonic hall last evening. The managing committee, consisting of A. McFee, George Brimston, John Wallace, George Grimson and Irving Kirk, attended to the wants of the guests of the association. Some forty couples participated in the dance, and all present voted it a very pleasant and successful affair. Refreshments were provided during the pause at midnight.

LOUIS F. POST, the official lecturer of the Single Tax league, delivered an address on Free Trade in the Institute hall, View street, last night. The various problems which surround this interesting political question were deftly handled. Mr. Post is a fluent speaker and possesses a fund of lively humorous anecdotes, which he uses to illustrate his points. The result is at once instructive and entertaining. Mr. Post will lecture again on Monday evening, taking for his subject "Progress and Poverty."

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS, charged with having begun the practice of his profession without being duly registered, came up for decision in the police court yesterday. Magistrate Macrae stated that Dr. Williams had taken the wrong course, being registered. If the Medical Association had refused to place him on the list, the proper method would have been to apply to the courts for relief. The court further held that Dr. Williams was not in any way exempted from paying the registration fee of \$100. He should not, however, be required to pass an examination prior to practicing in British Columbia. After the summing up, the court imposed a fine of \$25, the minimum under the act, stating that Dr. Williams had evidently acted under a mistaken idea as to his rights in the matter, and with no wrong intent. The decision will be appealed.

THE BUTTERFLY PARADE.

At a meeting of Victoria bicyclists held at the music rooms of M. W. Waitt & Co. last evening, with Mr. H. Kent in the chair, it was decided that the bicyclists' party in the celebration shall be a great success. All that is needed is concerted action, and every lady and gentleman in the city who owns or rides a wheel is requested to decorate for the parade on Friday afternoon—it will be as pretty a feature of the carnival as was that of last year. Committees were last evening appointed to see about rooms for the storage of visitors' mounts; Mr. C. H. Gibbons was chosen as marshal and Mr. F. E. Alley as standard bearer for the day; while Mr. Kent will select a committee of three ladies to act as judges of decorations. Messrs. Kent, Thomas, Edwards, Reynard, Gibbons, Braden and Alley form the cyclists' reception committee. Prizes will be given for the best decorated wheel, best stationary and in motion; the course on parade will be a short one, and the riding slow, to accommodate the lady cyclists. Last night's meeting was of special importance as its results will be felt, beneficially for wheeling, long after the celebration is over. It was decided by those present to organize a new cycling club, and this will be done just as soon as the carnival has been disposed of. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday next, when the new (and live) club will elect officers for the season and arrange a programme of runs.

AT THE TARGETS.

The fact that eighty men from this city are to compete on the same day in the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions has attracted the number available for the inter-city match Saturday, but out of the following twelve ten will be absent, the only one who doubts not his best to bring the cup here for the year—Messrs. J. L. Beckwith, E. Brammer, G. Dascon, F. B. Gregory, A. R. Langley, F. Mallandaine, G. H. Morkill, C. W. Newbury, J. C. Newbury, F. A. Quigley, F. E. Sargison and J. D. Taylor. Nanaimo's team will be drawn from the following list: Messrs. C. B. Berker, T. Dobson, Flacks, Hyatt, E. J. W. McGregor, W. W. B. Moloney, G. H. Pittendrigh, W. Wall, R. Wilson and W. J. Yeung. The conditions under which the cup is competed for provide that it shall become the permanent property of the organization whose team wins it twice in three successive years; and another win by Nanaimo will therefore make the marksmen of the Coal City the indisputable possessors. The ranges are 200, 300 and 600 yards, and the use of either the Snider or the Martini rifle is permissible. The following teams will represent the Albion C.C. in their match against New Westminster to be played at Escocia Hill tomorrow, play to commence at 10 a.m. New Westminster will most probably bring a very strong eleven, but the home team does not despair of giving them a struggle for victory. Albions—F. W. Thomas, captain; A. C. Anderson, H. Cuthbert, C. Frost, J. C. Jones, G. A. Malley, E. Martin, C. Schwengers, R. H. Swinerton, Q. H. Wenden, and F. G. Fowkes. Umpire, Mr. P. Schwengers.

PARIS MUST APPROVE AND SO MUST CONVENTIONAL WOMEN AND UNIVERSAL MAN.

These Forces Must Be Reconciled Before Dress Reformers Can Hope For Success. Yet Business and Bicycles Have Made It Easier to Carry Forward the Movement. [Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.] Dress reformers must reconcile two extremes—the conventional woman and universal man—and then secure the approval of Paris before they can hope for a radical change in the attire of their sex. We are the slaves of custom and public opinion. Consequently the increasing popularity of bicycling and athletic sports among Parisian women is everywhere hailed with delight. The reform movement on this side of the water, which has been fermenting for the past 40 years, accordingly takes on a new lease of life. One of the chief attractions of cycling to the Frenchwoman was the possibility of a novel and fetching gown. With all her ingenuity, however, she has yet failed to devise a costume that respects health, adaptability and chic. The failure emphasizes more conclusively perhaps than the instinctive antagonism of men the difficulty of reconciling women. Increased knowledge of the laws of health, spread of physical culture, growth of private and public gymnasia and the general precipitation of women into the business world are effectively contributing to the present organized revolt against the tyranny of prevalent fashion. Corsets, tight bands, pointed toes, high heels and long or voluminous skirts are irrefragable foes to the up-to-date woman of the world. That a costume which will serve the best interest of health and at the same time not offend the aesthetic sense is a crying necessity, especially for women whose duties lie without the home circle, is generally acknowledged. But the problem of equalizing and combining health, beauty and adaptability in an everyday gown continues to confront the reformer. Never before, it would seem, has the time been so propitious for its realization, since fashion now admits of infinite latitude. The increase of women bicyclists and of those who go to offices, stores and factories daily has so tended to reconcile the masses to women in trousers, knickerbockers or divided skirts that they have almost ceased to invite a second glance. Then the popularity of a play in New York in which three of the leading ladies at a prominent theater don masculine attire lends a certain fascination to the revolution in dress. The various forms in which it finds expression are shown in the bicycle, gymnasia, equestrian, "rainy day" or the Syrian, generally known as the rational dress of Boston. Equestrian trousers reach the ankle and button close on the sides. The skirt that conceals them is so severely shorter or narrower than the ordinary street dress. Knickerbockers fasten at the knee on a rubber band and fall over full, like the oriental trousers. They are worn under a skirted or divided skirt by most gymnastias and also by many bicyclists. The divided skirt falls below the knee and gives the wearer the

PARIS MUST APPROVE AND SO MUST CONVENTIONAL WOMEN AND UNIVERSAL MAN.

These Forces Must Be Reconciled Before Dress Reformers Can Hope For Success. Yet Business and Bicycles Have Made It Easier to Carry Forward the Movement. [Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.] Dress reformers must reconcile two extremes—the conventional woman and universal man—and then secure the approval of Paris before they can hope for a radical change in the attire of their sex. We are the slaves of custom and public opinion. Consequently the increasing popularity of bicycling and athletic sports among Parisian women is everywhere hailed with delight. The reform movement on this side of the water, which has been fermenting for the past 40 years, accordingly takes on a new lease of life. One of the chief attractions of cycling to the Frenchwoman was the possibility of a novel and fetching gown. With all her ingenuity, however, she has yet failed to devise a costume that respects health, adaptability and chic. The failure emphasizes more conclusively perhaps than the instinctive antagonism of men the difficulty of reconciling women. Increased knowledge of the laws of health, spread of physical culture, growth of private and public gymnasia and the general precipitation of women into the business world are effectively contributing to the present organized revolt against the tyranny of prevalent fashion. Corsets, tight bands, pointed toes, high heels and long or voluminous skirts are irrefragable foes to the up-to-date woman of the world. That a costume which will serve the best interest of health and at the same time not offend the aesthetic sense is a crying necessity, especially for women whose duties lie without the home circle, is generally acknowledged. But the problem of equalizing and combining health, beauty and adaptability in an everyday gown continues to confront the reformer. Never before, it would seem, has the time been so propitious for its realization, since fashion now admits of infinite latitude. The increase of women bicyclists and of those who go to offices, stores and factories daily has so tended to reconcile the masses to women in trousers, knickerbockers or divided skirts that they have almost ceased to invite a second glance. Then the popularity of a play in New York in which three of the leading ladies at a prominent theater don masculine attire lends a certain fascination to the revolution in dress. The various forms in which it finds expression are shown in the bicycle, gymnasia, equestrian, "rainy day" or the Syrian, generally known as the rational dress of Boston. Equestrian trousers reach the ankle and button close on the sides. The skirt that conceals them is so severely shorter or narrower than the ordinary street dress. Knickerbockers fasten at the knee on a rubber band and fall over full, like the oriental trousers. They are worn under a skirted or divided skirt by most gymnastias and also by many bicyclists. The divided skirt falls below the knee and gives the wearer the



SYRIAN COSTUME.

freedom of trousers, while the form in the main is concealed. The "rainy day" dress has the least reason d'être. If ours was a climate of stipulated or continued wet spells, a rainy day dress would be practical, but in no capricious climate how is one to know on leaving home in the morning sunlight that evening will overtake her in a shower? There would be need of a "rainy day" dress at both ends of the road—the home and the office. "The ideal business and street dress should follow in a general way," asserts a reform agitator, "the lines of the undecomposed, consequently uncorrected, body giving ample room everywhere for absolute freedom of motion and for the

lethic sports among Parisian women is everywhere hailed with delight. The reform movement on this side of the water, which has been fermenting for the past 40 years, accordingly takes on a new lease of life. One of the chief attractions of cycling to the Frenchwoman was the possibility of a novel and fetching gown. With all her ingenuity, however, she has yet failed to devise a costume that respects health, adaptability and chic. The failure emphasizes more conclusively perhaps than the instinctive antagonism of men the difficulty of reconciling women. Increased knowledge of the laws of health, spread of physical culture, growth of private and public gymnasia and the general precipitation of women into the business world are effectively contributing to the present organized revolt against the tyranny of prevalent fashion. Corsets, tight bands, pointed toes, high heels and long or voluminous skirts are irrefragable foes to the up-to-date woman of the world. That a costume which will serve the best interest of health and at the same time not offend the aesthetic sense is a crying necessity, especially for women whose duties lie without the home circle, is generally acknowledged. But the problem of equalizing and combining health, beauty and adaptability in an everyday gown continues to confront the reformer. Never before, it would seem, has the time been so propitious for its realization, since fashion now admits of infinite latitude. The increase of women bicyclists and of those who go to offices, stores and factories daily has so tended to reconcile the masses to women in trousers, knickerbockers or divided skirts that they have almost ceased to invite a second glance. Then the popularity of a play in New York in which three of the leading ladies at a prominent theater don masculine attire lends a certain fascination to the revolution in dress. The various forms in which it finds expression are shown in the bicycle, gymnasia, equestrian, "rainy day" or the Syrian, generally known as the rational dress of Boston. Equestrian trousers reach the ankle and button close on the sides. The skirt that conceals them is so severely shorter or narrower than the ordinary street dress. Knickerbockers fasten at the knee on a rubber band and fall over full, like the oriental trousers. They are worn under a skirted or divided skirt by most gymnastias and also by many bicyclists. The divided skirt falls below the knee and gives the wearer the

freedom of trousers, while the form in the main is concealed. The "rainy day" dress has the least reason d'être. If ours was a climate of stipulated or continued wet spells, a rainy day dress would be practical, but in no capricious climate how is one to know on leaving home in the morning sunlight that evening will overtake her in a shower? There would be need of a "rainy day" dress at both ends of the road—the home and the office. "The ideal business and street dress should follow in a general way," asserts a reform agitator, "the lines of the undecomposed, consequently uncorrected, body giving ample room everywhere for absolute freedom of motion and for the



HOME COSTUME.

freedom of trousers, while the form in the main is concealed. The "rainy day" dress has the least reason d'être. If ours was a climate of stipulated or continued wet spells, a rainy day dress would be practical, but in no capricious climate how is one to know on leaving home in the morning sunlight that evening will overtake her in a shower? There would be need of a "rainy day" dress at both ends of the road—the home and the office. "The ideal business and street dress should follow in a general way," asserts a reform agitator, "the lines of the undecomposed, consequently uncorrected, body giving ample room everywhere for absolute freedom of motion and for the

A TEACHER'S PUNISHMENT.

Serious Condition of a Boy Through Injuries Received While in School. New York, May 23.—A remarkable case of cerebral hemorrhage and paralysis in a boy eleven years old is under treatment by Dr. Justin Herald, one of the medical experts in the Dr. George Meyer poisoning case. The patient is Willie Wedekind, who says his malady "was caused by an injury he received while being punished by a teacher, Miss Helen A. Pettigrew, who compelled him several times during February to stand for half an hour with his hands clasped above his head. The boy soon began to complain of headaches. On April 16 Willie became ill. His brain seemed to be affected. He went home and then became unconscious. Dr. Herald was called and he began to treat the boy for brain trouble with much success, but the boy has not been able to return to school. "When I first was called to see the boy," said Dr. Herald, "it was 6 on the evening of April 16. He was unconscious and suffering from paralysis on the right side of the body, due to hemorrhage of the brain. The patient remained unconscious three days. Gradually he became conscious after that, but his power of speech was gone. The paralysis of the right, upper and lower extremities gradually disappeared and the boy's speech began to come back to him. He is now mending and will continue to improve. Dr. Herald fears the boy's memory may not return."

FRENCH CABINET MAKING.

President Carnot As Yet Unable to Secure a New Ministry—The Bourne Depressed. PARIS, May 23.—M. Bourgeois was summoned by President Carnot to-day to the Elysee and asked to form a new cabinet. The two were in consultation from 5:50 to 7:30 o'clock. After leaving the President, M. Bourgeois announced that he had declined to form a cabinet. By to-morrow or Friday, it is believed, M. Bourgeois will refuse in case M. Falcouet, minister of public instruction in the Dreyfus cabinet, ex-Premier Ribot, and Henri Brisson will consent to enter a combination with him. M. Viger, M. Casimir-Perier's minister of agriculture, will probably retain his portfolio. The effect of the cabinet crisis on the bourse was depressing. French rents opened nearly a franc lower.

CELEBRATING AT 'FRISCO.

Queen's Birthday to Be Observed by a Reunion at the Exposition Followed by a Banquet. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The British residents of San Francisco and sojourners in this vicinity with British affiliations, have determined to celebrate to-morrow, Queen's Birthday, at the exposition by a reunion, literary exercises and banquet. The reunion will take place in the British section in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, and the banquet will follow later at the Ann Hathaway cottage, which is the British headquarters. The musical programme of both bands during the day will include a number of well known British selections.

DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVES.

Enough Material Discovered in Chinatown, 'Frisco, to Blow Up the City. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Seven large giant powder cartridges, two giant powder caps and a coil of fuse were found this afternoon in a shanty in Chinatown. The place was formerly inhabited by Chinese. On the ground floor a moonlight undertaker had his shop. The second floor was a Chinese lodging house and was always known to be inhabited by vicious highlanders. Italian laborers were tearing down the structure. In an inside room on the second floor they discovered explosives and refused to enter the house again until the police men had removed the stuff, of which there was sufficient to blow up Chinatown. The explosives will be thrown into the bay.

COMMONWEALTH TRAIN STEALERS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Attorney-General Olney to-day received a telegram from the U. S. marshal at Helena, Mont., stating that he feared trouble with the train stealers there and asked assistance to enforce the orders of the court. The Attorney-General requested the War Department to send troops to be placed at the disposal of the U. S. marshal in Montana and Gen. Schofield promptly transmitted orders to the commanding officers of the department of Dakota to send aid to the Marshal of Montana to protect U. S. property and enforce the order of the court.

"Commonwealers" Sentenced.

SEATTLE, May 23.—Yesterday Judge Hanford, in the United States court, sentenced twenty-nine Commonwealthers who have been on trial in that city for a number of days past as follows: "It is the judgment of this court that you, and each of you are guilty of contempt as described and charged against you in the affidavit upon which you are arraigned here, to which you will enter plea of guilty, and you are sentenced to imprisonment in which this punishment is to be executed shall be the United States prison on McNeil's island, in this state."

The Covichan Indian band gave an open air concert last evening. Sufficiently good music was rendered to collect a large crowd amongst which the festive Sitwah mingled freely murmuring one to another "Delate skookum whistle." Mr. Will Carson, who is a staunch friend and supporter of the Seattle Art League, was yesterday busy sketching from the club house balcony the yacht fleet at anchor. The picture will be a most interesting souvenir, and one of which the Art League (to whom it is to be presented) may well be proud. The Art League is an organization which is doing much good in Seattle in educating public taste, not its influence confined to the limits of the thriving city on the Sound.

BIRTHS.

KAINS—On Wednesday, 18th inst., the wife of Tom Kains of a daughter. McGRIMMON—At 404 Vancouver street, on May 18th, Fannie S., beloved wife of A. F. McGrimmon, aged 33 years. A native of California. JACKSON—On Sunday evening, at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a brief illness, George Edger, a native of Victoria, B.C., aged 23 years.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Registration of Voters. The registration of voters is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The names of the voters are being entered in the books, and the process is expected to be completed in a few days.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply. The water supply for the city is being maintained at a normal level. The reservoirs are well filled, and the distribution system is in good order.

LOCAL NEWS.

Local News. Various news items from the city, including reports on local events, accidents, and community activities.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements. A collection of short notices and advertisements from local businesses and individuals.

NOTICES.

Notices. Public notices and announcements, including legal notices and community alerts.

DEATHS.

Deaths. A list of recent deaths in the city, including names, ages, and causes of death.

WEDDINGS.

Weddings. A list of recent wedding ceremonies, including names of the bride and groom, and the location of the ceremony.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Entertainment. A list of recent entertainment events, including plays, concerts, and social gatherings.

SPORTS.

Sports. A list of recent sports events, including races, games, and athletic competitions.

MARKETS.

Markets. A list of recent market prices for various commodities, including grain, oil, and other goods.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited, Proprietors.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$3 00

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. Single insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS. Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

A SHAMELESS SLANDERER.

Mr. Theo. Forster, M.P.P., has, we see, been speculating at a political meeting in New Westminster. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the Royal Commission.

We had better opinion of Mr. Forster than to believe that he would be a member of a slanderous conspiracy who would be as bold as brass when they could prefer their charges without having to prove them.

It is said that considerations of expense prevented Mr. Forster's appearance before the Royal Commission. We do not believe this to be true.

THE SERBIAN REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Serbia is in all probability the beginning of troubles for the young King Alexander. He is not yet eighteen years of age, but he has been King for more than five years.

It is said that Russia is at the bottom of most of the political movements in Serbia. Queen Natalie, the King's mother, is a Russian and it is said that she has been most of her married life intruding in the interest of the Czar.

years ago. It will no doubt be said that Alexander is under the influence of Russia and that he depends upon the power of Russia to enable him to resist the enemies whom he will make by his present action.

A VOICE FROM THE MAINLAND.

The Times of this city has become an echo of the loud and absurd boastings of the Opposition organs on the Mainland. The following extract from the Westminster Daily News shows that it has been either foolishly credulous or is, knowing the true state of affairs, whistling to keep up its own courage and that of its readers:

"The confident attitude of the Victoria Times, in view of all the facts to the contrary, in its prognostications as to the strength of both parties on the Mainland and especially that portion of it contained within the District of New Westminster, is commendable as to its hopefulness and amusing as to its lack of knowledge of the true state of affairs.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

One can hardly help feeling sorry for Coxy, whose dream has been so rudely dispelled. When he set out on his journey he doubtless believed that when he arrived in Washington he would be in a position to present his petition impressively, and that it would be sure to receive the serious attention of Congress.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The Canadian Gazette (London) is more than usually vigorous when commenting upon the opposition that the ratification of the French treaty is likely to meet with in the Parliament of the Dominion.

UNCREMONIOUSLY EXPELLED.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special to the Times from Philadelphia says Terrence V. Powderly, ex-grand master workman of the Knights of Labor; T. M. Wright, of Toronto, Canada, member of the general executive board of the Knights; and E. H. Quinn, master workman of district assembly No. 99, an ardent supporter of Powderly, have been unceremoniously expelled from the Knights of Labor.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Inquiries From Australia Respecting Several Lines of Trade—The Tasmanian Exhibition.

Lighthouses to Be Erected This Year—Statistics of Mining Progress in Preparation.

The Council of the Board of Trade met Tuesday forenoon, with President A. C. Flumerfelt in the chair, the other members present being Messrs. G. E. Renouf, T. S. Fother, G. Leiser, A. B. Gray, E. F. Heisterman, D. R. Ker, H. E. Connor, Joshua Davies and F. Elworthy, the secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

The First Presbyterian church was filled Sunday evening to hear Rev. Dr. Campbell lecture on the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. He said that the original institution of the Sabbath was found in Genesis, and although the seventh day of the week in relation to man's work, it was the first in relation to man's rest.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET.

Consiprator Kim's Body Mutilated in Fiendish Fashion—Fire Brings Calamity in China.

Japanese Pearl Shell Fisheries—Junk Fleets Destroyed—Honored by the Sultan.

A report has been circulated by the Tokyo papers that the head of Kim Ok Kiun, while being exhibited at Seoul, for the education of the Korean public, was stolen and sent to Japan.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, May 21.—(Special)—It has rained here for the past eighty-four hours and is still raining. The damage to property in the city by the flood is considerable.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—(Special)—Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, reached this city from Ottawa to-day and addressed the Winnipeggers this afternoon.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY MAY 25 1894

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET.

Consiprator Kim's Body Mutilated in Fiendish Fashion—Fire Brings Calamity in China.

Japanese Pearl Shell Fisheries—Junk Fleets Destroyed—Honored by the Sultan.

A report has been circulated by the Tokyo papers that the head of Kim Ok Kiun, while being exhibited at Seoul, for the education of the Korean public, was stolen and sent to Japan.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, May 21.—(Special)—It has rained here for the past eighty-four hours and is still raining. The damage to property in the city by the flood is considerable.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—(Special)—Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, reached this city from Ottawa to-day and addressed the Winnipeggers this afternoon.

MME. ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN.

The Life and Work of a Remarkably Talented Woman.

Among the many distinguished women from foreign lands who have made a name for themselves on American soil, an undoubted place in the foremost rank has been won by the subject of this sketch.

Mme. Ragozin was born in St. Petersburg and is a princess of the historic house of Verderovsky. On the paternal side she traces her descent from the khans (kings) of Kazan, while on the maternal side she is a direct descendant of the great Rurik, the founder of the Russian empire.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET.

Consiprator Kim's Body Mutilated in Fiendish Fashion—Fire Brings Calamity in China.

Japanese Pearl Shell Fisheries—Junk Fleets Destroyed—Honored by the Sultan.

A report has been circulated by the Tokyo papers that the head of Kim Ok Kiun, while being exhibited at Seoul, for the education of the Korean public, was stolen and sent to Japan.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, May 21.—(Special)—It has rained here for the past eighty-four hours and is still raining. The damage to property in the city by the flood is considerable.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—(Special)—Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, reached this city from Ottawa to-day and addressed the Winnipeggers this afternoon.

MME. ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN.

The Life and Work of a Remarkably Talented Woman.

Among the many distinguished women from foreign lands who have made a name for themselves on American soil, an undoubted place in the foremost rank has been won by the subject of this sketch.

Mme. Ragozin was born in St. Petersburg and is a princess of the historic house of Verderovsky. On the paternal side she traces her descent from the khans (kings) of Kazan, while on the maternal side she is a direct descendant of the great Rurik, the founder of the Russian empire.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET.

Consiprator Kim's Body Mutilated in Fiendish Fashion—Fire Brings Calamity in China.

Japanese Pearl Shell Fisheries—Junk Fleets Destroyed—Honored by the Sultan.

A report has been circulated by the Tokyo papers that the head of Kim Ok Kiun, while being exhibited at Seoul, for the education of the Korean public, was stolen and sent to Japan.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, May 21.—(Special)—It has rained here for the past eighty-four hours and is still raining. The damage to property in the city by the flood is considerable.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—(Special)—Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, reached this city from Ottawa to-day and addressed the Winnipeggers this afternoon.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

ESLAVO.

(From the Times.) C. G. Dixon, general agent passport department, reports the great Northern prepared for business, but business light present.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

ESLAVO.

(From the Times.) C. G. Dixon, general agent passport department, reports the great Northern prepared for business, but business light present.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

ESLAVO.

(From the Times.) C. G. Dixon, general agent passport department, reports the great Northern prepared for business, but business light present.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

ESLAVO.

(From the Times.) C. G. Dixon, general agent passport department, reports the great Northern prepared for business, but business light present.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

THIRTY-SIX.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Doings in Vancouver—Bridgman's Great Slain of Bears.

Rich Ore From the Noble 800 Attracting Much Attention in Montreal.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 24.—Numerous are being captured on the road. One hunter has captured the week. They are being Indians and dogs.

Capt. Mellon's birthday was on Tuesday evening by a suit among the many guests being Phaidon, Soule, Hunt and McPhaidon proposed the health of Mellon, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Morgan opened his opaque shades English by day. The provisions have been made to sheds and beach.

NELOSON.

(From the Tribune.) The owners of the Last Chance McCulloch creek, in the Big Bear, although they have spent \$22,000 two tunnels that did not strike have still faith in the ground.

It is in 1,000 feet and the other in lease expires in July, but is renewed. The owners are Josiah J. Lendrum, G. C. Tunstall, J. Brown, William McKenzie, J. Thomas Ardell, Alex. Bilsland, Sanderson. The latter left Nelson for the claim, and he will produce five others at work with him.

Phil Aspinwall is up from the Le Roi is now larger than ever that while the men are not working, they are making \$3.50 a day. Tom Feehan is now in the Josie.

J. G. McGuigan of the Noble in Sloan district, returned to Omaha, where he took 61 tons of grade ore. The return received that the ore was the richest yet a large quantity from the Sloan coal ran 540 ounces silver and per cent.

While little is heard of the C. and Doak creek camps, the boys' interests there keep pegging away. Fitch, Jack O'Neil and John E. bonded the President claim to a company, and Dr. Schroeder, the representative, after looking at the property, has been seen crossing the ore from which ran 180 feet. A tunnel is also being sunk in the claim on the surface.

John McDonald, who is down from the mine, says this spring is the most successful he has witnessed since going to the Silver King, six months ago. The still fully eight feet in depth at night are cold, and the days are not enough to thaw the crust formed at the wagon road is bare as far as the mine. Snow is being shoveled from the mine, and it is planned that it will be used to force air through the workings of the mine, foil air being troublesome.

The 10 stamp mill on the Poom on Eagle creek, six miles southwest, was started up on Friday, and run as long as the water supply lasts. It is being stopped from both the north and south drifts. Twelve men are employed at the mill.

Captain R. G. Adams, of Montreal, is on his way to the mine, and is interested. He says that Garibou is at Montreal, owing, in great part to the fact that several of the men of the Canadian P.O. have been set in hydraulic propositions in the district. Captain Adams will go to the mine, and will be interested in the mining and tonnage interests.

The parties who recently acquired the mine, and the twin lake basin, district, report a concentrating plant, and shipped.

NEW DENVER.

From the Nelson Tribune. R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are out for a certificate of improvement in Western mining. The Western form of the townsite of Three Forks is progressing rapidly.

ESLAVO.

(From the Times.) C. G. Dixon, general agent passport department, reports the great Northern prepared for business, but business light present.

John McGuigan is reported by the Kane Ore to have said that the 56 of ore from the Noble Five mine sent to Omaha smelter averaged between 800 ounces of silver to the ton. William Hennessy, of the Noble Five



ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN.