

Making powder PURE

ria, the latter with 60 schoolers were also seen. The weather during the time of the year ex-

of Victorians are signing to the Governor-General to remit the sentence of imposed upon John Simpson Justice Crease for saying "Lorship" after he had led to five years for burglary after reciting the four petitioners regard with violation of the liberty of our most gracious sovereign fully submit that the im-

of three years for of court (added to an al-

is out of all pro-

offence committed, and it deep impression on the people in this province ad-

additional sentence. Your therefore humbly pray: That they will be pleased in the justice, to commute the sen-

prisoner John Simpson." petitions circulated to-day upwards of 500 persons

Thursday's Daily.

is a very good attendance given at Victoria West church last evening, and a programme was rendered. S given under the auspices

Bees.

should not forget that the does not commence until the Dominion statute regu-

for British Columbia, as: "No one shall fish for, sell or possess any brook, pond, or speckled trout, be-

day of October and the arch, both days inclusive."

ve members of the local the quarterly meeting

ing in Emanuel Baptist E. H. McEwen, pastor of delivered an address of wel-

was followed by Rev. W. the inspiration of the word interesting paper was read, a musical programme.

ative meeting of Congress held in A. O. U. W. hall when Rev. I. W. Pedley met with those interested in some very valuable ad-

After considerable dis-

ways and means, a sub-

opened up, and a good everyone present promising the enterprise to the best

Further correspondence entered upon, and after giving thanks to Mr. Pedley for his meeting adjourn-

the chairman.

Palmer, inspector of fruit Andrew Olson, of the board, arrived home yesterday

es of meetings of fruit Comox, Nanose, English-

and Alberni. J. R. An-

th at the meeting at all of the imprisonment of 2500 Armenians without trial. He also stated that the arrest and detention by Venezuela of a number of British Guiana policemen stationed at the boundary line would not be dropped without complete reparation.

Nothing has been done towards resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

OLD ENGLISH LAW.

Judge Stine Says the Wedding Ceremony Does not Complete the Contract.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—The interest manifested in the recent decision of Judge Stine of the circuit court on the subject of bigamy is indicated by the fact that applications for verbatim copies of the decision have been received by the local law publishers from lawyers and law librarians in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and other states. As, however, the ruling in question was a verbal one and confined to a few words there is no verbatim report that can be furnished. As the ruling was in favor of the defendant the state cannot take it to a higher court, the bench and bar alike admit that it is both extraordinary and untenable. Judge Stine holds that a marriage is not a marriage until the couple concerned have cohabited and that if the couple go through the ceremony of marriage either in the church or before a civil officer and immediately separate and go their own ways they are still to all intents and purposes single persons until the marriage has been consummated. Such a doctrine if generally recognized by the judiciary would open wide a field for adventurers and likewise produce an army of bigamists.

NEW BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

Bishops From All Parts of the Dominion to Attend the Consecration.

Winnipeg, March 18.—To-morrow Father Langevin, formerly priest of St. Mary's parish, will be consecrated archbishop of St. Boniface with all the pomp and ceremony, pontifical and state. The event has been eagerly looked forward to by the whole Catholic community for weeks and will be carried out on a scale of unusual significance. To-day the following who will attend the consecration arrived from the east, namely: Archbishop Begin, Quebec; Archbishop Fabre, Montreal; Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop Lafleche, Three Rivers; Bishop Gabriels, Ogdensburg; Bishop Macdonald, Alexandria; Bishop Edward, Valley

Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895. PART 1.

CABINET STILL IN SESSION

Another Day Spent by the Dominion Government on the School Question.

Report That They Will Hand It Over to Greenway and Hold a Session.

Ottawa, March 18.—Saturday's Cabinet council called to settle the Manitoba school question adjourned till to-day without reaching a decision. There are well founded reports of strained relations between the Premier and Controller Wallace, and some say it is owing to the Grand Master's intention of opposing a remedial order by declaring against it on the platform. The Citizen, government here, has the following editorial note: "The Protestant Protective Association conjures up the spectre of the American rebellion, which cost four thousand million dollars and a million lives, as an awful warning to the Federal authorities not to interfere with the Manitoba school legislation. A civil war would certainly be a high price to pay for the release of a handful of half-breeds from paying their school taxes twice over."

The Cabinet met to-day at 11 o'clock to further consider the Manitoba school question. All the ministers, except Cogan, who is in Kingston, were in attendance. Sir Frank Smith arrived from Toronto this morning and was present. It is now hinted that the Dominion will not interfere with Manitoba at all by any remedial order but will hand the whole matter over to Greenway, to let him do with it as he pleases. It is said that as soon as this is done, parliament will be summoned. Such at any rate is the report in official circles to-day.

The Cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet again at 2.30.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES.

Questions Regarding the Venezuelan Boundary Answered.

London, March 18.—The wool sale to-day was postponed on account of the prevalence of a heavy fog.

Under Foreign Secretary Grey stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Venezuelan boundary question would not be dropped without proper reparation.

Grey, in answer to a question regarding the truth of a report that two ship loads of Canadian cattle had arrived at Antwerp suffering from pleuropneumonia, said a communication to that effect had been received by the government.

It is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck will shortly be appointed to succeed General Veder as German ambassador to Russia.

Sir Edward Grey in the Commons said to-day that the Government had asked for information from the Porte regarding the imprisonment of 2500 Armenians without trial. He also stated that the arrest and detention by Venezuela of a number of British Guiana policemen stationed at the boundary line would not be dropped without complete reparation.

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ANOTHER WILL DISCOVERED.

The Document Is In Ex-Senator Fair's Own Handwriting.

San Francisco, March 18.—When the Fair will matter came up before Judge Stack this morning Reuben E. Lloyd, of counsel for the children, presented a holographic will of the dead ex-senator dated three days later than the one originally filed for probate and which had been stolen. He stated to the court that Fair had given the will into the custody of a highly respected lady who had just become cognizant of the fact that the document was dated later than the missing one. The newly discovered document is a short one and the bequests contained therein are as follows: To his sister, Mrs. Constance, \$20,000; to his brother, William Fair, \$50,000; to his brother, Ed. Fair, \$20,000 and \$50,000; to his sister, Mary Anderson, \$200,000; his niece, Jane Lundy, \$10,000; nephew, Jas. H. Fair, \$10,000; R. C. Orphan Asylum, \$25,000; Herbert Orphan Asylum, \$25,000; teachers' pension fund (if any) \$50,000; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$50,000; Herman Oelrichs, \$50,000; Herbert Clarke, \$50,000; Charles E. Stewart, \$50,000; Jas. L. Angus, \$10,000; Louis Fresse, \$10,000; his son, C. L. Fair, \$500,000 to be paid to him by the executors before the final division of the estate, and all the rest of the estate and properties of whatsoever kind to his three children, Theresa Oelrichs, C. L. and Virginia Fair, share and share alike and their children for ever. Should any child die without issue, said child's share to go to the surviving children, share and share alike. The will appoints Jas. L. Angus, Thos. Carruthers and Dr. Livingston executors without bonds.

As soon as the will was put on record the attorneys on both sides agreed to have the matter of probate of the documents set for April 2nd. The attorneys for the executors asked that their petition for probate of the certified copy of the stolen will be set for the same date. The understanding is that at that time the executors of the stolen document will proceed to attack the authenticity of the new one.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

France Will Probably Object to the Occupation of Formosa.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The Chinese envoy has solicited the intervention of Russia for the protection of the integrity of China's continental territories in the event of Japan insisting upon concessions on the Chinese mainland. The Chinese envoy has gone to Berlin in order to make the same request of Germany, and similar instructions have been sent to the Chinese envoys at London and Paris. It is added that no request for assistance has been made to the United States, Italy or Austria.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—No significance is attached here to the report from St. Petersburg that the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific coast to co-operate with the British fleet in regard to Japan's demands upon China. It is said that neither Great Britain or Russia are likely to interfere with the Japan-Chinese arrangements unless Japan should demand a large slice of Chinese territory.

The only foreign power that may make a protest against certain terms of peace is France. It is believed she will strongly object to the occupation by Japan of the island of Formosa because some of France's colonial territory lies close to Formosa.

ESCAPE OF SLATIN BEY.

After Eleven Years of Captivity he Makes his Escape.

Cairo, Egypt, March 17.—Following are particulars of the escape of Slatin Bey from the mahdi's camp, at Omdurman, near Khartoum, where he has been a prisoner for eleven years past. Slatin escaped with the assistance of a Sudan merchant named Eyal, who arrived here from Omdurman some months ago bearing a letter from Slatin Bey in which the letter asked for some arrangements could be made with Eyal so as to enable him to escape. Eyal was placed in communication with the Austrian consul general, who made a contract with the here, Baron Heidler von Egereg-Syrabant, the letter agreeing to try Slatin effect the escape of Slatin Bey. When the arrangements were completed Eyal returned to Omdurman and laid his plan to get Slatin away, but the first attempt failed. Eyal, however, persisted, and eventually succeeded in getting Slatin Bey out of Omdurman. The merchant closely followed the plans of Abdallah, the native who was successful in bringing about the escape of Father Rosignoli from the camp of the mahdi. He obtained possession of camels, and when the proper time arrived rode out of the camp at night and made at full speed for Berber, following the Nile as closely as possible at night, and hiding in the hills in the daytime. For eighteen days suffering great privations, the fugitives journeyed through the desert to Assuan. It was three days after they left Omdurman before their escape was noticed. When the alarm was given there was a hot pursuit, and a body of pursuing dervishes reached Kokrelis, sixty miles from Suakin, last week. Slatin Bey had managed to evade attempts to escape.

Slatin Bey, who is an Austrian, was the Egyptian governor of Shehar when Khartoum fell and General Gordon was killed. At that time he was held in chains at Khartoum, where he has been in prison since. In the early part of 1889 a family living in Vienna, named Slatin, received a letter from Khlefir Abdallah, who succeeded the late Mahdi as chieftain of Egypt's rebellious provinces in the Sudan. The letter stated that Slatin Bey had adopted the religion of Mohammed "He lives with us," the letter continued, "honored by our friendship, one of our valued advisers, and is perfectly content and happy in the highest degree. We see neither grief nor chagrin; but on the contrary, he is perfectly and is looked upon as our own son and one of the most honored mahdis." The letter invited any of Slatin's relatives or any Austrian to visit him, assuring them they could do so in perfect safety in consideration of Slatin's faith in Islam and that he had become one of the most eminent and highly esteemed mahdis. At about the same time a letter was received from Slatin which established the authenticity of this communication.

Reports concerning Slatin have been contradictory but it is believed he was employed in the most servile capacities while in captivity. After Father Ohrwald effected his escape in December, 1891, he stated that there were forty Europeans still held at Omdurman; that they were kept loaded with manacles, were often cruelly beaten, and were so strictly guarded that they lost all hope of ever escaping. He also stated that Slatin Bey was still alive and belonged to the body-guard of the Mahdi's successor, but that he was also closely watched.

SHORT AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Supreme Court Throws out the Oakland Water Front Case.

Washington, March 18.—The supreme court of the United States to-day dismissed the bill of the State of California against the Central Pacific railway company involving the possession and control of the water front of the city of Oakland for the reason that it was not a case in which the court had original jurisdiction.

New York, March 18.—The Irish societies celebrated St. Patrick's day to-day in this city and Brooklyn by parades and picnics. The weather was fine.

President Edgerly of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, died this morning.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—The National Bank of Kansas City failed this morning. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

COAL HEAVERS STRIKE.

And They Are Also Determined That Men Will Not Replace Them.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 18.—One hundred and fifty colored coal heavers employed at Addison struck to-day for an advance in pay and armed with stones and clubs declared they would prevent others from taking their places. In consequence of the strike the Adiston Pipe and Steel Works will be crippled for coal.

REBELS SURRENDER.

Complete Collapse of the Revolution in Colombia.

Panama, March 18.—A dispatch was received here last night from Bogota saying the revolution had ended in a complete triumph of General eyes over the invaders near Malaga. The rebels have surrendered.

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

Reports That She Dropped a Launch off the Cuban Coast.

New York, March 18.—Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, denies that his vessel either sent or received a steam launch when off the coast of Cuba on her recent trip. This denial is brought out by the statements of passengers on the steamer Olivette which has arrived at Tampa, Fla., from Havana. These statements are that it was semi-officially reported in Havana that the launch left the Alliance when she was off Cuba.

Washington, March 18.—It is authoritatively announced at the state department that Gresham has not received any reply from the Spanish government to the note of protest and statements to the contrary are not true. It is further stated that the department does not look for an immediate reply as Spain will take time to thoroughly investigate the matter.

Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Preliminary Trial of Hyams Brothers Commenced in Toronto This Morning.

Appointment of J. A. Valin as Judge of Nipissing—Gazetted on Saturday.

Toronto, March 18.—The trial of the Hyams brothers was resumed to-day. F. Wellman and his partner Gooch arrived here from New York. They remain till the preliminary trial has been finished.

Ottawa, March 18.—Circulars have been sent out from the Customs department, stating that all hymn books, whether the hymns they contain are set in music or not, are entitled to be entered free of duty.

The appointment of J. A. Valin as judge of Nipissing district has been gazetted.

Halifax, N. S., March 18.—Joseph Starr, aged 50, a prominent merchant, died suddenly last evening of pneumonia.

Brantford, March 18.—S. S. Henton registrar for Brant, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon of heart failure.

Halifax, N. S., March 18.—J. D. Eisenhauer, ex-M. P., has been nominated for the commons by the Lunenburg Liberals.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 18.—L. H. Davies and William Welsh, present members for Queen's county, have been nominated again by the Liberals.

SOCIALISTS CONVICTED.

Sixty-two Sentenced to Terms Ranging From Eight Days to Five Years.

Buda Pesth, March 17.—The trial has been concluded at Szegedin sixty socialists who were charged with being concerned in the peasant riots at Hologenzo, Vazarahal, Hungary, in April last. Twenty-six socialists were sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from eight days to five years. There is intense excitement in the vicinity of Szegedin in consequence of these sentences, and the police and troops are being held in readiness to prevent additional riots.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PHINNEY.

Nothing Has Been Heard of the Missing Whidby Island Rancher.

Seattle, March 17.—There are no new developments in regard to the disappearance of John G. Phinney, of Whidby Island, and his friends have sent Detective Ed Cudihoe, of this city, and the sheriff of Island county to investigate his disappearance. It is the general opinion among the residents of the island that foul play has been practised. The only man that saw him leave the island in a rowboat, or claims that he saw him, has been employed by Mr. Phinney as a ranch hand for the past two months. This man is a stranger to everyone on the islands, and most everyone believes he is connected with Mr. Phinney's disappearance. They claim that the burning of the house and the disappearance of the proprietor so soon are almost conclusive proof that foul play has been done, and some go so far as to say that they believe Mr. Phinney was murdered, and in order to cover up the tracks, the house was burned.

C. P. A. PROCLAMATION.

Demand That the Jesuits be Expelled From Canada.

Toronto, March 17.—The executive committee of the Canadian Protective Association has issued a proclamation in which the society has entered against Dominion interference in the Manitoba school question. It accuses the Catholic hierarchy of stirring up feelings of discontent in the minds of the French half breeds, who if left alone would have accepted the school act without question. There is a very slight veiled threat that if the Dominion accedes to the hierarchy demand civil war will be engendered, "as happened," to use the words of the manifesto, "to the great country to the south of us, when four billion dollars was expended and the lives of a million men were given to make good arguments for state and federal rights."

Continuing the manifesto says: "To prevent a recurrence of attempts to destroy the public school system of the various provinces, and to restore harmony among all our people, irrespective of creed, we ask all our members and every patriotic citizen to unite in the just demand that Jesuits be forthwith expelled from this country."

The manifesto is being sent broadcast over the country by mail and wire to-night.

Winter Feeding.

When horses and cattle are kept in stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food they are apt to get out of condition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving. Many have actually lost during the winter and have to do all their "nicking up" when turned out to grass. All this can be prevented and animals made to gain all winter long by using Dick's Blood Purifier. Note the name—Dick's, not Richard's.

STEAMER SPOKANE BURNED.

Very Meagre Particulars of the Fire Received from Kaslo.

Kaslo, B. C., March 18.—The steamer Spokane was burned to the water's edge this morning. She was owned by the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company and is the second steamer they have lost this winter.

WYBERT HALL CONVICTED.

He Is Declared Guilty of Stealing Wm. Chapman's Ring.

After a hearing lasting nearly all day Wybert Hall was convicted of stealing a diamond ring from William M. Chapman and ordered to appear for sentence on Wednesday. It appears from the evidence that the prosecutor obtained a loan from the accused, and gave him the ring as security. There were some payments made until the money owed amounted to \$17.50. This sum was tendered to Hall who declined to receive it and surrender the ring, and it was shown that he had boasted that Chapman did not possess the courage to face a hearing in a court of law to recover the ring or to convict Hall of theft. There was considerable argument between S. Perry Mills for the defence, and Frank Higgins, who prosecuted, as to whether it was a criminal offense or an action for the civil courts. The court held that whatever might have been Hall's intention he had certainly committed theft. The evidence was at all times quite lively and sploty and the hearing drew a big crowd. After declaring the accused guilty the court admitted him to bail pending sentence in the sum of \$200, to be furnished by himself and half by one surety. Mr. Higgins then formally tendered \$17.50 for possession of the ring and it may be that some settlement will be arrived at.

RETURN OF WARBURTON PIKE.

He Reports the Death of James McCarthy and Geo. W. Cook, of Cassiar.

Warburton Pike, the traveller, explorer, sportsman and author, returned home yesterday from a tour through the country lying between the Liard and Yukon rivers and off toward the Mackenzie. He came out by way of Dease Lake and arrived at Port Townsend on the Willapa yesterday morning. He made an extended tour through the wilds of northern Canada, accompanied only by natives, visiting places never seen before by the people of our race, and encountering hardships which would turn the ordinary man from his path and plans.

Mr. Pike reports that James McCarthy, merchant of Thibert creek, died about the middle of October last, and George W. Cook, of the firm of Calbreath & Cook, died on the 3rd day of January of this year at Telegraph Creek on the Stickeen river. Mr. Cook was one of the old and reliable landmarks of the province, having filed many important and responsible business positions in several parts of the country before going to Cassiar, in which place he has resided for over twenty years, following entirely a commercial life. Mr. Cook was an American and known as a kind-hearted and straightforward man by all those who have visited that district. He will be much missed, as he was a genius in his way, for there was but little of a mechanical nature that he could not do a deal with. He could build an engine and run it, build a house or boat, be a blacksmith or tinsmith, repair a watch, dispense drugs or pull a tooth; in fact when anything was wanted to be done that somebody else could not do, they went to George Cook. It can be truly said one of our good pioneers has crossed the great divide.

Otherwise Mr. Pike says that the health of the camp is good, but some of the few white miners left in the district have gone to the Yukon mines.

Mr. I. C. Calbreath, of the late firm of Calbreath & Cook, is expected to arrive from Cassiar by the next Alaska steamer.

—Thomas A. Wood has been selected by the supporters of the government to contest the Cowichan-Alberni district for the provincial legislature.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitening." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also have a "Complexion Whitening" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the alba can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitening for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this "Whitening" the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc., etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitening" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 350 Gilmore St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 22.

WHY A CHANGE?

The Colonist of Nov. 7 last, contained the following editorial argument in favor of a change of government: "In point of fact the supporters of the government are, if anything, more grieved and indignant at the course which the postmaster-general has seen fit to pursue than are its opponents. They find it impossible to justify or even to attempt to palliate the conduct of the postoffice department with respect to the unfortunate clerks and carriers. * * * If the postmaster-general desired to do the government of which he is a member as much harm as he could in this city, and indeed the province generally, he could not have done so more effectively than by the way he has mismanaged this apparently insignificant matter. * * * When that money was withheld the postoffice department, besides doing what was both cruel and unjust, played into the hands of the opponents of the government."

REASONS WHY.

St. Charles branch, Intercolonial railway, 14 miles in length. Estimated cost, \$130,000 to \$140,000. Actual cost, \$1,750,000. Wasted and applied to the purpose of corrupting the Quebec electorate, \$1,610,000.

Gallops Rapid channel—Cost \$568,000. No traffic; no receipts. Purely a political job for electioneering funds.

MORE REASONS WHY.

During the last session of the legislature a number of reasons were given why there should be a change in the government at Ottawa. We quote from what some of the members said when discussing Mr. Rithet's motion respecting the fisheries:

Mr. Rithet—They (the Dominion government) had not done what they should to foster and protect the industry.

Hon. D. W. Higgins—He was surprised at the farmers upholding regulations which prevented them from taking fish from the rivers that ran through their farms without being called poachers. The regulations were obnoxious and tyrannical.

Mr. Booth—What have our representatives at Ottawa got to do that they do not look after questions of this kind?

Captain John Irving, referring to the close season—It was a fact that fish had been imported from the Sound, while our own rivers are teeming with them.

Hon. J. H. Turner—The Dominion government had shown great incompetency in dealing with the fisheries. One example of this was their action in not allowing salmon to be caught just at the season when they were at their best. He thought a great deal of the trouble was due to the ignorance and prejudice of Mr. Wilmot. The canners were interested in the future of the industry as well as the government. They had invested their money in it, and, like the farmer, wished to see their "land" improved. They wanted the fish protected, but protected intelligently, which was not the case now.

PROPHECY AND FACT.

The promoters of the National Policy declared in 1878-9 that their medicine was to be a great cure-all; but, like other quack nostrums, after imparting a temporary and artificial stimulus, the reaction has left the country prostrate and in a very much worse condition than it was previous to partaking of the poison protection. This is part of the record:

Prophecy—It will abolish business depression.

Fact—A more acute business depression prevails to-day than ever before.

Prophecy—It will stop the exodus.

Fact—Thousands are annually fleeing and the eastern provinces have simply become a breeding ground for the United States.

Prophecy—It will tax British goods in the bulk less than foreign.

Fact—The duty levied upon the total imports of British goods for the fiscal year ending June, 1893, amount to 22 per cent. Upon American goods it amounted to 13-1-4 per cent, a discrimination against the mother country of 8 per cent.

Prophecy—It will give the farmer a home market.

Fact—The home market has not materialized, while the prices realized by the farmer are fully 20 per cent. less than they were in 1884.

Prophecy—It will develop our mineral wealth.

Fact—The production of iron, which has cost the people \$12 per ton in taxes, hardly shows any appreciable increase since Tupper's vicious re-arrangement. Mining machinery is so heavily taxed that the mines of the interior are worked under a great disadvantage.

Prophecy—It will "bring the Americans to their knees," and obtain reciprocity.

Fact—It has invited retaliation from the United States, provoked the McKinley bill and encouraged hostile legislation generally.

Prophecy—It will reduce the debt to \$100,000,000 by 1890.

Fact—The net debt has INCREASED \$110,000,000 since the introduction of high protection; while \$37,000,000 is insufficient for the purposes of administration, which cost \$23,000,000 in 1878.

Prophecy—It will increase the export of wheat to 640,000,000 bushels.

Fact—The total export of wheat is under 20,000,000 bushels.

Prophecy—It will place a million people in the Northwest by 1891.

Fact—There are only 250,000 people in the Northwest to-day.

Prophecy—The sale of public lands will produce \$68,000,000 by 1891.

Fact—The survey of public lands have not defrayed the cost of surveys and management.

ORGANIC DIRTY WORK.

The Colonist, the government and the Rev. Mr. Saugstad, of the Bella Coola colony, seem to be engaged in a very pretty game, a very small share, probably, being taken by the latter. On Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Saugstad called at the Times office and voluntarily made certain statements as to the relations of the government and the colony. These were taken down just as he uttered them, nothing being credited to him that he did not say. In this morning's Colonist appears an alleged report of an interview with the reverend gentleman, in which he is made to contradict the statements recorded in the Times interview. Now we do not think so meanly of the Rev. Mr. Saugstad as to suppose that he would make statements one day and take them back the next, and we are therefore left to the conclusion that the Colonist has calmly invented "denials" and put them in his mouth. This work, of course, is done under the direction of the government. If any person needs confirmation of this he has only to look at the editorial which appeared in yesterday's Colonist—the organ then speaking without "inspiration"—and at the resolution adopted by the Colonists of Bella Coola. Of course the organ is at liberty to do any dirty work when so directed by its masters but in this case it has descended to a depth of moral degradation which even paid advocates seldom care to reach.

WHY A CHANGE?

On November 11th the Colonist pointed out the necessity for a change of government as follows: "There was, as may have been observed in Ottawa, no distinction of party among those who expressed their disapproval of the inaction of the postmaster-general. Conservatives were quite as indignant as Liberals, and the men who generally take no part in politics felt as strongly and spoke as feelingly as the most zealous of the party men."

TWO MORE REASONS.

Little Rapids Lock: Actual cost \$260,000 Estimated cost 44,000

Waste and boodle \$116,000 Sheikh's Island dam Cornwall Canal: Original contract cancelled; another given to the "gang" without tender. "Profits" to the "patriots" \$125,000.

ANOTHER REASON.

Mr. Edward Cochrane, Tory M. P. for East Northumberland, did not appear to have enough "boodle" to go round, so he hit upon the unique expedient of selling the public offices in his constituency. A special committee was organized and a regular scale of prices was adopted. Hedley Simpson, the light keeper on Presque Isle, paid \$200 for the position, and several other persons paid from \$125 to \$200 each for positions of swing bridge keepers. The proceeds of this scandalous and corrupt trafficking in public offices were applied to the purpose of debauching the constituency and paying a promissory note for which Mr. Cochrane was personally liable. When these miserable transactions were conclusively proved against Cochrane the customary servile majority voted to whitewash him. Colonel Prior condoned this wretched business—so did Mr. Earle. The former brazenly voted the whitewash brush and the latter paired.

BESIDE THE MARK.

Different people have of course different ways of meeting arguments. One common way is to attempt direct refutation; another is to evade the point. The latter is the Colonist's favorite plan. On Tuesday the Times showed by the quotation of trade returns that the iron duties had exercised a directly repressive effect on industries which require iron as raw material, have taken vast sums out of the people's pockets and

yet have failed to build up the pig iron industry. To this indictment the government organ replies by shouting that the Mowat government has adopted the system of bountising the producers of pig iron from Ontario iron ores. There may be people who can find in the Mowat government's action some justification for the iron duties imposed by the Dominion government, but such subtlety of reasoning is far beyond the capacity of the average mind. An iron-worker of this city will have to be educated by the Colonist for a long time before he discovers any connection between the Ontario iron bounty and the cost of the iron he imports for use in his own machine shop or foundry.

C.P.R. CONTROL.

A few days ago the telegraph announced that Sir Donald A. Smith had declined the Conservative nomination for a Montreal constituency, and the Times asked if the declination was any indication that the C.P.R. would be neutral during the election? A subsequent telegram, however, said that Sir Donald had accepted the candidature in the interest of the government party, and the Victoria "organ" is thereupon encouraged to think that our "theory" was wrong and that Van Horne still believes that the government of which he has so long been the master would again be successful. Probably we gave the railway king too much credit for shrewdness, or underestimated the strength of the bond of union between the railway and the present government. While Mr. Van Horne may believe that the Liberals will win, he nevertheless must know that if they do he will no longer be able to dictate his own terms at Ottawa. Better that Mr. Laurier be unsuccessful than that the position of premier to the influence of this powerful corporation. The electors of Victoria are not in sympathy with the idea of the C.P.R. controlling the government, and if Sir Donald Smith has really accepted nomination as a government candidate it will not do the opposition candidates any harm if the organ will call attention to the fact daily until polling day.

Of course Tory organs do not like to have the subject of deficits touched upon just at present, having in the past dwelt with so much affectation of horror upon the dreadful Grit deficits. Nevertheless they have to face the fact that the deficit this year will be much greater than that of last year, and everybody knows that was \$1,200,000. They should summon all their philosophy to uphold them in this disagreeable situation.

The Quebec Chronicle (Tory) says: "The sooner we have definite information about the precise date, at which the general elections are to be held, the better will it be for the business community of Canada." To which the Halifax Recorder replies: "What do they care about the business community of Canada? Their one interest is holding on to salary, and the party's interest is to keep in position where it can burke revelations more atrocious than yet brought to light. But it must come."

Nelson Miner—A feature of the day is the sudden growth of the feeling in this province in favor of the Liberal party. On all sides we hear of men of standing coming forward and the elections will be anything but a walk over for the Conservative members who have hitherto held the seats. There are more votes being polled in conventions than were ever counted at the polls themselves before. A Young Men's Liberal club has been started in Victoria with Mr. E. V. Bodwell as president. To those who know him there is no necessity to say anything about Mr. Bodwell, but to those who do not we may say that he is by many people looked upon as the smartest all round man at the provincial bar. When he takes hold of a thing, it is not for the empty honor of seeing his name at the head of a paper. He is a worker in every sense of the word.

The Moncton Times having asserted that the national policy enables the Canadian cotton manufacturer to pay higher wages than are paid in England, a bona fide cotton worker thus writes to correct it:

"The Times makes a very great mistake indeed in to-day's issue when it says that cotton operatives' wages are higher here than in England. Has the Times editor ever worked in a mill in England? I think not or he would not make such a statement. I am prepared to prove that wages in the cotton mills in Canada are fully 25 per cent less than in England, and the mills here work four hours per week more. The necessities of life are much dearer here. Wages were higher here some 10 or 12 years ago, but under the N. P. have been cut down to the starvation point. In the old land work people are too well educated to let the cotton lords cut down wages to such an extent as here, and when the Times makes a statement like that it shows that it does not know what it is talking about."

Whilst exposing the fallacies and failures of the National Policy Mr. Fisher, at La Chute, Que., said: In brief, the people pay the taxes, but

A thing may cost but little and yet be worthless. The difference in quality between various grades of Matches may be such as to make the lowest priced the most expensive. It interests you to know that E. B. EDDY'S are the best Matches made

the treasury does not get them. Some estimates of the relative amount of taxation, public and private, during the past year were given as follows: Nails, taxes paid to the treasury, \$13,000; taxes paid to the home manufacturers, \$22,000. Coal oil, to the treasury, \$430,000; to the home owners of oil wells, \$750,000. Cottons, \$1,250,000 to the treasury; \$2,500,000 to the cotton manufacturers. Sugar, \$125,000 to the treasury; and \$2,500,000 to the refiners. The Liberals, when they prepared their tariff, would simply see that it was so arranged that this volume of taxation which now impoverishes the consumer for no public good, should be deducted to the treasury for the public uses of the country.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMERS.

"The ineffectiveness of our attempts to coddle manufactures by laws of restriction in trade was exemplified by the competitions at the World's Fair, where out of 2724 awards taken by Canada—a great showing—only 124 had been won by protected manufacturers, while the agriculturists who had had to establish themselves in the face of the whole world had taken 2256 awards. Our farmers unaided had been able to hold their own fairly well against the world, and in one important respect, that of cheese, had taken the lead; and he held that our manufacturers could do equally as well. At present our unprotected farmers exported \$3,000,000 worth yearly, while the aggregate of manufactured articles reached only \$7,500,000, a contrast which revealed at once the superior claims of the farmers to consideration and the breakdown of our method of bringing about a speedy development of the manufacturing industries. Farmers were discriminated against by the present tariff. Cotton manufacturers had raw material free and a duty of 25 per cent. on the finished product; woolen manufacturers had free raw material and from 30 to 35 per cent. on their output; and so on with manufacturers. But with the farmer it was different. The implements with which he cultivated his land were his raw materials; and they were not free. There was a duty of 20 per cent. on agricultural implements; 35 per cent. on hand tools; 35 to 50 per cent. on dairy utensils; 30 per cent. on nails; and 50 per cent. on wire fencing. Coal was taxed for the farmers, and was taxed over one hundred per cent. Corn, which was needed for the stock in the winter, was taxed 10 cents a bushel."—Sidney Fisher, ex-M. P.

A MIGHTY TEAM.

To the Editor—There have been rumors for some time to the effect that Mr. Thomas Earle would not again be available as a candidate at the approaching elections. A half-dozen names were mentioned as possible Conservative candidates, but none were worthy of serious consideration. As can well be imagined, there has been great trouble in the Tory camp over this scarcity of "timber" and the most strenuous efforts were put forth in the search for a running mate for the Colonel, but with little success. Then, just when things are looking dark, presto! "The Hour and the Man!" From out the gloom which hides from the rude gaze of man the little hamlet of Sleepy Hollow, comes he who, standing "shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart" with the Colonel, will carry the Tory banner to victory! Mr. Joseph Tracey, a gentleman who, unfortunately, is yet comparatively unknown to our people but who, judging from his rapid rise to the enviable position of honorary president of the Macdonald Club, is destined to assume a position of prominence in this country, will stand cheek by jowl with the Colonel in his fight for Prior and Protection. The story goes that Mr. Tracey, in his youth—just at that age when the young mind is ripe for impressions—was fortunate in the possession of parents, who, with an eye to little Joe's fortune, consulted a celebrated phrenologist—one Sutton—who told them that the boy was destined to be a great speaker. So Joe's parents from that hour concentrated their efforts in the cultivation of their pet's voice and recklessly disregarded other branches of education, which accounts for the failure of Mr. Tracey to possess much knowledge of geographical situations. The fact that Mr. Tracey does not know that British Columbia is a portion of the Dominion of Canada may possibly be considered a drawback, but it should not be so, since Mr. Tracey so thoroughly understands the science of political economy that he can cry with the Colonel, "Give us protection and pile it on thick."

Yes, it will undoubtedly be a strong ticket—Prior and Tracey—and it is indeed rare that we find two so well matched; such sympathy of feeling, such ability, such wit! Here we may exclaim: "Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," and as I, a Liberal, contemplate such a formidable ticket, my heart, erstwhile joyous and hopeful, sinks within me with dread for the future. CITIZEN.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Election of Grand Lodge Officers and Other Business Transacted.

The Victoria delegates to the Orange Grand Lodge meeting returned from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. The meeting was a success in every way. There were fifty delegates and a large number of visitors present, and some very important business transacted.

On Wednesday some time was occupied in a discussion of the Manitoba school question, and a resolution was passed calling upon all Orangemen and Protestants to support no candidate for the house of commons who will not openly and unreservedly pledge themselves to determinedly oppose any and all attempts tending towards the establishment of separate schools in the province of Manitoba, and the continuance of the French as an official language in the Northwest Territories.

It was decided to hold the 12th of July celebration in Victoria and the delegates from other portions of the province promised a large attendance.

The next Grand Lodge meeting will be held at New Westminster in March, 1896.

The grand officers were elected on Wednesday as follows: Robert Sparling, Grand Master, 1589 Vancouver.

E. Skerritt, D.G.M., 1610 Victoria. D. McKeegan, jr. D.G.M., 1576 Nanaimo.

Rev. Dr. Reid, G. chaplain, 1150 New Westminster. A. McAfee, G. treasurer, 1426 Victoria.

John Walmsley, G. secretary, re-elected, 1530 Sapperton.

John Wallace, G. lecturer, 1610, Victoria.

John Jackson, G. D.O.F. ceremonies, 1589 Vancouver.

Rev. L. T. Glassford, 1612 Ladner Landing, and Isaac Walsh, 1426 Victoria, D.G. chaplains.

H. E. Campbell, 1619, Wellington, and J. Annand, 1560 Vancouver, G. auditors.

D. McJellan, assistant grand secretary, 1576 Nanaimo.

At the conclusion of the session the visiting delegates were entertained at a banquet by the members of Nanaimo L. O. L. Grand Master Sparling presided with Deputy Grand Master Skerritt in the vice chair.

BANK STATEMENT.

Changes During the Week Ending at Noon To-day

New York, March 16.—The bank statements show the following changes: Reserve decrease \$5,189,850; loans decrease \$325,200; specie increase, \$349,000; legal tenders decrease, \$7,907,800; deposits decrease, \$9,473,400; circulation increase, \$182,000. The banks are now holding \$1,759,775 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRITT, Toronto, Ont. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

SPAIN ASKED TO

The United States Administration for the Affairs in Cuba

Minister at Madrid instructions as to the course to pursue

Washington, March 15.—The Spanish minister, explaining last night that the Crossman and the firing of a pure fabrication, and the minister's pact to secure the subject from the States in Cuba have been received a cable from general of Cuba," said the answer to my telegram in facts of the case, and the body in Havana seems to be about this affair. He is commander of the station ordered inquiries to be made of Cuba and at (Gibara) the nearest places to the supposed outrage was confirmed that if the firing of Spanish ship hoisting the country, she has not a Spanish port and report. If the vessel had been her commander would have some purpose in natural that he should be the subject with his government, until the whole I shall make every endeavored information, and to this ready sent a cablegram to the authorities of the subject with his government. What I consider would be government and the government of the United States as well, government to secure affidavits, his crew and I am sure they would each other and I believe course to be taken." The he would receive information from Cuba as soon as taken by the authorities.

Madrid, March 15.—The minister to-day presented an apology and requested on account of the Alliance minister's claim was based upon Gresham in reiterated the facts of the steamship Alliance by a vessel, and in saying where the firing occurred and usual highway for vessels between the ports in the and the Caribbean sea, further says the forcible with them cannot be claimed act, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when a states. This government's prompt disavowal of the expression of regret on the side of orders be given to the commanders not to interfere with commerce nor in any imperil life and property of the American flag.

Washington, March 15.—The minister manifested surprise of Gresham in relation Taylor at Madrid to do satisfaction for the Alliance. He expressed regret that should act so hastily and ing both sides. He added: Spain will reply until the States regarding the Alliance from the governor-general. The minister further stated heard from Cuba within a nothing was yet known of the firing on the Alliance ed that if the facts in the were as stated by her vessel was at the time of the waters of Cuba. He how an apology could be otherwise, of course, an be made.

New York, March 15.—The Columbian line of steam the Alliance belongs state no demand would be made Spain for indemnity for vessel. If the government Spain could not be firing on the vessel hurt would sue Spain for damages.

Washington, March 16.—The minister had not up to noon information from the government Cuba regarding the Alliance. The minister said it was that silence on the part of was due to the fact that had not yet heard of the minister declared that skeptical regarding the status war vessel fired on the Alliance. He believed that vessel was a yacht command filibusters and that it made ostensibly as a Spanish crew to create public sentiment States unfavorable to Spain. "Let us keep cool on other side of the story," refused to speculate on whether reply would be to Gresham said the reply would probe through the American mind.

A gentleman who spent in Spain, said to-day: "Spain eaters and it is just possible these in the Cortes now in deem Gresham's demand by the other side, an insult at satisfaction." In such a gentleman declared, it was foreseen the result.

New York, March 16.—The no further correspondence between the officers of the steamer and the state department. consider that they have a department with every possible the affair and are

SPAIN ASKED TO APOLOGIZE.

The United States Asks for Reparation for the Alliance Affair in Cuba.

Minister at Madrid Receives Instructions as to the Course to Pursue.

Washington, March 15.—Senator Muraga, the Spanish minister, expressed the opinion last night that the story of Capt. Gresham and the firing on the Alliance was a pure fabrication, as all efforts on the minister's part to secure information on the subject from the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been unsuccessful. "I have received a cable from the captain-general of Cuba," said the minister, "in answer to my telegram asking for the facts of the case, and he reports that nobody in Havana seems to know anything about this affair. He says the naval commander of the station of Havana has ordered inquiries to be made at Santiago de Cuba and at Gibara, which are the nearest places to the point where the supposed outrage was committed. It is strange that if the firing was done by a Spanish ship hoisting the colors of that country, she has not yet put into a Spanish port and reported the occurrence. If the vessel had been a Spanish one her commander would undoubtedly have some purpose in firing, and it is natural that he should communicate on the subject with his government. Of course, until the whole matter is sifted, I shall make every endeavor to secure information, and to this end I have already sent a cablegram to Spain informing the authorities of the matter and giving concisely the opinions of the press. What I consider would be fair to my government and the government of the United States as well, would be for this government to secure affidavits of Capt. Gresham, his crew and his passengers. I am sure they would not agree with each other, and I believe that is the best course to be taken." The minister said he would receive information by cable from Cuba as soon as action could be taken by the authorities there.

Madrid, March 15.—The American minister to-day presented a demand for an apology and reparation from Spain on account of the Alliance affair. The minister's claim was based on a dispatch from Gresham in which the latter reiterates the facts of the firing on the steamship Alliance by a Spanish war vessel, and says the windward passage where the firing occurred is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between the ports in the United States and the Caribbean sea. The dispatch further says the forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when a state of war exists. This government will expect a prompt disavowal of the act, a due expression of regret on the part of Spain and will insist that immediate aid positive orders be given to the Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate commerce nor in any way wantonly imperil life and property lawfully under the American flag.

Washington, March 15.—The Spanish minister manifested surprise at the information from Gresham in calling to Minister Taylor at Madrid to demand instant satisfaction for the Alliance incident. He expressed regret that the government should act so hastily and without hearing both sides. He added, "I don't think Spain will reply, until she has heard from the governor-general of Cuba." The minister further stated that he had heard from Cuba within a few hours and nothing was yet known there of the alleged firing on the Alliance. He declared that if the facts in the Alliance case were as stated by her commander, the vessel was at the time within jurisdictional waters of Cuba. He failed to see how an apology could be expected. If otherwise, of course, an apology would be made.

New York, March 15.—The officers of the Columbian line of steamers to which the Alliance belongs stated to-day that no demand would be made by them on Spain for indemnity for firing on their vessel. If the government could not obtain reparation for the outrage the company could not. If they found that the firing on the vessel hurt the line they would sue Spain for damages.

Washington, March 16.—The Spanish minister had not up to noon received any information from the governor-general of Cuba regarding the Alliance incident. The minister said it was fair to assume that silence on the part of the governor was due to the fact that the governor had not yet heard of the alleged outrage. The minister declared that he was still skeptical regarding the statement that a war vessel fired on the Alliance and intimated that he believed the offending vessel was a yacht commanded by Cuban filibusterers and that it made the assault ostensibly as a Spanish cruiser in order to create public sentiment in the United States unfavorable to Spain. He added: "Let us keep cool and await the other side of the story." The minister refused to speculate on what Spain's reply would be to Gresham's note, but said the reply would probably be sent through the American minister at Madrid.

A gentleman who spent many years in Spain, said to-day: "Spain has her fire ships and it is just possible some of these in the Cortes now in session may deem Gresham's demand before hearing the other side, an insult and refuse satisfaction." In such an emergency, the gentleman declared, it was impossible to foresee the result.

New York, March 16.—There has been no further correspondence to-day between the officers of the steamer Alliance and the state department. The officers consider that they have furnished the department with every possible detail regarding the affair and are now relying

upon the authorities at Washington to see justice is done. The first officer of the Alliance said this morning: "Had the Spaniards been justified in firing upon us we would undoubtedly have reported the episode. That no such report has been made is proof that her commander realized that he had made a serious blunder and is anxious to hush the whole matter up."

VICTIMS OF THE MOB.

United States Government Claims the Italians Were Americans.

Washington, Mar. 16.—The secretary of war has received a telegram from the governor of Colorado in which the latter declared that the two Italians reported to have escaped from the mob at Waldenburg and the two that were lynched had taken out their first citizenship papers and probably their second. He does not know whether the fifth man was a citizen or not. Nothing has been heard of the two Italians who were said to have escaped. The district attorney is taking steps looking to the arrest and prosecution of the lynchers.

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION

Li Hung Chang and Ex-Secretary Foster Are Now on Their Way to Japan.

Commission is Simply Worded, But It Gives Commissioners Much Power.

London, March 16.—A Tientsin dispatch says ex-Secretary Foster accompanied Li Hung Chang on the mission to Japan. The unsuccessful Chinese envoys who have returned from Japan, speak in the most favorable terms of the courtesy of the Japanese officials but declare that while in Japan a cordon of police at all times prevented them from having any outside communication. The Japanese populace was intensely hostile to them.

Washington, March 16.—Official advices received here state that the powers of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace commissioner, are for negotiating upon four points, namely: First, independence of Corea; second, money indemnity; third, cession of territory; fourth, readjustment of treaty relations between the two countries in regard to commercial relations, extra territorial jurisdiction and other matters previously covered by the treaties which were terminated by the war. Chang's credentials read simply "to negotiate," but he is clothed with full powers for this purpose. The negotiations will take place at Simonski.

CANNOT DECIDE.

Another Cabinet Meeting Being Held at Ottawa This Afternoon.

Ottawa, Ont., March 15.—A report is current to-day that parliament will meet on April 18. The ministers have given the information out to some of their friends, but the matter will not be finally decided until the Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

There will require to be three elections before the house meets, one in the West, another in Vercheres and another in Antigonish.

(Later) The Cabinet meeting which was to have taken place to-day at two o'clock has been adjourned until to-morrow. This is said to be due to the illness of Tupper, but it is due to the result of the Orange meeting at St. Catharines and the declaration of Clarke Wallace in going back on remedial legislation.

The public works department have a staff of men putting the Commons under in order preparatory to a session of parliament, whenever it may come.

Sir Donald A. Smith has accepted the Conservative nomination for Montreal. Thomas Bain has consented to be the Liberal candidate in Wentworth.

Toronto, March 15.—Petitions were received at yesterday's session of the Patron's convention for the adoption of women's suffrage and prohibition as planks in the Patron platform. A discussion ensued and it was decided to submit the matter to the subordinate lodges.

Waterloo Liberals have nominated E. W. B. Snider ex-M. P. P. North Hastings Conservatives have nominated John Casey, farmer, for the Commons. Ottawa, March 16.—The cabinet meets to-day at three o'clock to consider the Manitoba school case. The usual notices calling the meeting were sent out at noon to-day. All the ministers except Smith and Ferguson are here.

(Later) The cabinet met at three o'clock, all the ministers being present except Oulmet and Smith. The school question is not expected to be decided to-day. One of the ministers said only routine business would come up.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Patron Leader Moves to Discontinue Paying Government House Expenses.

Toronto, March 15.—In the legislature yesterday, Haycock, the Patron leader, moved that the maintenance of government house at the expense of the province be discontinued after the appointment of a successor or other earlier termination of the term of the present Government. Sir Oliver Mowat's amendment to inquire into the matter was carried by 44 to 37. Wilmoughby's motion that supplies for public institutions be purchased by tender instead of by contract, was defeated by 49 to 33.

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Grand Orange Lodge Pass Resolutions Respecting Manitoba School Question.

Motion to Reduce the Number of Members in the Manitoba Legislature.

Ottawa, March 14.—Negotiations are in progress for putting an additional steamer on the Australian route connecting with New Zealand, and making a trip every three weeks.

The department of agriculture is advised of the forwarding of one shipment of winter-made butter to England, amounting to 4,200 pounds, under the system of government advances to farmers and dairymen outlined some time ago.

Montreal, March 14.—James O'Brien, jr., son of James O'Brien the millionaire clothing merchant of this city, and partner in the broker firm of Meredith & O'Brien, was arrested last night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences laid by the Quebec bank, the amount involved being \$20,000.

Woodstock, March 14.—At yesterday's session of the Supreme Grand Lodge, Sons of England, H. J. Boswell, P. S. G. V. P., who has been since last August in Australia, reported that he had secured a first application for charter with a list of 500 members.

James Dunn, aged 81, for fifty years a resident of the city, died in a hospital. Toronto, March 15.—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, M. A., L.L.B., D.D., pastor of the Central Methodist church, died from typhoid fever, contracted in September, 1893. He was born here in 1839.

The ruling of Chief Justice Meredith in the Hendershott case will bar out the evidence as to the insurance Harry Hyams attempted to place on his wife, Mrs. Hyams, and Mrs. Fallow will therefore not be a witness in the case against Harry and Dallas Hyams.

W. T. Wickham & Co., wholesale grocers of Brantford, are in difficulties and are offering their creditors 40 cents on the dollar. The firm's liabilities are about \$240,000.

The Ontario Agricultural and Arts association have arranged to hold Canada's first national horse show here, beginning on April 18th and lasting three days. There will be \$6,000 in prizes.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 15.—A resolution has been carried in the Grand Orange Lodge unanimously protesting against interference by the Dominion government in the Manitoba school question. A resolution was also carried in the act of confederation to abolish existing separate schools throughout Canada and make English the official language of the Dominion in all the provinces.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 15.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the Beggs case. Sherbrooke, March 15.—M. F. Hackett, Conservative, and W. H. Cavhard, Liberal, have been nominated for the legislature.

Winnipeg, March 15.—In the legislature a motion was made that the number of members be reduced from 40 to 25 and the number of minister from 5 to 3.

The council decided last night to repave Main street with cedar blocks. Members of the Royal Black Preceptory, No. 380, passed a resolution last night endorsing the Manitoba school law and protesting against remedial legislation restoring separate schools.

St. Catharines, March 15.—At a meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge of Western Ontario, Clarke Wallace speaking on the resolutions in connection with the Manitoba school question, said the Roman Catholics took advantage of the high and collegiate schools, then why could they not do so with the lower ones of the country? The highest court in the empire, the Imperial Privy Council, declared the schools were not Protestant and no reasonable objection could be raised by the Roman Catholics.

Brandon, March 15.—Thomas Webster, charged with killing Adam Bole, has been acquitted.

Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T., March 15.—Two young men named Smith, who came from Calgary last fall and have been trapping 25 miles down the Saskatchewan river, were found dead in their shanty. It is supposed to be a case of accidental poisoning. The police are going down to investigate.

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

Terrible Means Taken to Force Men to Sign a Document.

London, March 15.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Moosh, dated not given, and forwarded from Kars yesterday. It says: "The commissioners have learned that the Armenian priest Bathador and his son were ordered by General Darnes to sign a document ascribing the massacre to all Kurds and clearing the Turks of all blame. The Bathadadors refused to do so. General Darnes then placed heated triangles around their necks. The commission desire to examine the two victims, but the latter are too ill.

The Turkish government tried every means to compel the survivors of the massacre to return to their respective villages and rebuild. They promised money, seed corn, exemption from taxation and the restitution of property. Nearly all refused and consequently were terribly treated. Some returned and are respected as now in abject poverty." The correspondent quotes instances of villagers who are almost naked and subsisting on millet seed. The stock of this seed, he says, must have given out a fortnight ago. These people had no hope of help and probably are dying or dead.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Resolutions Passed at Hobart by the Premiers of Australia.

London, March 15.—The report received from Victoria that at the conference of premiers at Hobart, Tasmania, a resolution favoring the apportionment of the cost of the Pacific cable among England, the colonies of Australia and Canada was adopted, is incorrect. Such a resolution was offered but withdrawn. A resolution reaffirming the desirability of the Pacific cable was adopted by the conference.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Hendershott and Welter Found Guilty of Murdering the Former's Nephew.

St. Thomas, March 15.—After eight days trial in the Elgin county assizes, of one of the most remarkable murder cases ever known in Canada, John D. Hendershott and Wm. D. Welter were to-night found guilty of the murder of Wm. Henry Hendershott on December 11 last. The murdered man was a nephew of the first-named prisoner and was engaged to marry his daughter. William Henry's life was insured for \$11,000 shortly before the date of the crime, in the girl's favor, her father paying the policy premium. Both Welter and William Henry Hendershott were in John D. Hendershott's employment, and the defence tried to prove that the victim was accidentally killed while felling trees in Hendershott's bush. The defence made out a fairly good case and were confident of a verdict of acquittal. The chief justice sentenced both men to be hanged on June 8. The prisoner's counsel will apply for a new trial.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY.

She Had Suffered for Years From Weakness and Pain in the Back—Sciatica Complicated the Trouble and Added to Her Misery—Her Health Almost Miraculously Restored.

From the Brockville Recorder.

On a prosperous farm in the township of Montague, Lanark county, lives Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Wood was born in the village of Meriville, and spent her whole life there until her marriage, and her many friends are congratulating her on her recovery to health and strength after years of pain and suffering. When the correspondent of the Recorder called at the Wood homestead, Mrs. Wood, although now not looking the least like an invalid, said that since girlhood and until recently, she was troubled with a weak back which gave her great pain at times. As she grew older the weakness and pain increased, and for nearly twenty years she was never free from it. About a year ago her misery was increased by an attack of sciatica, and this with her back trouble forced her to take to her bed, where she remained a helpless invalid for over four months. Different doctors attended said to be a cure for her trouble, but despite all she continued to grow worse. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had dosed herself with so many medicines that her faith in the healing virtues of anything was about gone. At last a friend urged her to try the Pink Pills for Pale People. Before the first box was all used she felt a slight improvement, which determined her to continue this treatment. From that out she steadily improved, and was soon able to be up and about the house. A further use of the Pink Pills drove away every vestige of the pains which had so long afflicted her, and she found herself enjoying the blessing of perfect health. Eight months have passed since she ceased using the Pink Pills, and in that time she has been entirely free from pain or weakness, and says she is confident no other medicine could have performed the wonder Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her. She says "I feel happy not only because I am free from pain or weakness, but because if my old trouble should return at any time I know to what remedy to look for a release."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, Again Dangerously Ill.

London Times Discusses Atchafalpa Form of Reorganization—Other News.

London, March 15.—The Queen's private secretary, Ponsonby, is again seriously ill. Speaking at a banquet of sugar refiners at Paris last evening Premier Ribot declared he would support the imposition of a tax upon sugars produced in other than European countries.

The wine growers of Zelting, the centre of the Moselle country, have asked the German council of state to introduce a wine monopoly after the model of Count Kanitz's grain monopoly.

The Times, on the Atchafalpa form of reorganization, says: "This arrangement is another blow at the reputation of American railway bonds. It has been clear for some time that this class of securities has been treated with too little discrimination in the past both by the issuing houses and the public. In the future we hope the latter will be much clearer in taking American railway bonds. Experience has shown that the number of really sound bonds is smaller than was supposed a few years ago."

Today's newspapers comment upon a speech delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, at the Eighty club on March 9. Sir Charles said he was convinced that parliamentary federation was impracticable. The consolidation or union of the empire was the goal to which he should be directed. He was sure that Newfoundland would soon join Canada. He expected the Australian colonies and then South Africa to follow the example set by the Canadian provinces.

Queen Victoria arrived at Cannes to-day on the way to Nice. Her majesty was met at the station by the Prince of Wales and others and was enthusiastically greeted.

The British bark Penroy has arrived at Belfast with six of the crew of the British bark Maggie Dalling, who were rescued in mid-ocean on Feb. 8th. The mate of the Dalling was lost.

The Prussian Council of State to-day discussed bi-metallicism and appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject.

London, March 16.—Twelve thousand bales of wool were offered to-day. Good greasy clips sold well, the better ones being taken moderately for America. Lambs wool was rather irregular with a higher tendency.

Owing to the bootmaker's strike there are two hundred thousand operatives now idle in that branch of the industry. The strike effects nearly all the factories in England.

The German council of state has adopted the resolution of the silver advocates and rejected the proposal of the gold advocates that the present currency continue unaltered. It is learned that France has informed Germany of her willingness to co-operate in settling the currency question.

A Vienna dispatch says by the explosion of fire damp at Brecht mine at Troppau 200 miners are entombed.

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

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

Queen Victoria arrived at Nice yesterday and was received with a great display of ceremony by the mayor and other municipal authorities of the town. She entered a carriage and with a military escort was driven to Cimdez. Her Majesty has borne the journey well. She showed no signs of fatigue.

Italy has offered her good offices to Venezuela to settle the difficulty with the French and Belgian governments. Count Maglino has gone to Caracas to attempt an amicable settlement. Italy was not concerned in the conflict that culminated with the return of the French and Belgian minister's passports. Venezuela has meditated dealing with these two ministers long before the offensive joint note was sent out from the Caracas legations. The note was in no way confidential, but was communicated openly to Italy.

The Prussian upper house has agreed to send congratulations to Bismarck. Many Berlin families will decorate and illuminate their houses on April 1. A committee has been formed in Berlin to collect a Bismarck fund, the interest of which will be applied to the relief of Germans who through no fault of their own have got into pecuniary trouble. Some 250 students have submitted Bismarck birthday songs to the committee of awards.

The Globe states that the government has conveyed a hint to the opposition that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is disposed to accept the speakership when Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel resigns, providing his election is not opposed. The idea is said to have been well received by the opposition, and if it is adopted it is reported that Campbell Banerman will succeed Harcourt as Liberal leader of the House of Commons.

Carlo, March 16.—Slatin Bey has arrived at Assouan having escaped from the Mahdi's camp at Khartoum after eleven years captivity.

le and yet quality be- es may be d the most hat E. B. made

GRAND LODGE.

and Lodge Officers and business Transacted.

delegates to the Orange meeting returned from Friday afternoon. The success in every way, by delegates and a large number present, and some business transacted. By some time was occupation of the Manitoba and a resolution was upon all Orangemen and support no candidate for whom will not properly pledge themselves oppose any and all at- towards the establish- schools in the province of the continuation of the official language in the

to hold the 12th of July Victoria and the delegates of the province pro- attendance.

Lodge meeting will be Westminister in March.

ers were elected on Wed- nesday.

ng, Grand Master, 1589

G.M., 1610 Victoria.

Jr. D.G.M., 1576 Na-

G. chaplain, 1150 New

B. treasurer, 1426 Vie-

y. G. secretary, re-elect-

G. lecturer, 1610, Vic-

G. D.O.F. ceremonies,

Massford, 1612 Ladn'r

Francis Walsh, 1426 Vic-

lains.

ll, 1619, Wellington, and

0 Vancouver, G. audic-

assistant grand secre-

tion of the session the

s were entertained at a

members of Nanaimo

ad Master Sparling pre-

ty Grand Master Skeer-

chair.

STATEMENT.

the Week Ending at

on To-day

ch 16.—The bank state-

following changes: Re-

5,189,850; loans decrease

increase, \$349,000; legal

\$7,907,800; deposits de-

0; circulation increase,

banks are now holding

ness of the requirements

at rule.

as Ever

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Serious Disease.

from what is known as

five years, and for days at a

unable to straighten myself

for three weeks; during that

applied and derived no bene-

Sarsaparilla advertised in

to try a bottle. I found

OD'S

sarsaparilla

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inished taking half of a bot-

help from taking the first

ed to try another, and since

could feel as well as ever

HOOD'S SARAPARILLA, Toronto, Ont.

are prompt and efficient yet

ed by all druggists. 25c.



The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 22

THE BY-LAWS TO-MORROW.

To-morrow the ratepayers will vote on two by-laws, one to raise a loan of \$19,000 for the purpose of improving the equipment of the fire department and the other to authorize the diversion of the \$10,000 crematory fund to the completion of the new electric light system.

The election by acclamation of Hon. Mr. Eberts, the new attorney-general, in South Victoria, must not be taken as evidence that the government is so strong that an opposition candidate would necessarily have been defeated, or that the opposition declined a contest because they were not assured of a victory.

WHY A CHANGE?

On the 8th of August the Colonist, organ of the government, said: "The main outcome of his (Mr. Wilmot's) excursion was that he and the department, through him, insisted on the continuance of the regulations, against which the entire interests had protested, and the obnoxious official provisions still remain at full force and vigor."

ANOTHER REASON WHY.

Sir Adolphe Caron, the gentleman who tried to jockey the postoffice clerks out of their additional allowance, is a patriot of the first water and an invaluable adjunct to the great Liberal Conservative party of Canada.

the elections of 1887 Sir Adolphe asked Ross for \$25,000 for election purposes, which was promptly paid. The sum of \$50,000 was paid by this company into the Reptile Fund and since 1887 the same company has received \$403,408 in subsidies.

The Temiscouata railway, Quebec, and other roads were "milked" in the same way. The sum of \$112,000 was spent and ten constituencies out of 22 were captured; but the government placed themselves entirely at the mercy of contractors and monopolists and for every dollar those human leeches paid Caron they demanded and received tenfold remuneration in the shape of subsidies, extras or tariff legislation.

MR. MARPOLE'S PRAYER.

Another proof that the C. P. R. is going to assist the Tories again is furnished by Mr. Marpole, the "boss" in British Columbia. Mr. Marpole is working very diligently for the C. P. R., or those of its officials with whom he is associated in mining ventures. It was Mr. Marpole who with patriotic fervor exclaimed, "God help Canada," when he first heard that Mr. Bostock, an Englishman, would oppose Mr. Mara, a Canadian.

Grand Master Clarke Wallace and ex-Grand Master Mackenzie Bowell take different views on the Manitoba school question. The Orange house appears to be divided against itself in Ontario.

Between the Rev. Mr. Saugstad and the Colonist there lies a falsehood, namely, that the Times misrepresented what the reverend gentleman said. We naturally supposed that the Colonist was the guilty party, because the other is a clergyman and because the Colonist never hesitates to speak falsely when falsehood serves its purpose.

PROPHECY AND FACT.

A contemporary furnishes the following catalogue in parallel columns of what the Conservatives promised in 1878, and what the people have got:

Table with 2 columns: GOING TO GET and WHAT WE HAVE GOT. Rows include Protection, Work for everybody, Great home market, etc.

MORE PROPHECY AND MORE FACT.

"Twenty-three millions is altogether too much for the cost of administration" said Sir Leonard Tilley in 1878. "No increase in taxation is contemplated under the National Policy" declared Sir John Macdonald in 1878.

Table with 2 columns: Taxes per year. Rows include 1873-8 Liberal years, 1879-83 Tory years, 1884-8 Tory years, 1888-93 Tory years.

THE YALE SITUATION.

To the Editor: And so we are really going to have an election in this district for the commons. The Liberals have

awakened at last. Well may the question be asked: "Is this Yale-Kootenay?" The Liberals could not have selected a better man than Hewitt Bostock. He is wealthy, and is therefore not in it for mercenary purposes, nor to secure fat mail contracts for a friend's company.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Mara, but that counts for very little, as shown by the vote here at the provincial election held last year when their candidate, Mr. Wardle, received only 12 votes with the C. P. R. backing as well.

Look at the number of cattle and horses that have been killed by the C. P. R. and who was ever known to get pay for any except the Hon. Geo. H. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, etc? He got his money like a little man, and going on the principle that one good deed deserves another, voted in the provincial house for a \$30,000 reduction of the C. P. R. taxes.

I am told, and my authority is first-class, that Mr. Bostock has \$200,000 invested in the Yale district. That alone should convince the voters that he has come to stay. He is a barrister-at-law by profession. That counts for a very great deal, and so taking all in all, he is a most desirable candidate.

STOCKRAISER.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION. To the Editor:—Mr. Charles Hayward, chairman of the school board, publishes a letter in the Sunday Colonist that was described in my hearing by a school girl who had just read it, as "a daisy."

The chairman of the school board says that at the close of the poll he informed the returning officer that both candidates were willing that the voters present (probably thirty or forty) should be allowed to vote, although he must know that whether the candidates were willing or not, to accept votes after the legal hour for closing was illegal.

Why, may I ask, should the chairman of the school board become a partizan at a bye-election for a trustee? The minister of education has a reputation for saying and doing stupid things, and can be excused for holding his office by personally canvassing for a trustee in Victoria, but the astute Mr. Hayward ought to know that he cannot do so without running the risk of weakening his position, and certainly he cannot advise an illegal act and expect to retain the confidence of the public.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and permanent. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

A Total Johnston's Fluid Beef Eclipse. Eclipses all Meat Extracts or Home-made Beef Tea. IT IS FIFTY TIMES AS NOURISHING AND MAKES A Strengthening and Invigorating Beverage.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Nanaimo Rangers Win the Association Football Championship on Saturday.

Contract Let for the Victoria Canoe Club's New Club House—Other News.

Nanaimo, March 18.—The association football match between the Wanderers of Victoria and Rangers of Nanaimo took place on the Caledonia ground on Saturday in the presence of a large number of spectators, and resulted in a win for the Rangers. The teams were composed as follows: Wanderers—Goal, Farridge; backs, Hook and Pettigrew; half backs, Deekers, Milligan and Glen; forwards, McCann, Johnson, Goward, Jas. Dick and Pedr.

ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND. The annual rugby football match, Ireland v. Creation took place on Saturday afternoon at Caledonia Park before a fair sized crowd of spectators, and after an interesting game resulted in a win for Creation by 8 points to 5.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT. T. Piper continues to lead in the chess tournament with a perfect score, and the race is for second place. The score up to date is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. Rows include 1-T. Piper, 2-W. Marchant, 3-Dr. Hands, etc.

CANOEING. NEW CLUB HOUSE. The contract for the new club building has been let to Charles Williams, and work will be commenced immediately. The building will be ready for occupation in about two weeks.

THE RING. O'DONNELL AND KILRAIN. Boston, Mass., March 18.—Steve O'Donnell and Jake Kilrain will come together before the Suffolk club to-night for an eight-round contest with a decision. A number of out-of-town sports are here to witness the contest. O'Donnell takes the place of Pete Maher who was to have met Kilrain, but who was barred out by the club as an outcome of his fake fight with Jim Hall.

Modern maid—I wish some advice. Old lady—Certainly my dear. What is it? Modern maid—Shall I marry a man whose tastes are the opposite of mine, and quarrel with him, or shall I marry a man whose tastes are the same as mine and get tired of him?—New York Weekly.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

THE GOVERNMENT CON

Some of the Ways in Which Money is Wasted—less Road Boss. Electors Action Govern Their Conduct on Tuberculosis Question.

A large number of electors met in Colquitz Hall to discuss the tuberculosis question and the appropriation for roads. Mr. George Deans, called the order, and it was some time anything further was done. Frank Sere was elected secretary. The minutes of the meeting Cedar Hill were read and it was decided that the roads should be taken up first and tuberculosis second.

"My Dear Sir,—I will be meeting to-night, as Dr. Deane I am, has advised me to care myself too much too. Referring to the road matter of yesterday, to me in your report that personally I am have been ready and willing to be of the majority of the South Victoria as to whose appropriation for roads should be made."

Mr. Sangster continuing promises had been given by election, but had not been. He moved that a committee be appointed to draw up some for expending the appropriation to the government. This was seconded by Mr. Jones unanimously.

The following committee: Messrs. J. F. Chandler, D. Stevens, J. Russell, B. Porter, John Slugg, Todd, Wm. Thompson, and J. The committee will report at a meeting on Tuesday. John Brown, ex-reeve of Belmont, said he had been a supporter of the National Policy in 1878, but in the hands of the present government it had become a mockery of the promises made in its name.

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THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED

Some of the Ways in Which Public Money is Wasted—Useless Road Boss.

Electors Condemn Government for Their Action on Tuberculosis Question.

A large number of electors of South Victoria met in Colquhoun Hall last evening to discuss the tuberculosis question and the appropriation for roads. It was nearly nine o'clock when the chairman, Mr. George Deans, called the meeting to order and it was some time later before anything further was done. Then Mr. Frank Sere was elected secretary.

The minutes of the meeting held at Cedar Hill were read and adopted. It was decided that the road question should be taken up first and Mr. Stevens addressed the meeting on that question. He did not think the money appropriated was properly expended. Of the \$10,000 voted for the roads \$1,600 was paid for a superintendent, which he considered too much. Looking through the reports he noticed that men who did not belong to the district got more work on the roads and drew larger wages than men living in the district. Men were brought into the district to do work while the men in the district could not get work. The farmers in the district should manage the expenditure of the money as it was done elsewhere. The government was paying a road superintendent who was of no use, in fact he was around electioneering for the Dominion election.

Mr. George Sangster read the following letter:

"My Dear Sir,—I will not be at the meeting to-night, as Dr. Davie, in whose name I am, has advised me not to expose myself too much to the night air, referring to the road matters you spoke of yesterday to me in your office, I beg to say that personally I am and always have been ready and willing to be guided by the majority of the electorate of South Victoria as to where and how the appropriation for roads should be spent. D. M. EBERTS."

Mr. Sangster continuing said the same promises had been given before the last election, but had not been carried out. He moved that a committee of ten be appointed to draw up some new system for expending the appropriation and submit it to the government. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones and carried unanimously.

The following committee was appointed: Messrs. J. F. Chandler, Geo. Deans, D. Stevens, Russell, Edwin Johns, Robert Porter, John Slugetz, Sr., Jas. Todd, Wm. Thompson, and E. Linneker. The committee will report at a future meeting to be called by the chairman.

Mr. Samuel Jones declared that the money appropriated for the district was wasted. A road boss was paid \$1200, and what does he do? He works three months in the year. Then there were other road bosses in the district who received \$3 a day for walking around. Looking over the public accounts he saw that \$1,000 was spent for a billiard table for the Lieutenant Governor and they paid \$200 duty on that. They, who claimed to be so fond of the home manufactures, bought a billiard table when they could have got one in Toronto. He had always voted for the Conservative government, but he would not do it next time. A few years ago they had a road boss who would put his hand to a plow, but the present boss would not do that. There were no electors on the island who paid more taxes and got less for their money. They had received promise after promise, but nothing had ever been done. The road boss should attend his gangs and not leave it to assistant bosses. The people of South Victoria had been shamefully treated. (Applause.) The proper way was for the farmers to elect the road bosses. There was too much favoritism shown. Men who paid the most taxes were shunted while others got all the work. He did not say this for himself. He had never asked for a day's work and hoped he would never have to. He knew a farmer living four miles from the city who had to sell his buggy because the roads were impassable.

George McKee was sorry that Premier Turner and Inspector Roper were not present, as at the last meeting they had tried to make him out a story-teller. The day after the meeting he had called on Mr. Roper and asked him why he did not tell the truth. Mr. Roper answered "I couldn't." I asked Dr. Tolmie why he did not uphold his right. Dr. Tolmie answered "I did not like to hurt Mr. Roper." Mr. Jones complained of the government paying \$1,000 for a billiard table. The government could not pay him what he had lost. He had lost his cows and his credit. He repeated that he had been told that he would be paid for the cattle and he knew other men who had received similar promises. Mr. Turner did promise that the government would pay him in the quiet. Mr. Eberts knew that and he would not deny it. There was not a veterinary surgeon in the world who could have condemned his cattle by eyesight, and yet Premier Turner the other evening had said they had stopped using the tuberculosis test.

Dr. Tolmie said one of the reasons he did not wish to say much at Cedar Hill was because some of his brother's cattle were in quarantine and Mr. Helmecken was handling the case. Mr. Roper did say that he was backed up by the government and Mr. McKee would receive compensation. It was very unfair to test some cattle by tuberculin and others by sounding them. He understood that Roper was going around inspecting herds without tuberculin and giving clean bills of health. It was impossible to tell if an animal was infected by sounding it. Mr. Chandler asked if Mr. Roper had a diploma as a veterinary surgeon. Dr. Tolmie did not like to answer the question. In the eastern provinces cattle were quarantined for 90 days before being admitted.

Mr. H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., thought the suggestion carried out by the appointment of a committee to look into the expenditure of the appropriation for roads was a good one. He had to admit that Carey road was in a bad condition, but it had been improved from time to time. It was proper that the electors should have some say as to the way the money is to be expended. He wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with Dominion politics as he thought it was the duty of a member of the local house to look after local affairs as they would occupy all his time. It was the intention to take a test case into court to see if the local government had the power to deal with the tuberculosis question. The Dominion government having legislated in this matter, they should see that those who had suffered should receive compensation. He thought it was possible that tuberculosis was just a "fashionable" disease at the present time, it having been in existence for many years before much notice was taken of it. If a man was deprived of his means of livelihood, those depriving him should see that he was compensated. A commission had been appointed in England to look into this matter, the report having been delayed on account of the death of the chairman. Before enforcing their act the government should have waited until the findings of the English commission had been published. The matter was brought up in the legislature he would do his best to see that justice was done to all. While he supported the general policy of the government he would not support anything that he thought would do an injustice to anybody. Even if he stood alone he would probe the tuberculosis matter to the bottom. When the matter was taken up men in a certain locality should not have been made to suffer. The district had been honored by the appointment of its member to a cabinet position and he hoped that Mr. Eberts would be elected by acclamation.

Mr. Sabin asked Mr. Helmecken if he thought that a man without a certificate should be allowed to test cattle. Mr. Helmecken—I would not allow a man who was not qualified to test my cattle. Mr. Jones asked how long it took Roper to find out that the cattle were diseased. Mr. McKee—About four months. Mr. Jones—If Turner and Roper knew that the cattle were diseased and knew that the disease was incurable, what a farce it was to pay \$1,600 for feed. If they knew that the cattle were diseased they should have killed them immediately. The instead of keeping them for three or four months. Dr. Milne was present to learn something about tuberculosis and he had come to the conclusion that a very bad job had been made of it. Two of the best herds in the province had been affected with it and if they were diseased there must be a great deal of tuberculosis in the country. The Dominion government gave compensation in certain cases and they should have made arrangements to give compensation for cattle affected with tuberculosis. As to Mr. Eberts he could say nothing against him. If he had a fault it was being too easy. He was interested in the district and had brought the question of roads and road bosses to the attention of Mr. Eberts. The committee, he thought, should do away with road bosses. The government should have inquired about tuberculosis before they killed so many cattle and they should give some compensation. Besides the man who condemns cattle should be a thoroughly qualified man. Mr. Marchant pointed out that in England compensation was paid when diseased cattle were killed. If the government thought it was for the general interest of the public to kill the cattle, was it not fair that the general public who benefited should pay for the cattle? At present the provincial government said the Dominion was responsible and the farmer had to stand by and see his cattle shot down. When the city of Victoria destroyed the property of small patients the provincial government forced them to compensate those who suffered. Was not that on all fours with Mr. McKee's case? It was unreasonable for the government not to right the wrong. The government had the right to legislate to give those who suffered compensation. He had admired the stand Mr. Helmecken had taken during the last session and the many words he had spoken to-night. He did not believe in wish support of any party, but rather that a man should act independently.

Mr. George Sangster moved that the action of the government on the tuberculosis question be condemned and that they be urged to compensate the owners of the cattle already slaughtered and in quarantine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Colquhoun and passed without a dissenting voice. Before the meeting closed Mr. Stevens wished to make a statement in regard to the building of the Strawberry Vale school. The contract price for the school was \$404.50 while it cost \$215 to build a fence around it.

On motion of Mr. Helmecken, seconded by Dr. Milne, a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and the meeting adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Trail Mining Company, of Chicago, which has a capital of \$250,000, has been registered here as a foreign company.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage. In many cases it leaves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Manitoba Government Pools the People on a Railway Scheme.

Winnipeg, Man., March 16.—For some months it has been reported that the local government was negotiating for the construction of a railway from Dauphin to Winnipeg and then northwesterly to Dauphin. The ministers did not deny the statements which were also given in the papers known to have the confidence of the government, but to the surprise of politicians and railway men, a direct denial was suddenly given out this week. Honorables McMillan and Watson in conversation with a Star correspondent, stated there would be no railway legislation this session and no negotiations were now in progress.

Brandon, Man., March 16.—Merritt and company's furniture store was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$8,500. The Bongspliel has been concluded. The grand challenge cup was won by Kit-chen, Brandon. The Brandon trophy won by Knight, Brandon, and the consolation by Lemon, Winnipeg.

St. Martin, March 15.—J. P. Brown was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for Chateauguay here to-day. St. John, March 15.—E. D. Wilnot, M.P., has been chosen by the Conservative candidate in Queen's and Sunbury.

Woodstock, March 15.—D. K. Ross, of Embro, has declined the nomination of the Prohibitionists for the commons for North Oxford.

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

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

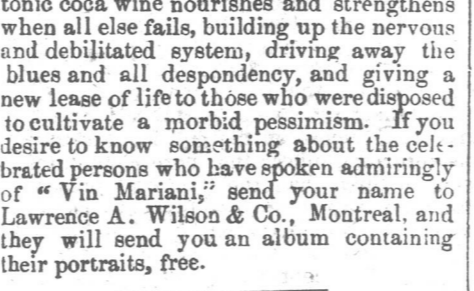
Kingston, March 15.—A cross-petition in the case of the election of Hon. Wm. Hartly to the Ontario legislature has been filed. The petitioner is Mr. Donaldson of Portsmouth. A large number of charges are preferred against Dr. Smythe and his agents.

C. Loucks, aged 24, a farmer of Eden, is in jail here charged with attempting to shoot a neighbor, John Cox. The men quarreled over the right to chop wood on a lot adjoining Cox's farm.

Verloze, March 15.—Burr & Co's shoddy machinery was burned yesterday, the engine-house alone being saved. The loss is \$3,000. There was no insurance.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.



The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it. "When we drink it, we sing, we say, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.'" And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic cocoa wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism. If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of "Vin Mariani," send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free.

Marshfield, Ont. March 15.—Daniel Clarke and Thomas Moore, who claim to be the only survivors of the crew of 31 persons from the British ship Yeoman, arrived here last night on the schooner Leeds. The Yeoman was wrecked on February 23, in Lat. 34 N., Long. 45 W. She was bound from Antwerp to Redondo. They state that the ship was struck by a tidal wave which washed the crew overboard and drowned those who were in the cabin. They were in an open boat for 14 days, during which time they lived on a few biscuits and the tops of their shoes.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the story is not credited there. The Merchants' Exchange has no record of such a ship, the nearest name to that being the British Yeoman, which sailed from Astoria for England last December. The schooner Leeds, which is said to have picked up the sole survivors of the crew, sailed from San Pedro for Umpqua twenty-two days ago, and if the wreck had occurred a month ago anywhere near the California coast it would have been reported before this.

For Sore Throat. Stadden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN KILLER. As a Linctant it has no equal in curing Whooping Cough, Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c for a big 2 ounce bottle.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis 1892. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

THEIR STUMBLING-BLOCK.

The Dominion Ministers Puzzling Over the Manitoba School Question.

History of the Case and Argument Before the Government at Ottawa.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 10.—The hearing of the Manitoba school appeal commenced before the cabinet in the railway committee of the house of commons on Monday last and closed on Thursday. It is the first occasion since Confederation that a case of this character has been argued before the cabinet in public. As already stated in my dispatches to the Times, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., appeared for the Manitoba government, and John S. Ewart, Q. C., Winnipeg, for the Roman Catholics of the province. Mr. Ewart was the first to address the ministers, and nearly all of the cabinet were in attendance. He gave a long historical narrative as to the bringing about of union between Manitoba and the rest of the Dominion, maintaining that the understanding was from the beginning that the province should have separate schools. He handed in a bill which was almost a copy of the separate schools act of Ontario, saying that such was what the Roman Catholics desired in Manitoba and which would be satisfactory to them. In other words they asked that separate schools be given the province the same as they have in this province.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy on the other hand, resisted in the strongest possible way the government doing anything of the kind. He admitted at the very outset that the government had such jurisdiction given them under the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, and that also there was a grievance on the part of the minority, but he contended that on the ground of public policy the government should not interfere with the province. He, however, showed that if the government did commence to interfere, namely, to pass an order-in-council asking the Manitoba legislature to take action in the matter, and if the Manitoba government refused, as it was likely to do, then the Dominion government would be bound as far as it was possible to compel any government to pass such legislation as that order-in-council contemplated just as soon as the Dominion parliament met. There was no receding from that point, neither was there any half measures to be thought of. Separate schools were to be given to the province or no interference at all. If enough was not given then the minority would always appeal until all their rights were restored, and if too much were given then the law became null and void. Likewise, if the Dominion parliament did pass the necessary legislation, which the judicial committee of the privy council empowered them to do, it would be impossible to repeal the act. The Dominion or the province could not interfere with it, so that for all time to come it would be fastened upon the province, no matter whether the people liked it or not. He pictured in a forcible yet in a very courteous way the troubles that existed between the Dominion and the province over the disallowance of its railway charters and finally the backing down of Sir John Macdonald to the wishes of Manitoba. He said that if the government did interfere the youngest man at the cabinet had not heard the last of the trouble.

By the time this reaches its destination the decision of the government may be made known in the case, so that there is no use commenting upon it at present. What will, under the circumstances, be of interest, is a brief history of the case.

It was in the year 1890 that the Manitoba Education Act, doing away with separate schools, was passed. Hon. Joseph Martin, at that time attorney-general of the province, and now member for Winnipeg in the Dominion parliament, was the father of the new school law. The Manitoba acts were sent to Ottawa in April, 1890. The talk of disallowing the act was very strong, but Sir John Thompson in some way or another succeeded in getting his Roman Catholic friends to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts, he being of opinion that they would finally get the act set aside. If not, he said, the time will come when under sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act or the corresponding provisions of the Manitoba act the Roman Catholics could apply for relief to the governor-general in council.

At all events it was in September, 1890, that the validity of the act was tested by bringing a suit in the name of Mr. Barrett, a Roman Catholic of Winnipeg, and an official of the government, to quash a by-law of the city for levying an assessment for the public schools. The application was in the first instance dismissed. This was confirmed by the court of Queen's Bench from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court here. The Supreme Court held that the act was unconstitutional, but the judicial committee of the privy council reversed this decision, holding that the act was valid.

Then came the time, according to Sir John Thompson, for the Catholics to come to the governor-general in council for relief under the British North America act. They therefore made application for the same. The petitions were heard by a sub-committee of the cabinet. The result was that a number of questions were submitted to the Supreme Court asking what would the government do in the matter. The case was submitted under what is known as the Blake act, which was introduced by Mr. Blake in the house of commons in 1890.

The Supreme Court decided that the Dominion government had the right to interfere, which was, of course, what the government wanted. An appeal was made to the judicial committee of the privy council and the result was that this decision was reversed.

So it will be seen that after sending this question on a couple of trips round the world it has come before the government finally for settlement. It has got to be disposed of one way or another. Had the government in the first instance acted in the way they should have done this troublesome question would have long ago been disposed of.

SLABTOWN.

KASLO-SLOCAN RAILWAY.

Report That the Contract has Been Let. Great Northern Interested.

Nakusp Ledger. There was excitement in Three Forks and Denver Tuesday night when it became known that the contract had been let, during the day, for the immediate construction of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway. The news was confirmed yesterday by incoming parties and it appears to be bona fide. Word, as received here, stated that the members of the charter syndicate, represented by D. J. Munn, had kept the wire to St. Paul not all day in reference to the contract. Foley & Co., the noted contractors of that city were the successful bidders, and they were to commence work this month.

Great Northern capital is furnishing the means. The road, which will be a narrow gauge, is to be in operation by September 1. Construction is to be sublet in numerous sections along the right of way, which was cleared off a year ago. It is further stated that a portion of the construction outfit is at Bonner's Ferry, Hamilton, Bayers, alderman of Kaslo, yesterday confirmed the news of the contract having been let, no being in a position to vouch for its accuracy.

Speculation as to the future movements of the C. P. R. is rife, but all agree that a narrow gauge road must be finished this summer, as also a branch up to Sandon from the local road. To further hold the trade against a strong rival, the C. P. R. must construct their Slocan river branch, running through this town. All this will tend to help New Denver immensely. In the meantime an eye is being kept on Sandon and Cody Creek, as a rush for both places will follow the advent of the Kaslo railway.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

Negotiations for a Rearrangement of the Steamship Service.

Ottawa, March 17.—The department of commerce has been advised of negotiations for a rearrangement of the direct Australian steamship service. The New Zealand government has received an offer from Huddart, Parker & Co. to run a connecting steamer between Fiji and Auckland or Wellington. The matter was considered by the government and it was thought better to have her own direct steamers to touch at Auckland or Wellington, and New South Wales was asked if that colony would allow steamers to come on to New Zealand. The government of that colony is in favor of establishing a direct mail service via Vancouver, alternating every fortnight with San Francisco. In negotiating for connection service it was contemplated to include Samoa as well as Fiji.

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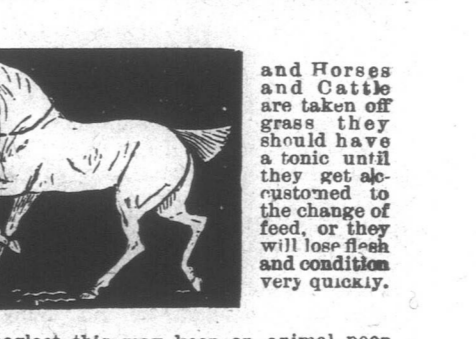
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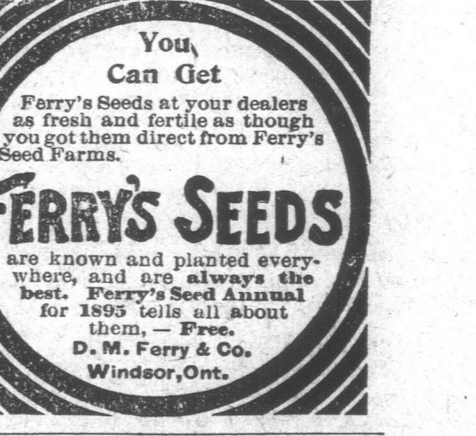
When the Snow Comes



and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of food or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly. To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed. This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

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You Can Get Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farms. FERRY'S SEEDS are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Law for 1893 tells all about them. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

DRUGS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Makes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Fluid Beef Extracts or Beef Tea. Nourishing. Beverages.

by the club as an outfit with Jim Hall.

RESTING. KES A MATCH. ch 18.—Dan McLeod of arrived here to make a Whittier of this city for and wrestling match of ad catch-as-catch-can far one off here within thirty

ENT AT NANAIMO. 18.—The wrestling tour- athletic rooms on Saturday ad success. There were Davis of Wellington took anson second, M. Wood- McKinnon fourth.

SEBALL. IMO'S CLUB. 18.—A baseball team was in this city for Satur- arrangements will be made all clubs in the province ches.

CAL MATTERS. Show a Change of on in the East.

Intelligence, Frederic- Leod's paper, speaking from politics of Sir ge brewer, says that he e on the walls." It is ers beside Carling have of that specimen of cal- improving a difficult affair upper province constitu- Conservative candidates, ed in this city for Satur- arrangements will be made all clubs in the province ches.

Mr. Sangster continuing said the same promises had been given before the last election, but had not been carried out. He moved that a committee of ten be appointed to draw up some new system for expending the appropriation and submit it to the government. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones and carried unanimously.

The following committee was appointed: Messrs. J. F. Chandler, Geo. Deans, D. Stevens, Russell, Edwin Johns, Robert Porter, John Slugetz, Sr., Jas. Todd, Wm. Thompson, and E. Linneker. The committee will report at a future meeting to be called by the chairman.

Mr. Samuel Jones declared that the money appropriated for the district was wasted. A road boss was paid \$1200, and what does he do? He works three months in the year. Then there were other road bosses in the district who received \$3 a day for walking around. Looking over the public accounts he saw that \$1,000 was spent for a billiard table for the Lieutenant Governor and they paid \$200 duty on that. They, who claimed to be so fond of the home manufactures, bought a billiard table when they could have got one in Toronto. He had always voted for the Conservative government, but he would not do it next time. A few years ago they had a road boss who would put his hand to a plow, but the present boss would not do that. There were no electors on the island who paid more taxes and got less for their money. They had received promise after promise, but nothing had ever been done. The road boss should attend his gangs and not leave it to assistant bosses. The people of South Victoria had been shamefully treated. (Applause.) The proper way was for the farmers to elect the road bosses. There was too much favoritism shown. Men who paid the most taxes were shunted while others got all the work. He did not say this for himself. He had never asked for a day's work and hoped he would never have to. He knew a farmer living four miles from the city who had to sell his buggy because the roads were impassable.

George McKee was sorry that Premier Turner and Inspector Roper were not present, as at the last meeting they had tried to make him out a story-teller. The day after the meeting he had called on Mr. Roper and asked him why he did not tell the truth. Mr. Roper answered "I couldn't." I asked Dr. Tolmie why he did not uphold his right. Dr. Tolmie answered "I did not like to hurt Mr. Roper." Mr. Jones complained of the government paying \$1,000 for a billiard table. The government could not pay him what he had lost. He had lost his cows and his credit. He repeated that he had been told that he would be paid for the cattle and he knew other men who had received similar promises. Mr. Turner did promise that the government would pay him in the quiet. Mr. Eberts knew that and he would not deny it. There was not a veterinary surgeon in the world who could have condemned his cattle by eyesight, and yet Premier Turner the other evening had said they had stopped using the tuberculosis test.

Dr. Tolmie said one of the reasons he did not wish to say much at Cedar Hill was because some of his brother's cattle were in quarantine and Mr. Helmecken was handling the case. Mr. Roper did say that he was backed up by the government and Mr. McKee would receive compensation. It was very unfair to test some cattle by tuberculin and others by sounding them. He understood that Roper was going around inspecting herds without tuberculin and giving clean bills of health. It was impossible to tell if an animal was infected by sounding it. Mr. Chandler asked if Mr. Roper had a diploma as a veterinary surgeon. Dr. Tolmie did not like to answer the question. In the eastern provinces cattle were quarantined for 90 days before being admitted.

Mr. H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., thought the suggestion carried out by the appointment of a committee to look into the expenditure of the appropriation for roads was a good one. He had to admit that Carey road was in a bad condition, but it had been improved from time to time. It was proper that the electors should have some say as to the way the money is to be expended. He wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with Dominion politics as he thought it was the duty of a member of the local house to look after local affairs as they would occupy all his time. It was the intention to take a test case into court to see if the local government had the power to deal with the tuberculosis question. The Dominion government having legislated in this matter, they should see that those who had suffered should receive compensation. He thought it was possible that tuberculosis was just a "fashionable" disease at the present time, it having been in existence for many years before much notice was taken of it. If a man was deprived of his means of livelihood, those depriving him should see that he was compensated. A commission had been appointed in England to look into this matter, the report having been delayed on account of the death of the chairman. Before enforcing their act the government should have waited until the findings of the English commission had been published. The matter was brought up in the legislature he would do his best to see that justice was done to all. While he supported the general policy of the government he would not support anything that he thought would do an injustice to anybody. Even if he stood alone he would probe the tuberculosis matter to the bottom. When the matter was taken up men in a certain locality should not have been made to suffer. The district had been honored by the appointment of its member to a cabinet position and he hoped that Mr. Eberts would be elected by acclamation.

Mr. Sabin asked Mr. Helmecken if he thought that a man without a certificate should be allowed to test cattle. Mr. Helmecken—I would not allow a man who was not qualified to test my cattle. Mr. Jones asked how long it took Roper to find out that the cattle were diseased. Mr. McKee—About four months. Mr. Jones—If Turner and Roper knew that the cattle were diseased and knew that the disease was incurable, what a farce it was to pay \$1,600 for feed. If they knew that the cattle were diseased they should have killed them immediately. The instead of keeping them for three or four months. Dr. Milne was present to learn something about tuberculosis and he had come to the conclusion that a very bad job had been made of it. Two of the best herds in the province had been affected with it and if they were diseased there must be a great deal of tuberculosis in the country. The Dominion government gave compensation in certain cases and they should have made arrangements to give compensation for cattle affected with tuberculosis. As to Mr. Eberts he could say nothing against him. If he had a fault it was being too easy. He was interested in the district and had brought the question of roads and road bosses to the attention of Mr. Eberts. The committee, he thought, should do away with road bosses. The government should have inquired about tuberculosis before they killed so many cattle and they should give some compensation. Besides the man who condemns cattle should be a thoroughly qualified man. Mr. Marchant pointed out that in England compensation was paid when diseased cattle were killed. If the government thought it was for the general interest of the public to kill the cattle, was it not fair that the general public who benefited should pay for the cattle? At present the provincial government said the Dominion was responsible and the farmer had to stand by and see his cattle shot down. When the city of Victoria destroyed the property of small patients the provincial government forced them to compensate those who suffered. Was not that on all fours with Mr. McKee's case? It was unreasonable for the government not to right the wrong. The government had the right to legislate to give those who suffered compensation. He had admired the stand Mr. Helmecken had taken during the last session and the many words he had spoken to-night. He did not believe in wish support of any party, but rather that a man should act independently.

Mr. George Sangster moved that the action of the government on the tuberculosis question be condemned and that they be urged to compensate the owners of the cattle already slaughtered and in quarantine. The motion was seconded by Mr. Colquhoun and passed without a dissenting voice. Before the meeting closed Mr. Stevens wished to make a statement in regard to the building of the Strawberry Vale school. The contract price for the school was \$404.50 while it cost \$215 to build a fence around it.

On motion of Mr. Helmecken, seconded by Dr. Milne, a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman and the meeting adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Trail Mining Company, of Chicago, which has a capital of \$250,000, has been registered here as a foreign company.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage. In many cases it leaves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis 1892. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

ts for B. C.

KOOTENAY MINING NEWS

M. S. Davys of Nelson Appointed Manager of the Great Silver King Mine.

Activity on Other Properties—Rossland Murderer Committed for Trial.

NELSON.
Nelson Tribune.
The mines of Trail Creek are not shipping ore because of the condition of the roads. The road to Northport is already impassable for heavy loads, and considerable money will have to be expended ere it can be made passable. The road to Trail is in fairly good condition, but until the frost is out of the ground little can be done to advantage in the way of repairing it. Both roads are necessary in repair at government expense. The one to Trail is the shorter, and \$1,000 expended on it at the right time would make it a road over which one team would haul four tons of ore down and one ton of merchandise up. The one to Northport—where the ore is shipped to Columbia—will require corduroying for a short distance, and the work has already been, or soon will be, commenced by private parties. Railroads cannot be built in a day, and wagon roads are of use as useful after railroads are built as before. This has been proved in the Slovan.

The output of the Alpha mine, near Silverton, is seven tons a day. Twelve men are employed. If a cheap freight can be obtained, the low-grade ore in the Alpha will be concentrated at the Alamo concentrator on Carpenter creek. The ore would be hauled about eighteen miles—three miles from the mine to the steamboat landing at Silverton, thence seven miles by steamboat to the Rosebery, thence eight miles by rail to the concentrator.

John M. Burke has secured two promising pieces of ground in Trail Creek district, and left Rossland on Friday for Butte, Mont., where he will try and raise capital to develop them, Butte being the only place in the west that has money to put in mines.

Like at the War Eagle, the lower tunnel on the Josie was steering off in the wrong direction. The direction was changed, and now the Josie has two feet of clean gold-grade ore in the face of the tunnel. It is said that Frank Lord, one of the owners, is in the east purchasing a hoisting and power drill plant, the intention being to sink a shaft at the mouth of the lower tunnel.

The Humphreys-Moore concentrator is turning out a big success. The ore from the Idaho and Alamo mines concentrates under three to one and the concentrates average nearly 200 ounces in silver. The concentrator is hampered by insufficient steam power and want of water. It is the company's intention to build a flume across a gulch which will tap Carpenter creek above Three Forks and afford an ample supply of water all the year round.

A scheme is on foot among the mine owners interested on the Noble Five mountain to build a road from the Noble Five end of the government road to the Bonanza King. With short feeders this road would serve the Omega and Sovereign, the Blue Bird, the Goodenough, the Reco, the Deadman, and the Noble Five group.

A fine chute of ore has been struck in the lowest tunnel of the Alamo, showing ten inches of clean ore and two feet of carbonates. This tunnel was run in over 200 feet by Drumheller and Scribner, and it was largely on account of its hungry appearance that the original bond was not taken up.

A carload of ore wagons has been shipped into the Trail Creek camp by the War Eagle Mining Company and they will be put in use as soon as the road is in shape for wagon traffic.

Fire was started in the blast furnace at Filor Bay on Wednesday, and the smelter will be blown in by March 24th, at the latest. The concentrator is running day and night.

A strike of gold ore is reported on the Nakusp & Slovan pass at Summit Lake. It is supposed to be the same belt as the Cariboo creek finds.

The steamer Kaslo is kept busy delivering ore at the Pilot Bay smelter from the Blue Bell mine and the Number One. Owing to the mudslides, traffic on the Nakusp & Slovan railway has been interrupted for five days, but a train got through to Three Forks to-day from Nakusp. Considerable ore has accumulated at Three Forks.

Preparations are being made at the Silver King to increase the working force to sixty men. The trouble is to get good miners. While it is not given as official, it is understood all mining will be done by contract and not by day's wage. The wagon road is in good condition from Giveout creek to the mine; from the creek to Nelson (about two miles), the road will need considerable repairing to make it so that heavy traffic can be kept up continuously. It is the intention of the management to begin shipping ore within ten days, the shipments to be regular and continuous.

Mine manager Jordan has been succeeded by M. S. Davys of Nelson, and Mr. Jordan has gone back to England.

W. J. Goepel, mining recorder of Nelson division, was at Trail this week auditing the accounts and taking over the books and records of the retiring recorder of the Trail Creek division, E. S. Topping. The new recorder of Trail Creek will be Mr. John Kirkup, for a long time stationed at Revelstoke, but now at Yale. Mr. Kirkup will also be constable. The record office will be at Rossland.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the amount of ore shipped from West Kootenay this winter, mostly caused by the uncertainty of the weather and the frequent breaking up of the roads. The ore shipped in November was valued at

\$104,500, in December at \$101,825, in January at \$266,025, and in February at \$121,462. The January shipments even do not represent the full productive capacity of the country, but they represent more nearly than the others the productive capacity of the district with the present means of communication, provided these means of communication are kept at a maximum of efficiency. In forming an idea of the present production of the country, the ore shipped from the Blue Bell mine and from Ainsworth for reduction at Pilot Bay should also be taken into account. No returns of this are available, but the value of the ore now accumulated at Pilot Bay must be considerable.

The Slovan Star mine shipped 500 tons in February. As much more will be shipped this month, if the sleigh road from the mine to Three Forks holds out. Manager White says that if the road will only hold out until April 10th, the shipments from the mine will aggregate 5000 tons—more ore than has been shipped from any other mine in Kootenay. About fifty feet must yet be run before the lower tunnel reaches the vein. That the vein will be struck is not to be doubted. A parallel vein, which shows on the surface, was cut in the tunnel and found to be stronger than where it was cut in the middle of the tunnel. The vein in the middle of the tunnel is down fifty feet on the vein, and the ore in the bottom is of good grade, if not better than that in the upper workings. It is the intention to put in a complete concentrating and power drill plant this summer. There is enough ore now in sight to pay dividends for three years.

The Alamo concentrator, on Carpenter creek below Three Forks, is in successful operation as far as the machinery goes. Eight of the twelve jigs are running, and one of the four slime tables. Six hundred and twenty-five tons of Alamo ore has been run through, which yielded 207.12 tons of concentrates that run 132.3-10 ounces silver and 32 per cent lead. The middlings only assay six ounces of silver, which is good proof that little is lost in concentration. The concentrates run very even, 20-ton lots not varying in value more than six ounces. The one mistake made was in estimating the water needed. While there is enough water at Houser creek a few weeks in the spring to run the concentrator at its full capacity, the supply is not enough for fully nine months in the year. This will be remedied by taking the water needed from the north fork of Carpenter creek, at a point above Three Forks, which can be done by building a flume a mile and three-quarters in length. The manager, Nathaniel D. Moore, says there need be no doubts as to whether or not the low grade ores of the Slovan will be concentrated. The Alamo concentrator has proved that they can be.

Nelson Miner
The man James Westgate was committed to stand his trial for the murder of Hugh McLaughlin and now lies in the Nelson jail awaiting trial. It is said that during his temporary confinement at Rossland and on the road here he had more than one chance of escape, but refused them, relying on British justice to mete out to him a just punishment.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

New Westminster Men Memorialize the New Minister.
New Westminster, March 13.—On the occasion of the visit of Sir Charles H. Tupper to this province in December last, the local board of trade prepared a lengthy address on the fisheries regulations. Owing to the sudden death of Sir John Thompson this was never presented, but a revised address was forwarded to the Hon. John Costigan, the present minister of marine and fisheries. The address is as follows:

To the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
Sir,—Last year Sir Charles H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, visited this city for the purpose of enquiring into the fishing industry, but the sudden death of the late Sir John Thompson prevented him from accomplishing the object of his visit. The board of trade had arranged an interview with Sir Charles, and had prepared an address setting out its views on the fishery question. The address was not presented. At a meeting of the board of trade on the 20th ultimo, it was resolved that the substance of the address referred to should be forwarded to you for your consideration. In accordance with this resolution, I have the honor to submit the following:

The fisheries of Fraser river are of very great importance, their products representing something like one-third of the annual exports of the province. It is a matter of much concern, therefore, that such wise regulations should be introduced as would not only preserve the fisheries from depletion, but, if possible, increase the supply of fish. The wisdom of the regulations introduced is likely to be measured by the extent and accuracy of the knowledge possessed by the governing authorities as to the conditions under which the salmon lives and is most plentifully produced. Very great difference of opinion exist among those who profess to have knowledge as to the habits of the salmon. This board is, therefore, of opinion that methods should be adopted to obtain accurate information; and, with this object in view, we would recommend a thorough investigation of the peculiar habits of the various species of salmon in this river and at the spawning grounds in the interior, and that this investigation should continue for such length of time as would fully determine the matters in question and enable the department to adopt intelligently such measures as would promote and preserve the industry. Proceeding upon mistaken information, regulations may now be in force or may hereafter be put in force that would work disaster instead of benefit. For example, with reference to the hatchery now in operation, it is asserted by some of our most

intelligent and best informed fishermen, that it is accomplishing no beneficial results at all, for the reason that it is not properly located. Also, that a mistake has been made by taking the ova for the hatchery from the latter and poorer run of sockeye salmon, instead of from those that come in earlier and in a more healthy and vigorous condition. Some also believe that vastly better results would be achieved by improving the condition of the natural spawning grounds, and protecting them from the incursion of Indians and predatory fish. Then, again, with reference to the annual close season it is claimed by many that a fundamental error is being made in insisting upon a rigid closure of the fisheries at a fixed date, when profitable fishing might be continued at all seasons of the year without the least risk of diminishing the fish supply. These varying opinions are held by people whose chief desire is to conserve and protect the fisheries, and the request that we now urge, that a sufficiently large appropriation should be made to determine accurately the best means of preserving the fish supply, is made in order that harmonious action may be taken, and a community of interest assured, in whatever regulations may be adopted.

With respect to the disposal of the offal from the canneries, there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether the dumping of the refuse into the river causes any serious pollution of the water. That it does not injuriously affect fish life, is generally believed, and this opinion was expressed by Mr. Wilmot, an officer of your department, when here. The dumping of offal into the salt water of the gulf, it is claimed, interferes with the salmon run by supplying the incoming fish with food, thus delaying their entrance into the river. To convert the offal into fish oil and manure by the processes hitherto employed is very expensive, requiring a considerable plant, and the business can only be carried on at a serious loss. The experiment made with an oil factory by one of the most extensive companies operating here is announced to have been most unprofitable. How much greater would be the hardship to small canners if they were compelled to maintain an oil manufacturing plant along with their canneries? Would it not be practically close a number of them and thereby tend to promote monopoly? The suggestion that has recently been made that out of the considerable surplus which the government obtains from the salmon run by supplying the incoming fish with food, that a reasonable bonus should be offered to one or more fisheries where the offal from all the canneries could be handled, seems to this board to point out the proper method for the solution of this vexed question, and we strongly urge upon the government that it be favorably considered.

We sincerely trust that these matters will be investigated from a practical standpoint, dealing with the Fraser river on its merits. The necessity for such an investigation is upheld by the general feeling of intelligent, practical men, who have observed the incursions of salmon in almost all parts of the world. Furthermore, we believe that broad principles for the regulation and conservation of the fisheries can apply effectively and permit freedom of action to the individual proprietor of such laws that precipitate action of such kind should be avoided by the department inasmuch as it has been proven to have discouraged and diverted investment from the industry and also to have turned capital aside from other fields of fishing enterprise heretofore left undeveloped.

This board wishes also to refer to the matter of sturgeon regulations. In a letter from your department to Mr. Corbould, M. P., dated May 14th last, referring to a telegram from this board asking for certain modifications in the regulations the minister says that proposals for changes or modifications can be favorably considered. If this is intended as an ultimatum, it would, of course, be a waste of words to again refer to a matter which has been finally closed so far as your department is concerned. The board, however, cherishes the hope that these words were not intended to be taken in this sense, and ventures again to approach the subject.

Last spring the board submitted for consideration some suggestions for amendment to the regulations affecting the sturgeon regulations of this province. A number of firms or companies had become interested in the sturgeon industry on the Fraser, and the board had recommended that they be allowed to continue, during the past season, fishing with trawls. A considerable amount of money had been invested in the enterprise, and it was felt that it would be neither wise nor just that regulations should be enforced such as would render these investments unprofitable. Your department did not agree to the recommendations then made, and as a consequence, two of the largest companies engaged in the fishing, were driven from the river, thus depriving a large number of men of the means of obtaining a livelihood during the winter season.

The sturgeon fishery is an industry that has only lately been developed in the Fraser river, and comparatively little is accurately known of the habits of the fish. The board is of opinion that the actual processes of the industry would be the surest and the speediest way of gaining the knowledge required. On the Columbia river, to the south of us, where the conditions are very similar to those of the Fraser, the sturgeon industry has been carried on extensively for a good many years, and notwithstanding that there have been practically no restrictions as to the method of taking the fish there (traps, seines, trawls and many other destructive devices being used), the industry is still in a comparatively flourishing condition. It does not seem likely, therefore, that the restricted use of trawls, which we recommend to your department on this river, would be at all a hazardous experiment, and in the meantime a full knowledge of the nature and extent of the fisheries could be ultimately modified accordingly. In order to facilitate matters and to prevent errors, we recommend that a local advisory board be appointed which could thor-

oughly investigate the subject of these fisheries, and advise with you from time to time as to the better regulations to be enforced. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, D. ROBSON, Secretary.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

A Lady Who Has Suffered Much Tells How She Found a Cure.

Among the numerous ills that afflict mankind there is none more annoying or more difficult to eradicate from the system than salt rheum. Those who suffer from it really endure tortures and frequently present the appearance of a mass of sores about the head and hands. Mrs. John Mosher, of Mosher's Corners, N.S., suffered for two years in this way and almost despaired of getting rid of the trouble. She says that for over a year she was under the care of a physician, but beyond lotions that somewhat allayed the irritation found no relief. The trouble affected her in the head, which would at times be covered with little sores, the appearance of which not only caused intense annoyance, but great discomfort as well, as the irritation was sometimes almost unbearable. Finding that the treatment she was receiving from her physician was not having any beneficial effects she determined to discontinue it and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. By the time two boxes were used there was a great improvement in her condition. The irritation was allayed and the sores began to heal and disappear. She continued the use of Pink Pills until she had used two more boxes, when the trouble completely disappeared, and although months have elapsed since she discontinued the use of Pink Pills there has not been the faintest trace of a return of the trouble. Mrs. Mosher is naturally very much elated over the great benefit she has derived from the use of Pink Pills, and is loud in her praises of this greatest of all medicines.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy a dealer, for the sake of extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

A LONG PASSAGE.

The Victoria Was Sixteen Days Crossing the Pacific.

The steamship Victoria, Capt. John Panton, R.N.A., arrived here early this morning. She was opposite the Cape at 2 o'clock and came up under a slow bill, and from four to six lay off the outer wharf. She was 15 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes. She left Yokohama on 1st March at 7 a.m., and experienced prevailing easterly winds and very heavy seas from S. E. to eastward. The meridian was crossed on the 8th inst. in 49 degrees north latitude. The voyage was uneventful in every respect, not a sail being sighted from coast to coast and nothing of interest happening during the run. Every inch of freight space was taken up, the cargo totalling 3,700 tons. The principal commodity brought was rice, of which there were 900 tons. She also had 300 tons of sugar. The Victoria freight amounted to 950 tons, which is being discharged to-day.

The ship brought three cabin passengers, J. E. Macrae, Frank Foster and C. R. Clark. Mr. Macrae was purser on the Empress of India and the senior officer of that rank in the fleet, having been purser of the old Abyssinia. He recently resigned his post to enter the service of the firm of Dowell, Carrill & Co., and will for the present be located at Tacoma. Mr. Foster is on his way from India to California, and Mr. Clark is a Chicago business man who is on his way home from the Orient.

There were eleven European passengers in the intermediate and 25 Asiatics in the steerage. The steamship Victoria returns here after an absence of a few months. She was in collision in Japanese waters, and was three weeks in being repaired. There is scarcely a trace of the damage left. The crew of the collision have already been stated.

FRUIT DAMAGED.

An Unusually Heavy Frost Does Much Damage in California.

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

A Humorous Fact
About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

MISSING SPANISH CRUISER.

Last Seen of Her She Was in a Storm and Seemingly Unmanageable.

Cruisers Search the Spanish and African Coast But Cannot Find Her.

London, Mar. 15.—The Times Madrid correspondent says the uncertainty of the fate of the Reina Regent has excited great excitement. The government is accused of withholding the news of a ship.

Barcelona, March 15.—The steamer Mayfair which arrived here this morning reports that she sighted the missing cruiser Reina Regent on the morning of March 10 between Tarifu and Cape Izabel with her funnel and bridge gone and apparently unmanageable. A gale prevailed and the captain is of the opinion that the cruiser could not long survive the storm.

Madrid, March 15.—The Spanish cruisers Isidro Luzon and Alfonso the XII. have carefully searched the waters of the Spanish and African coasts and the straits, but found no trace of the Reina Regent. A rumor is current here that a British vessel had found the cruiser off the African coast and taken her in tow.

GOLD MINING AT YALE.

Old Neglected Bars on the Fraser Proved Profitable.

Writing to a friend in Vancouver Wm. Teague, J. P., of Yale, conveys the following news: Doubtless a few lines touching the subject of gold on the bars in mid-river of the Fraser, just above the town of Yale, will interest you. I can assure you the scene is a busy one. There are white men, Chinamen and Indians thickly studded over the bar, numbering 47 men, busily engaged rocking for gold, reminding one of earlier days, when the developments along the course of the Fraser were almost a continuous feature of mining and "blackskin purses" and "yeast powder cans" were the repository of the miners' gold won from the rich placers of the Fraser. Everything seems to point to the fact that the prospects on the neglected bars contain a valuable channel of auriferous pay gravel. Several companies are making \$6,000 per day to the hand, while others are doing \$5 and \$4 per day to the man. The general result in gold by all hands is good and, indeed, very satisfactory. In my opinion there are many more bars of this character along the course of the Fraser worthy the attention of the prospector's pick to prove its commercial value. The reason, perhaps, this bar has been left so long without working was owing to its surface appearance in not having the favorable "nigger-head boulder wash" scattered over its surface, which the old time prospector considered an inevitable characteristic for success in finding pay underneath them. There is no doubt this find will ultimately lead to the development of the numerous other bars which can be worked most advantageously at low water mark. This is convincing proof that there is gold yet to be won from the bars of the Fraser if energy and attention are rightly applied.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Outdoor Sports Will be Lively in the Coal City This Summer.

Nanaimo, March 15.—The association football match between the Nanaimo Rangers and the Victoria Wanderers to be played in this city on Saturday promises to be as interesting as the Rugby championship match. The grounds are in excellent condition and the Rangers will do their utmost to win the challenge cup.

A most interesting tournament has been arranged by the athletic club to come off to-morrow evening. The wrestlers will take part and will be weighed men. J. C. Stewart, the light weight, will in all probability prove successful although a few good men will give him some hard work.

No interest was taken in the election of school trustee yesterday. W. K. Leighton was the only nominee and was accordingly elected by acclamation.

The British Columbia Exploration and Commission Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been incorporated by Jno. N. Brown, Harry Abbott, A. G. Ferguson, Charles Wilson and J. M. Buxton, who are the provisional trustees. The capital stock will be placed at \$500,000, divided into 50 shares.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;
in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Scott & Borne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

UNDER WHICH POL

Mr. Laurier Makes Compromise the Opposing Parties' Proposed Courses.

The Uter Failure of the Government to Redeem the Promises Made for It.

Mr. Laurier recently spoke in English by Dr. Christie, French by J. E. Valois; and delivered a telling speech in his own language. He was very attentive hearing and very attentive speaking. He said in Dr. Christie's remark that his was not in itself a great contribution of the hundreds of thousands of the people; but then they had not lived years in the atmosphere (Laughter.) Perhaps it was a remarkable thing that he had so long there and not been any becoming question as to whether he had a good people; whether those who were not really the lords of a privileged class for whom must toil. There would soon be a question as to the wisdom of the government to the detriment of the relative merits of commercial freedom, the policy was adopted from the day of government; the Conservatives were very loyal in words; in deeds they repeated it that it was to be English Liberalism that he looked for instruction. His been Fox of the last century, well, Bright and Gladstone whom he had ever looked for (Cheers.)

Protection, it had been 1878, would make everybody not done so though the minister touring the country with bling to prove to the people that they are well off. In the Argenteuil land in the last as they knew, had decrease value. Why? Because I not pay; because people desire following and thereby lessen petition for farming land at their values. Farming does not pay. The prices of products have fallen in the v. kets and this is beyond remedy. The second reason Canadian farmers while they at the world's call, have necessities at a figure artificed by the operation of our This was remediable government retorted that if Canada had decreased the v. hands free trade in Great had the same effect, but he that the tiller of the soil was not a tiller of the soil. The rental value per acre fallen in England from \$12 of the repeal of the Corn law and the process was by a neutral commercial restand in Great Britain will hands of small landed proprietors thereafter agriculture will Great Britain. But while v. cannot increase what we our farm products, we have less our burdens by deat. (Applause) Canada is ing \$37,000,000 yearly; it is in the regime of Mr. Mack better man than Mr. Macbreathed—the annual expen \$90,000—and it was then to scandalize the Conserv. Conservatives had a magic which they touched the people and money flown to or as had been shown to a favored class. He did not right; he wanted equal right for all. This could not be der protection, which was fraud, and a means of robbery. Protection has reduced the property; it has reduced the it has impoverished many worse than these effects was and corruption it breeds, seeking with corruption; so is the United States. What? When a nation adopts a money is taken from one n. to another it invites con in the United States and men convicted, or even suspension, were driven from but it was different in Canada proved in 1891 that had been robbed on various of nearly a million dollars, and Connolly were indicted of the action of parliament; erment postponed their trip to term until at the fourth size, by the intervention of Movat's government, they did not look and feet they would if at liberty; checks were a little pale, known that jails were regular resorts. For quite a score hundreds of men now served should be set at liberty. This was due to the fact that pillage from the public ch. thievery was severely punl

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Doubtless a few lines ... subject of gold on the bars ...

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Japanese show the World They are Not Entirely Merciless.

Tokio, March 1.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer China.)

The excesses committed by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur ...

The issue of bonds has already been made one of 30,000,000 and the other of 50,000,000.

Protection has reduced the value of property; it has reduced the population; it has impoverished many homes.

When a nation adopts a law by which money is taken from one man and given to another it invites corruption.

London, March 15.—In the house Under Colonial Secretary Buxton ...

Hamilton, March 15.—The Wentworth county auditor to-day reported that the county treasurer, John T. Stock ...

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UNDER WHICH POLICY?

Mr. Laurier Makes Comparison of the Opposing Parties' Proposed Courses.

The Utter Failure of Protection to Redeem the Promises Made for It.

Mr. Laurier recently spoke at Lachute, Que. Addresses were read to him, one in English by Dr. Christie, and one in French by J. E. Valois; and he then delivered a telling speech in his usual happy and graceful manner.

He received a very attentive hearing and was continually applauded. He said in opening that Dr. Christie's remark that his reputation was unblemished and his hands clean was not in itself a great compliment.

He supposed of the hundreds of men before him the same thing could be said. But then they had not lived for twenty years in the atmosphere of Ottawa.

(Laughter.) Perhaps it was getting on so long there and not being corrupted, it was becoming a question in this country whether we had a government for the people; whether those composing it were not really the lords of the country; whether they were not a privileged class for whom the people must toil.

They would be the electors to understand that it would be their fate that would then be decided. He asked for their unbiased judgment on the relative merits of the Liberal and Conservative policies—the one of commercial freedom, the other of commercial contraction.

The Liberal policy was adopted from the English system of government, the Conservative system their model at Washington; yet the latter claimed loudly that they were loyal and their adversaries were traitors.

The Conservatives were very, very, very loyal—in words; in deeds not quite so loyal. He had said fifty times and he repeated it that it was to the school of English Liberalism that he had ever looked for instruction.

His mentors had been Fox of the last century, and O'Connell, Bright and Gladstone of this. To them he had ever looked for inspiration.

Protection, it had been claimed in 1878, would make everybody rich. It had not done so though the ministers were touring the country with blue books, trying to prove to the people by statistics that they were well off.

In the treaty of Argenteuil land in the last fifteen years, as they knew, had decreased greatly in value. Why? Because farming did not pay; because people deserted it as a following and thereby lessened the competition for farming lands.

Depressed the value of the farmlands free trade in Great Britain had had the same effect; but he pointed out that the tiller of the soil in England was not a tiller of the soil but a tenant.

The rental value per acre of land had fallen in England from \$12 at the time of the repeal of the Corn Laws to \$8 now and the process would go on until by a neutral commercial revolution, the land in Great Britain will pass into the hands of small landed proprietors; and thereafter agriculture will flourish in Great Britain.

But while we in Canada cannot increase what we have got for our farm products, we have the power to lessen our burdens by decreasing taxation. (Applause.) Canada is now spending \$37,000,000 yearly; it is a large sum; in the regime of Mr. Mackenzie—and a better man than Mr. Mackenzie never breathed—the annual expense was \$23,000,000—and it was then high enough to scandalize the Conservatives.

The Conservatives had a magic wand with which they touched the pockets of the people and money flowed to the treasury; or as had been shown to the treasury of a favored class. He did not think that right; he wanted equal rights and favors for all.

This could not be obtained under protection, which was a delusion, a fraud, and a means of robbery. (Cheers.) Protection has reduced the value of property; it has reduced the population; it has impoverished many homes; but worse than these effects was the foulness and corruption it breeds.

When he was in Prince Albert he heard of a man who had been sent to jail for eighteen months for stealing a load of wood in the dead of winter.

He was there yet, while these men convicted of having assisted in defrauding the public chest were set free after two months because their cheeks were pale.

He noticed, however, that one of them was now healthy enough to contest a constituency for parliament. The result was that scandal followed scandal.

On the Curran bridge, the original estimate of which was \$122,000, there had already been paid \$390,000, while claims to the extent of \$50,000 are outstanding.

Tenders had not been asked for this work, though tenders had been called for the supplying of labor; and a contract had been made with St. Louis at a fictitious price which gave him a profit on every man employed.

He might have said that these men had been profiting. It appeared from the evidence that one million feet of lumber had disappeared. (Laughter.) It was also set forth in the evidence that on one night two hundred and fifty acres of timber worth eight feet long and 14 inches square had disappeared and it had never been found, though they had in Montreal constables, detectives, magistrates, judges and a solicitor-general.

(Laughter.) The only explanation that he could see was that some one had put the timber in his pocket, and skipped across the line under cover of the night. (Laughter.) The government had instituted criminal proceedings against the contractor, but though they had begun last October, it was not yet known whether there was a prima facie case against him.

The government was not anxious to investigate the Curran bridge case too closely, for if they did, they might have to indict people, who might thus be sent to jail when their health would suffer. (Applause.) Ours was a tender-hearted government. They did not like to punish people for stealing public moneys.

France had forced President Grey to resign for the actions of his son-in-law; many Republicans in the United States in 1884 had bolted the Blaine nomination because he had smirched his reputation in the Little Rock and Union Pacific scandals; but in Canada Sir Adolphe Caron, who admitted getting money from a railway under subsidy from the government for campaign purposes and gloried in it, was retained as a member of the government.

We would never have an improvement in matters of this kind until we have had some code of morals for public as well as private life, and punish malfeasance in office with an unsparring hand. (Applause.)

A DIFFERENT STORY THIS TIME.

Japanese show the World They are Not Entirely Merciless.

Tokio, March 1.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer China.)—The excesses committed by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur ...

No steps were taken to punish the soldiers or degrade the generals. Such things as should be done in times of war, were not done.

The U. S. cruiser Atlanta was three miles from the city during the fight. She heard no report of the firing in the morning, although her lights were visible from the shore.

The issue of bonds has already been made one of 30,000,000 and the other of 50,000,000. Without question or discussion of any kind the budget was handed to the standing committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon all such measures.

London, March 15.—In the house Under Colonial Secretary Buxton condoned with the family of Sir H. W. Duff. He expressed his sense of the loss he sustained through the death of the governor of New South Wales.

GENERAL GARZA KILLED.

He Leads Attack on Government Troops in Colombo and Loses His Life.

An All Night Fight in Which Rebels Are Worst-Off Killed and Wounded.

Mobile, Ala., March 14.—Particulars have been received of the attack made by General Garza upon the government troops at Boca del Toro, dated Friday, 8th March, says: A desperate attack was made about four o'clock this morning by a band of rebels under General Garza upon the Columbia troops stationed in the barracks here and the rebels were fiercely fought for three hours, during which time the bullets flew thick and fast and many of the principal buildings were riddled until they looked like sieves.

The barracks is a small frame shingle roofed store and dwelling, situated in the centre of the city. The store of John Wilson & Co. is fifty feet north, John H. D. Finke's store is directly across the street, and about forty feet away. The soldiers were asleep upstairs, while their guns and ammunition were downstairs, the steps being on the outside of the building, thereby exposing the soldiers to the fire of the rebels as they ran downstairs to secure their arms.

As to the landing of the rebels no definite information can be learned as to how they got where they landed. The general supposition is that they landed from a schooner at or near a point on Columbus island known as "Big Light."

From this point they marched through a swamp, a distance of three miles, to Boca del Toro. The mud on the shoes of the dead men proves this to be a fact. As they marched along each government sentinel was in turn made a prisoner. At the outposts were policemen armed with clubs.

It was 4 o'clock a.m. when Gen. Garza and about ten men opened fire on the barracks from the Finke building across the street. The first man to meet his death was the government sentinel at the barracks. As the first shots were fired the second lieutenant who was in command of the front gallery and same code of morals for public as well as private life, and punish malfeasance in office with an unsparring hand. (Applause.)

The regulars made a desperate rush down toward the barracks and began to return the fire. The troops opened fire upon the squad of rebels, who were firing from the second story of Finke's building, and actually riddled the house.

Garza continually shouted the government troops to "stand under your guns." He was heard to say in English: "The soldiers are shooting high," and he ran down stairs, where he met his death. He was found dead not more than fifty feet from the barracks. When the rebels lost their leader they lost their cause.

They had the best of the battle until daylight; then the government soldiers, seeing the enemy not nearly so strong as they supposed, rushed from the death trap and forced the enemy to retreat. In getting their opponents on the run they pursued them with renewed energy and deadly effect, dragging them from the houses and chasing the remainder of them into the swamp.

The U. S. cruiser Atlanta was three miles from the city during the fight. She heard no report of the firing in the morning, although her lights were visible from the shore. No effort was made to communicate with her until seven o'clock. Just as a small boat started to pierce the water she was fired upon.

Her practice grounds. The steam launch Mascot was sent to the American consul to await the return of the Atlanta to her anchorage. She hovered in sight by five o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the commander of the Atlanta learned the facts, without a moment's delay each officer was called and given instructions. In a few minutes all was busy on the ship. A steam launch was lowered, a Gatling gun was put on board, and three boats in tow, containing seventy-five marines. Boca del Toro was reached at eight o'clock in the evening. The doctors from the Atlanta rendered valuable assistance to Dr. Fous, an American doctor, attending the dying and wounded men and women.

Garza and his men were found in the room occupied by Messrs. Karuseman and Fous, in the second story of the Finke building. How the latter escaped no one can tell. They could not get out of their rooms, and were compelled to stand this awful fire for nearly three hours. Every bottle of medicine in Dr. Fous's room was blown to atoms. The doctor, however, was soon about among the wounded relieving their sufferings.

Five of the Columbian soldiers were dead and several are wounded. Five of the rebels are dead and thirty-five taken prisoners. The officers of the Atlanta are not inclined to believe that the Garza killed was the notorious bandit of the Rio Grande. They say he never would have made an attack with so small a force of men. Notwithstanding their idea, he was identified by one of his followers and several men who knew him in Mexico. A young man who was his friend in Costa Rica said it was none other than Gen. Garza. He is a tall man with hair just turning gray, about fifty years of age. He and his comrades were buried before the Atlanta marines came ashore.

Mrs. Kurt, who lived next to the barracks on the south, was painfully wounded in the leg and her three-year-old child was shot in the face, the ball going into the cheek and passing through the mouth. The Atlanta's surgeon extracted the ball from Mrs. Kurt's leg. Two other women and a little boy were wounded by balls passing through the houses. None of these are badly injured.

The steamer Premier is expected from Colon at any moment with reinforcements for the government troops. General Garza was supposed to have about eighty men. The government troops made a good game fight under disadvantages and deserve credit.

ITALIAN LYNCHING.

Baron Fava Sends the Particulars of the Case to Gresham.

Denver, March 15.—No further trouble in connection with the Italian lynchings was reported to-day. Everything is reported quiet at Walensberg.

Washington, March 15.—Secretary Gresham received a note from Baron Fava Italian ambassador here, transmitting the report of the Italian consul at Denver regarding the Walensberg affair in which the consul says it is assured that the men killed were not naturalized. In the note Fava expressed the hope that the legal authorities of Colorado would take prompt action in punishing the offenders.

ADVANCE IN SILVER.

Speculative Purchases in London Causes the Rise.

New York, March 14.—The advance in the price of silver is attributed to speculative purchases in London, which have led to decreased offerings in the market. London's stock of silver is unusually large, as is to be seen from the report of February of the London Produce Clearing house, limited. The company does a future delivery business in silver, receives bullion on storage and makes cash advances against it. In February the company registered contracts for delivery of silver up to July next to the amount of 1,175,024 ounces.

ALASKA SALMON.

Regulations to Prevent Wholesale Destruction of Fish.

San Francisco, March 15.—Horatio J. Borling of this city, who is interested in salmon canning at Kariuk, Alaska, has returned after several weeks absence at Washington, where he went in connection with a bill for the protection of Alaska fish. Hitherto seines have been stretched across the shallow portions of the rivers and so many salmon have been taken that there has been a tendency to deplete the fish. The new legislation requires fish to be taken below these points at or near the mouths of the rivers.

BUCKLEY OUT OF POLITICS.

He Makes Another of his Old Time Statements.

Livermore, Cal., March 15.—Christopher A. Buckley is at his vineyard at Livermore, two miles south of Livermore and will remain there until April 1, when he will begin his trip to a trip to the Eastern states and possibly to Europe. He said "My trip East is not due to fear of having to divulge ward political secrets; not to any apprehension of unpleasantness to myself. I am going there to see the world and to get a change out of all political calculations and do not believe I have changed my mind unless you actually know of my having done so or you hear me say I am going into politics again."

A REMARKABLE RESCUE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MRS. PATRICK DEWEY.

Her Husband's Death and Her Own Narrow Escape—A Story of More Than Ordinary Interest.

Napanee (Ont.) Beaver. Missap is a little country settlement about four miles from Newburgh, Ont. Among the oldest and most esteemed residents of the locality is Mrs. Patrick Dewey, who bears her 71 years with a cheerfulness and vivacity that might be envied by many a score of years younger. Mrs. Dewey had always enjoyed good health until about five years ago. At that time her husband was stricken with paralysis, and the worry and constant watching over his sickbed brought on disease. She began to waste away, was subject to severe headache and spells of dizziness, and then her trouble was still further aggravated by an attack of rheumatism. Troubles did not come singly. Her husband was stricken with a second and third stroke of paralysis, and Mrs. Dewey's arduous task was increased. In searching for health for herself in order that she might be able to devote more of her time to her stricken husband, Mrs. Dewey tried many medicines, but with indifferent results. While reading the Beaver one night she read of a case similar to her own cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to give them a trial. She sent for a supply and soon after beginning their use felt beneficial results. At this stage her husband died and Mrs. Dewey lost in her overwhelming grief, forgot her own illness and the medicine she had been taking. A severe attack of la grippe ensued, and her friends thought that she would soon follow her husband to the grave. Her system ran down until she was little more than a skeleton. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were again resorted to, and Mrs. Dewey gradually regained her health and strength, and now has no trace of her illness remains. Her neighbors look upon her recovery as a miracle, and Mrs. Dewey herself declares her firm belief that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would now be in the grave, and she loses no opportunity of recommending them to others.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations, against which the public are warned.

MOB'S REVENGEFUL WORK.

County Jail in Colorado Broken Into and Two Italians Shot to Death.

Two Others Taken to a Quiet Spot and Cruelly Murdered in Cold Blood.

Rome, March 14.—Several newspapers comment to-day upon the Italian murders in Colorado. All deplore the slaughter while refraining from violent language. The Tribune says that the American government ought to keep the doctrine of state's rights from enabling each state becoming in turn an asylum of assassins.

Walensberg, Colo., March 14.—Four dead bodies are now in the hands of the coroner of Huerfano county as the result of the vengeance wreaked upon the Italian miners who were charged with the killing of Alton Hixon at Housse last Sunday night and two more Italians have unquestionably been riddled with bullets by the friends of the saloon keeper. Every man against whom there was the slightest suspicion of complicity in the killing has met with summary punishment. Three of the four bodies are those of Hixon's alleged assailants, and the fourth is that of Joe Welsby, who was driving the four Italians to jail in a wagon when he met his death. Though the mob commenced its work on Tuesday evening it was not until Wednesday morning that they completed their work of revenge, after having killed three of the suspected homicides and brought to death the young wagon driver, who had nothing to do with the killing of Hixon. When the three Italians captured from the wagon at Bear creek bridge, where Welsby was killed had been made away with, the determined mob waited for the slightest opportunity to turn back to the county jail here and a few minutes before one o'clock this morning completed the work of revenge. Ronchetto, who had been wounded in the breast at the Bear creek trouble, was found asleep in the calaboose with Lorenzo.

The guards placed at the jail, William Smith and Henry Farr, were playing high five when a rap came at the outer door. They asked who was there and were told it was Sheriff O'Malley. They unbarred the entrance, and instead of seeing O'Malley they looked down the barrels of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men. The experience of others earlier in the night taught them to obey the commands to throw down their pistols and throw up their hands. While the first two men covered Farr and Smith with their pistols, another pair, with their faces hidden with handkerchiefs and carrying guns in their hands, stalked in. One of the last arrivals picked up from the table the keys to the cell in the adjacent jail, and going back into the building, opened the door where lay the Italians.

The masked men then turned their pistols loose on the Italians, who shrieked in agony as bullet after bullet was sent tearing into their defenceless bodies. One of the first shots must have brought relief to Lorenzo. Ronchetto was not so fortunate, for he writhed and groaned in intense agony for as much as twenty minutes. When the vigilants felt that their work was done they turned away. A moment or two later the captors of the two guards backed out through the door and shut it behind them. Farr and Smith now pocketed their own weapons and fired five shot through the heavy wooden doors after the retreating men. Summoning up courage, they peered out themselves in a few seconds and, seeing six or eight men making off on foot across the railroad tracks, they shot at them until their pistols were empty, but their work was done. They gave the alarm, but before sufficient men for a pursuit had gathered the men who had done the latest deed were safely away. A posse was summoned, and for ten minutes the now good sized crowd were compelled to stand and hear the evidence of Ronchetto's death throes. The work so vigorously begun in the evening was now complete and every one was sure that the three Italians captured at the bridge had long since met death.

The trouble is believed to be over, and the excitement is fast subsiding, except among the Italian miners, of whom there are about 100 in the district, who are congregating, terror stricken, at Brunell's saloon. The Italian consul at New York wired to Joe Moran this morning inquiring into the killing, but it is now doubtful whether complications with Italy will arise, since three and possibly four of the dead men have renounced their allegiance. No satisfactory motives for the wholesale killing can be learned. While the friends of the murdered men are still intensely excited there is little probability that they will attempt to resort to violence. There are a large number of Italians in Denver and they are loud in their denunciations of the slayers of their countrymen but have made no attempts to organize, and are closely watched by the police, for whom they have a wholesome respect. Although loud threats of vengeance are made on every side there is lack of concerted action, which indicates that there will be no serious trouble. Governor McIntyre is in readiness to send troops at a moment's notice should any necessity for such action arise.

—An Ottawa dispatch says: "Having obtained certificates of qualification at the school recently held at Victoria, second lieutenants R. Ross Monro, F. B. Gregory and J. P. Hibben are by Militia General Orders promoted to be lieutenants in the British Columbia Garrison Artillery." Major P. A. E. Irving, who went out last year, is granted the rank of captain on retirement. Captain A. W. Jones, district paymaster at Victoria, is granted the honorary rank of major."

Scott's Emulsion. Contains Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Anæmia, and all conditions call for quick and effective relief. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Price, All Druggists, 50c. & 9c.

Startling Prices

Boys' School Suits, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, etc.
Men's Business Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, etc.
15 Cases just to hand

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

Exceptional Values

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

American Capitalists Look for Investments in the Kootenay District.

Smelter to be Erected at Trail Creek—Trade Over Northport Road.

KAMLOOPS.

On Saturday afternoon the city council held a special meeting and awarded contracts for work on the water works: excavating, laying pipes, etc. Jos. Vair, \$1,179; building and foundation for pumps, L. S. Hendricks, \$900.

Mr. Louis Vadan, of Chilcoot, reports that cattle have done well this winter, very few requiring feeding.

Mr. W. J. Unwin, of the Grand Pacific hotel, has purchased from Mr. J. F. Smith his ranch at Louis creek, 36 miles from Kamloops. It is Mr. Unwin's intention to make an exhibition this year on the place, such as to convert the present building into a hotel and store.

The Tranquille hydraulic mine will be started in a few days, with Mr. James Cummings, late of Cariboo, as manager. It has been arranged that heretofore county court work in Kamloops will be taken by His Honor Judge Cornwall, of Ashcroft. Judge Spinks will take Nicola, Kananagan and Kootenay. The two districts of Kootenay and Yale were found too large for one man to attend to.

The Kamloops Agricultural Society has been duly registered and the trustees will draft by-laws shortly to be submitted to a general meeting of the members early in the summer. It is the intention to have such an exhibition this year which will surpass all previous records.

The Inland Game Protection association are endeavoring to procure pheasants, quail and other game, and intend trying to raise them in the vicinity of Kamloops.

A case of till tapping took place in the Oriental hotel on Wednesday morning and between \$15 and \$25 in silver, much of it in five and ten cent pieces, were taken.

LILLOOET.

Mr. W. L. Ogilby has returned to Kamloops after spending three weeks with Mr. E. S. Gore, surveyor, of Victoria, who has been at Lillooet surveying some mining properties. On the third bench from the river they surveyed 100 acres of land held under pre-emption, and another parcel, government land, but all gold-bearing, much of it said to average 30 cents to the yard. There is every prospect of an active mining season. For the Lillooet Cariboo company's property water will have to be brought about five miles and T. Keithley has teams engaged hauling in the pipes.

Allan's claim at the Lillooet bridge will have work done on it this year. Water will be taken from Bridge creek, a distance of four miles.

McDonald is preparing to work his placer mine near the bridge.

Snow has almost all gone, the only place at which it was seen was at Pavilion mountain.

The sun dial, which was erected many years ago, of late has been out repair, but was set up again by Mr. Gore and now sun time can be got at the court house square.

Mr. A. W. Smith, M.P.P., is preparing to build a fine house this summer.

VERNON.

The whereabouts of the missing engines of the steamer Pentiction is still shrouded in mystery. This boat was seized last fall, on the suit of some of the crew for wages. She was tied up at Kelowna, and the engines taken out of her and stored in a warehouse there. When, by order of the court, a sale was announced, these engines were not to be found, nor have they since been discovered. It is said that criminal proceedings against suspected parties are about to be instituted.

A marriage which was to have taken place at Armstrong on Thursday last met with an unexpected interruption. It has long been known to some of his intimate friends that Mr. Jas. Jackson was not legally entitled to bear that name, as it was an assumed one, his real name being Smiley. For a number of years, however, he has gone under the name of Jackson, and in that name he had the license made out. At the last moment the friends of the young lady objected, and a telegram was sent to the government agent here, asking to have the name changed on the license. This, of course, was not practicable, and next day Mr. Jackson, who in future will be known as Mr. Smiley, took out a license under his own name, and on Friday evening the marriage took place.

The talk of a hospital for this city is being revived. Judging from previous spasmodic attempts to bring the matter into tangible shape, it will end where it began—in talk. When we are lucky enough to be once more possessed of a complete set of civic legislators, it may possibly be advanced a step or two, but it is more probable that no definite action will be taken until the matter is again brought to the attention of the public by some such outbreak of sickness as occurred last fall. If nothing else is done the government should at least get a reminder, before the estimates for next year are made up, that this city expects some provision to be made in the way of a grant for this purpose.

A good deal of hustling is being done

these days by the more enthusiastic members of the opposing political parties. Politics are freely discussed on the streets and everything points to a lively and hard fought campaign. The Conservatives are organizing a committee, and are getting steadily down to work. The Liberals are no less active under the direction of Mr. J. W. Simmons, who is local organizer for Mr. Bostock, and held a meeting on Monday night for the same purpose. As soon as the date of the election is announced the battle will begin in earnest, and a sufficient amount of preliminary skirmishing has been done to give both parties a pretty fair idea of their respective strength, and that also of their opponents.

Mr. Isaac F. Haun is making large additions this spring to the young orchard on the B. X. ranch. Among other trees which he will put in this year will be 50 pines, embracing the Tenant and other standard varieties. Strawberry culture will also be carried on this year on a more extensive scale than heretofore. Under the supervision of Mr. Haun this orchard is rapidly becoming one of the most important in the district, and in the course of a few years, with average good luck, will be an extremely valuable property.

Mr. George Parkinson, of Spallumcheen, met with a painful accident one day last week. He was hauling a load of straw, and leaned forward to touch one of the horses up with a pitchfork. The horse kicked and struck the fork between the prongs, driving the handle back against Mr. Parkinson's face. Several teeth were knocked out, and such was the force of the blow that one was driven up into his jaw, cracking the bone.

White Valley was visited last week by both the candidates for parliamentary honors. Mr. Mara on his return from Lumby left on Friday for Kamloops, calling at Armstrong on the way, and Mr. Bostock took Friday's boat for the southern country.

The executors of the estate of the late Mr. Luc Girouard have sold the cattle to Mr. Thos. Ellis of Pentiction. The herd numbered about 285, of which 35 were last year's calves. The price paid is said to have been \$1,200.

Mr. Price Ellison on Friday turned out over 300 head of cattle, which had been wintering around his stacks near Swan lake. They were in splendid order and not one of his band was lost during the winter.

A seam of coal averaging four feet in width and of a good quality has been discovered three miles west of Midway.

MIDWAY.

Mr. D. W. McIntyre has completed the purchase of the McCarren and Roy properties at Boundary Falls.

Mr. Parkes, who is here as a representative of Boston capitalists, has made a location of a claim in Camp McKinney to the east of the Maple Leaf. This same gentleman has been engaged recently in making an examination of Mr. James Lynch's claim the Maple Leaf, taking samples from same, as also from several claims in the same lease. A request has been made to the owners of the Eureka and also the Alice and Emma claims by their agents, to take the water out of the shafts on these properties, so that this gentleman may have an opportunity to examine and sample them.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that before the end of the summer another large company will be carrying on active mining operations in this camp.

It is generally understood that Mr. McIntyre will utilize the water power at Boundary Falls to operate a saw mill also a ten-stamp mill which he intends erecting at that point this spring. The ore from the Gem and Butte claims will be treated at this mill.

Captain Burbage is at Grand Prairie, on his way into Boundary, in company with two mining men. It will be remembered that he obtained options on the Helen and Last Chance properties when he was here about a month ago, and it is presumed he now returns to complete the purchase of the same.

Mr. Boss and Mr. Robertson paid Copper Camp a visit on Thursday last to look over the property in which the Parrett Smelter Company, of Butte, has obtained a two-thirds interest, viz. the Enterprise claim. It is their intention to do a large amount of development work in the camp this summer.

Mr. McIntyre, who a short time ago paid a visit to Boundary Falls in company with Mr. Snydam, returned again on last Thursday's stage, bringing with him two gentlemen, one a Mr. Lazrey, president of the States Saving Bank, of Butte, Mont., a gentleman who is largely interested in mining properties at various points on the other side, as also here; and the other a Mr. Palmer, a Montana mining man and expert. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. McIntyre, visited Deadwood camp on Friday to look at the Gem and other properties recently bonded, and on Saturday they proceeded to the Copper Camp.

Mr. Corvella has started work laying out ten acres of the McCarren ranch (being that portion situated at Boundary Falls) into town lots of a size 25 by 100 feet, which will be put on the market as soon as the survey is completed. This represents the town of Boundary Falls in embryo, and gives no idea of its size and requirements in the near future. The balance of the property will be laid off and the town extended as occasion may require. The new town of Boundary Falls, with mining camps all around it, has a bright future in prospect, and being in the hands of good business men, nothing will be left undone to draw within its confines the trade of the surrounding districts. Competitive towns must bestir themselves.

Mr. G. B. McAuley and Mr. Glover, of Spokane, passed through on Friday last

on their way to Camp McKinney. Mr. McAuley intimated that the company, of which he is one of the members, intends working the hydraulic claim at the mouth of Rock creek as soon as the spring is sufficiently far advanced.

Considerable development work will be done this spring on the coal properties near Midway. This looks very much as if in the near future this useful article will be in demand. In some localities a coal mine is a veritable gold mine to the fortunate owner, and the owners of the above property, before many years, may have this truth brought home to them.

Mr. J. A. Coryell is at present engaged compiling maps of the different mining camps tributary to Boundary creek, which will show the location of all claims in the said camps, as also roads, trails, streams and other natural features. Everything in connection with claims, etc., will be accurately laid down, so that the same may furnish a valuable reference to miners, prospectors and capitalists. Each camp has been properly located and it is his intention to combine all into one general map.

ROSSLAND.

(Rossland Miner.) Since ore began to move out over the Northport road up to the 28th of February the Josie has shipped 141,550 pounds of ore, valued at \$15,359.53; the IXL has shipped 9000 pounds, valued at \$382.50; and the Le Roi has shipped 84,000 pounds valued at \$366.40. This gives a total amount shipped over this route during February of 851,465 pounds, of which the value is \$19,708. This is all that has been shipped over this route up to the 28th of February. Shipments have now ceased from all the mines except the War Eagle and will not be resumed until better roads make them more profitable. In fact at present it is only teams which have load both ways which can afford to carry ore.

The Trail Creek camp is rapidly assuming very large proportions and the air is full of talk about smelters and reduction works. It is reported that the Butte & Boston Company, of Butte have in view the erection of a very large plant capable of handling all the ore produced in the camp in the near future. Whether this project is carried out or not it is certain that reduction works will be built to handle the ore of the camp.

A good business has been done in Rossland staking mineral claims at \$20 apiece for a capitalist and will prospect the area in prospect to the ground next winter. This might seem to be pretty good value for waste land. But by the time a man breaks the crust for a mile or two, and walks to Trail to record, and through in a dose of perjury besides, he has earned his money.

A remarkable specimen of gold ore is to be seen at the O. K. mine, weighing about 200 pounds and literally full of gold. Throw water over the rock and the gold shows up clear in seams all through the rock. The owners of the O. K. are in doubt whether to ship the chunk for exhibition or to run it through the mill. The one course would advertise the country, but the other would line the pockets.

John M. Burke left for Butte yesterday where he expects to interest capital in the Golden Chariot and Great Western mineral claims. S. Silverman is another man who is trying to bring Trail Creek's resources before the Montana mining world. He left for the outside yesterday.

The War Eagle company up to the beginning of March manifested its ore as containing 2 ounces of gold, 3.12 ounces of silver, and 5 per cent. copper. The declaration now reads 2.23 ounces gold, 1.09 ounces silver and 5 per cent. copper. This marks an improvement of nearly 85 per cent, in itself a fair profit.

The working force of the Nickel Plate mine has been increased this week. The projected sale of the property did not go through.

A license has been refused to the parties who sought to put up a variety theatre at Rossland.

Mr. Dorman, assistant postoffice inspector, visited Rossland this week and put the postal arrangements of Rossland in shape.

NEW DENVER.

The building of a large steamer by the C. & K. N. Co., to replace the ill-fated Columbia, is now a surety. Commodore Troop, who has been on the coast for the past three weeks, has let the contract for the vessel, which will be the largest and finest boat ever floated on the interior waters.

Bad roads, as a result of the early spring, have interrupted the shipments of ore all over the district. The N. & S. railway has again been blocked this week by landslides. It has been in bad shape for three weeks, causing the ore to pile up at the concentrator and Three Forks. There are one thousand tons up there at present, and the owners are doing some tall kicking. One hundred and fifty-two tons were shipped out before the slide occurred. This all went to Omaha.

The sheriff advertises the Freddie Lee for sale.

Wharton Bros. last week refused \$30,000 for the Cliff mine at Trail Creek. An influential party of American capitalists, headed by Nelson Bonnet, the well known railway contractor of Tacoma, arrived in the country last week. They were inquiring after a number of properties and traces of their footsteps will be seen shortly by the probable bonding of certain mines. Slocan is a strong magnet.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Another Fatal Accident in a Seattle Building.

Joseph H. Albright, aged about 55 years, who had charge of the elevator in the Seattle National bank building at the corner of Yesler avenue and South Second street, met a horrible death yesterday afternoon at 12:25 o'clock. Through some mishap he was caught between the floor of the elevator cage and the panel of the door to the elevator well on the second floor, crushed so that his spinal column was broken to pieces and other injuries inflicted too gruesome to be more than mentioned, and then pushed down to the transome on the first floor, where his body became free and fell to the bottom of the well fifteen feet below. Closely following the accident an immense crowd gathered about the entrance to the building and wild rumors were circulated, none of which bore a semblance to the truth.

VICTORIA GETS THE REGATTA.

Meet of the Northwest Association of Amateur Oarsmen to be Held Here.

The meeting of the Northwest Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at the Driard on Saturday night and it was decided to hold the annual regatta on Esquimalt harbor July 19th and 20th. The meeting was thoroughly representative one, and the work before it was carried on in a highly representative manner. Those in attendance were Jas. S. Goldsmith, Seattle, president, H. E. Judge, of Portland, secretary-treasurer, R. S. Hund, of Seattle, P. J. Bannon, of Portland, Frank Bodwell, J. H. Senkler and J. A. Russell, of Vancouver, and H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., and J. Stuart Yates, of this city, who represented the J. B. A. A. All of the delegates were unanimous on the matter of holding the regatta here, and the dates and place were readily agreed to. The entire arrangements were left to the local club. The managing committee of the J. B. A. A. will meet this evening and secretary Dallin says that the matter will be brought up. The regatta will be one of the greatest ever held in the Northwest. Every club in the association will send a couple of crews, who will have at their disposal the finest shells, and there will also be a keen contest in the singles. The event will bring many visitors, and Victoria should give them a hearty welcome.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and specially in cases of Angina Pectoris, Remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and Headache and Insomnia.

A call has been extended by the Presbyterian congregation of Comox to the Rev. Mr. Tait. He will be inducted into his charge on the 18th of April when Rev. Mr. McRae will deliver the charge to the preacher, Rev. Mr. Rogers propound to him the usual questions and Rev. Mr. McIntyre will deliver the address to the people.

Arrangements have been made to build several coke ovens at Union Wharf. The waste coal will be utilized in the manufacture of coke.

The Cook's Puzzle How to avoid sudden pastry? The PROBLEM is solved by the production of our New Shortening COTTOLENE which makes light, crisp, healthful, wholesome pastry. Mrs. Mc Bride, Marion Harland, and other expert cooking authorities endorse COTTOLENE. YOU can't afford to do without COTTOLENE.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Seed Potatoes. Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Ashcroft potatoes for sale cheap. Write for quotations to the Ideal Provision Store, 96 Yates street, Victoria, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. J. J. Kendall Co., 111, Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

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THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. CORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.

A Cure is Guaranteed!

Address: D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, Sole Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Consumption.

\$3 A DAY SURE

Chew Tuckett's T & B "Mahogany" and "Black" Chewing Tobacco

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Dr. Ferguson M. P.

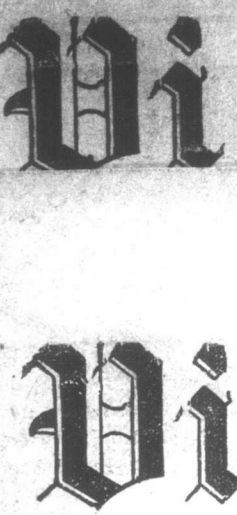
Ottawa, March 21—

Horne, president of the railway, who was here who saw Premier Bow

Foster, Tupper and strongly against holding the present time. It is some of the ministers to arrangements of Tuesday are talking session.

Bowtell told the Times today that he would not

announcements to-day.



Vol. 11—No. 12.

VAN HORNE RUN

He is Strongly Opposing an Election

And Ministers Who of an Election

Ottawa, March 19—

good authority to-day regarding Manitoba

passed, but it will not be avoided on the

ture before it prorogue will be put over for a change of programme

a session, because the answer to the Dominion dealt with. It is expected will prorogue on Friday

will be dispatched to Monday.

The cabinet met yesterday 11 o'clock and continued six o'clock, with an

lunch; but reached school question. It is members of the cabinet

divided on the question the policy mapped out cannot now be adhered

to. He was accompanied by his daughter and owing to his present

stated that he would night. After the count announced his intention

two or three days. Messrs. Ives, Patterson

the council at 4 o'clock Montreal train. Their

important and somewhat pending on its issue. So

Montreal, the man who a crisis has been summoned

Winnipeg, March 19, tive party managers hold the provincial con

tion. Chatham, N. B., Municipal convention was nominated Hon. P. J. Ross

and Mr. Michael Amos. Brockville, March 19,

demonstration which held here on Thursday

ed on account of the Quebec, March 19—

ceived here from Athol fact that Laurier's health

He has been ordered to take a few days rest.

Cornwall, March 19, in the Conservative in the present member, equally as many favor

rising young lawyer. choose the candidate day.

Ottawa, March 20, dent was officially inf all dates as to the gen

nal Values

MEDICAL.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
It effects and never blisters.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
It is the only medicine that cures the disease in a few days.
It is the only medicine that cures the disease in a few days.
It is the only medicine that cures the disease in a few days.

CURE FOR EAR & EYE
A GORDON'S
MEDICAL
FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH
THIRD MONTH
Fourth Month
Fifth Month
Sixth Month
Seventh Month
Eighth Month
Ninth Month
Tenth Month

is Guaranteed
This Remedy according to directions, and contains no opiates.
D. E. CAMPBELL
Chemist
VICTORIA, B. C.

Consumption.
Send two bottles of medicine and two boxes of food to the
VICTORIA, B. C.

AYURE
Send us your address
how to make 85 a day, absolutely
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Victorian Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—NO. 12. WHOLE NUMBER 518. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895. PART 2.

VAN HORNE RUNS THE SHOW

He is Strongly Opposed to Holding an Election at the Present Time.

And Ministers Who Were in Favor of an Election Now Want a Session.

Ottawa, March 19.—It is learned on good authority to-day that a remedial order regarding Manitoba schools has been passed, but it will not be served if that can be avoided on the Manitoba legislature before it prorogues. In this way it will be put over for another year. This change of programme will do away with a session, because there will be no answer to the Dominion parliament to be dealt with. It is expected the legislature will prorogue on Friday and the order will be dispatched to reach there on Monday.

The cabinet met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and continued in session up to six o'clock, with an adjournment for lunch; but reached no decision on the school question. It is evident the members of the cabinet are irreconcilably divided on the question, and moreover the policy mapped out four weeks ago cannot now be adhered to. Sir Frank Smith was present at yesterday's council. He was accompanied from Toronto by his daughter and a special attendant owing to his present indisposition and stated that he would be returning at night. After the council, however, he announced his intention of remaining two or three days.

Messrs. Ives, Patterson and Dickie left the council at 4 o'clock and took the Montreal train. Their mission must be important and something no doubt depends on its issue. Senator Drummond, Montreal, the man usually consulted in a crisis has been summoned.

Winnipeg, March 19.—The Conservative party managers have decided not to hold the provincial convention for some time.

Chatham, N. B., March 19.—The Liberal convention yesterday unanimously nominated Hon. Peter Mitchell as a candidate for the coming election.

Brockville, March 19.—The Liberal demonstration which was to have been held here on Thursday has been postponed on account of the illness of Laurier.

Quebec, March 19.—Private news received here from Athabasca is to the effect that Laurier's health is improving. He has been ordered by his doctors to take a few days rest.

Cornwall, March 19.—There is a split in the Conservative ranks. Some favor the present member, Dr. Bergin, while equally as many favor E. A. Pringle, a rising young lawyer. A convention will choose the candidate at Newington to-day.

Ottawa, March 20.—Your correspondent was officially informed to-day that all dates as to the general election were purely speculative, as no date has yet been fixed.

I am able to confirm to-day the dispatch of yesterday stating that a remedial order was passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, but as to its exact nature, it cannot yet be said, as it is before the governor-general to-day. It is just probable that its contents will not be given to the public until to-morrow. Some go so far as to say that it will not be given out until served on the Greenway government. This, however, is not likely, and the proper course to pursue would be for judgment in the case to be delivered openly because it was heard in public. It is also pretty certain that the general elections will take place at once.

In this connection, it may be said that Sir William Van Horne had a long interview with Bowell this morning. Afterwards Van Horne had a conference with Tupper.

The remedial order it is understood recites the course of the appeal, history of the question and some parts of the recent judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council. The command made upon the legislature of Manitoba is couched in a voluminous vocabulary. An order has been adopted pledging the government, should Manitoba decline to comply, to introduce remedial legislation in parliament. Dissolution will follow immediately. The proclamation will probably be issued to-day dissolving parliament and bringing on the general elections.

Dr. Ferguson M. P. for South Leeds is here after seeing some of the cabinet ministers. He told a friend that he was going home to issue his address to the electors.

The World's Ottawa special says: The local talk in favor of a session, knowing ones insist that an election is more than probable.

Ottawa, March 21.—Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who was here yesterday, and who says Premier Bowell and Ministers Foster, Tupper and Hazen, spoke strongly against holding an election at the present time. It is significant that some of the ministers to-day, despite the arrangements of Tuesday for an election, are talking session.

Bowell told the Times representative to-day that he would make an official announcement to-day. He also said that

DREADFUL MINING DISASTER

Eighty Men Killed by an Explosion in the Red Canyon Mine at Evanston.

Sparks From a Blast Set Fire to Dust—Shaft is Completely Blocked.

THE ROBINSONS CONVICTED.

Man and Wife Found Guilty of Murder—Their sentences.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Half a Million Dollars go up in Smoke This Afternoon.

BARK COLUSA MISSING.

She is Out One Hundred and Eight Days From Tacoma for Shanghai.

WANT MORE WAGES.

Sailors' Union Declares War Against the Coast Ship Owners.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

PANCOAST THE SWINDLER AND ALLEGED MURDERER TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

REFUSED A PASSAGE.

Cuban Patriots Not Allowed to Go to Jamaica.

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HE WAS ASKED TO RUN FOR HIS OLD CONSTITUENCY, NORTH HASTINGS, BUT HAD NOT YET CONSENTED.

The mandate against Manitoba was signed by Lord Aberdeen and the cabinet this afternoon.

(Later) Parliament meets on the 18th of April. The proclamation will be issued at once.

Winnipeg, March 21.—At the Conservative convention for East Assiniboia, held at Whitewood yesterday, J. McAuldy, of Mooseomin, was selected as the candidate. There were seven aspirants for the nomination, including Major Bell and W. McDonald. The present member, Major Bell, was 86 votes behind McAuldy.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Hymas Brothers Committed for Trial on the Charge of Murder.

Winnipeg, March 20.—Premier Greenway took his seat in the legislature this afternoon for the first time this session. He was greeted with loud cheers. Armstrong's resolution for a reduction of the number of legislators from forty to twenty-five, and of the salaries of ministers from five to three, came before the legislature and was voted down, only six voting for the motion.

The residence of N. K. Roberts at Pipestone was burned to the ground this morning. Everything was lost. Mr. Roberts escaped jumping from the window and placing a ladder, rescued his wife and three children.

Two residences, one belonging to William Donaldson, were burned at Brandon to-day.

The wife of Robert Lischer died suddenly last night.

Mrs. Sarah Henry, of Virden, is charged with having set fire to her dwelling house with intent to defraud.

Montreal, March 20.—At a meeting of the executive of the C. P. R. it was decided among other measures of retrenchment to make a general reduction in salaries, for those up to \$2,000 five per cent, and for those above that amount, ten per cent. This will affect the highest as well as the lowest officials, from President Sir Wm. C. Van Horne down.

Toronto, March 20.—The firm of J. A. Skinner & Co., wholesale crockery dealers, have gone into liquidation and will withdraw from Toronto. The branch house in Vancouver, B.C., will, however, be continued.

At yesterday's session of the Canadian order of Chosen Friends' convention, a motion to reduce the age limit to fifty and favoring biennial sessions was voted down.

The preliminary investigation by Police Magistrate Denison in the case of Henry P. and Dallas T. Hymas, the two brothers charged with the murder of William C. Wells, closed to-night. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes, which will begin about the middle of May.

Chapleau, Ont., March 20.—The house of P. Dolland was burned to the ground last evening and three of his children, Gertrude, Michael and Alexander, aged thirteen, seven and three respectively, lost their lives. Johnny, aged four, was badly burned and otherwise injured. Dolland in rescuing his baby was also burned.

MERCILESS TURKS.

Some of the Officers Tell of the Awful Massacre.

London, March 20.—A special reporter of the Daily News reports on his inquiry into the Armenian outrages. He says: "There is abundant and unanimous evidence of the bloodiest, most senselessly premeditated and damnable perpetrated massacre of innocents. This I intend to prove out of the mouths of the perpetrators themselves."

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

THE RUSH TO THE YUKON.

More men Going There Than can be Cared for.

San Francisco, March 21.—Joseph Ladue, for 12 years engaged in gold mining in the upper Yukon river, Alaska, has just returned here after several months absence in the east and sailed to-day for Alaska. Ladue lives far up the Yukon at the new camp of Ogilvy, which is forty miles from the British line. "I am afraid too many men are going into the Yukon country this year," said Ladue. "There are indications that there may be two thousand. If there should be there will be suffering for there is no way to get in sufficient supplies. There are not boats enough. A thousand men would be a good many and all that could be well cared for. Besides this I understand many men are going there with no means to fall back on. All they have is just enough to get them there. I think that men ought to be warned that they will probably have a rough experience."

UNITED STATES ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

Toronto, March 20.—An Ottawa dispatch to a morning paper says: "Regarding the claim of the Canadian seafarers for damages in connection with the Behring sea seizure it is learned that the United States authorities have notified the British government that they are prepared to resume negotiations at once. This assurance, however, is looked upon as having little meaning. If the negotiations resulted in a convention, it would, when signed, have to be submitted to the United States senate for confirmation by a two-thirds vote majority. Unless a special session is held, which is altogether unlikely, this cannot be done until December next. Then the question arises as to whether the senate will agree to submit the question to arbitration, though the faith of the nation is pledged to that course of action."

THE ROBINSONS CONVICTED.

Man and Wife Found Guilty of Murder—Their sentences.

Buffalo, March 21.—Clarence Robinson was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree and his wife, Sadie Robinson, of manslaughter in the first degree. Robinson was sentenced to life imprisonment and his wife to 20 years. Some months ago they "held up" a man in the streets of Buffalo and murdered him.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Half a Million Dollars go up in Smoke This Afternoon.

JAPAN IS GETTING BRAVE

She Undertakes to Search British and German Merchantmen at Taku.

British Cruiser Sent to Look After British Interests—Peace Negotiations.

London, March 21.—A Shanghai dispatch says Japanese war vessels have been searching British and German merchantmen in the Gulf of Pechili for contraband of war. The cruiser Aegleus has been ordered to lie at Taku to protect British interests. The Japanese fleet has since retired from Taku and the Chinese have a number of junks to be sunk at that place in order to block the entrance to the Pei Ho river.

A Hong Kong dispatch says 'ne Japanese have blocked the port of Tamsui on the northwest coast of Formosa. Simonski, March 21.—Li Hung Chang has left the warship which conveyed him here and is occupying quarters in town. The peace negotiations begin to-day.

The credentials of the parties to the peace conference were submitted yesterday and found to have been prepared with due form and to confer full power on both sides. The conference begins at 2:30 p.m. and ends at 4 o'clock.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

No Probability of a Falling Off During the Next Three Years.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—According to Commissioner Lochrens' figures, pension appropriations are likely to remain at about the present rate for at least three years to come. The reason for absence of any probable decrease owing to deaths and other causes, is about counterbalanced by the first payments on new pensions allowed. There are usually large arrears dating from the time the application was filed to be paid on all new pensions. After three years it is expected that the majority of the claims will be adjudicated and there will be few remaining first payments. The pension appropriation for the fiscal year 1895 was one hundred and fifty million. For the fiscal year 1896 it is one hundred and forty million, which will probably be supplemented as usual by eight or ten millions. After 1898 the Commissioner thinks the pension appropriations will diminish rapidly.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Monster Exhibition of Colonial Resources to be Held in London.

London, March 20.—The society of authors secured more than one thousand signatures to its petition against the Canadian copyright. All the most conspicuous writers and publishers signed the petition is now in the hands of Lord Ripon, secretary of the colonies.

There is reason to expect that Belgium soon will remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle as the result of consular inquiries disproving the existence of diseases have been communicated by the government to the Belgian cabinet.

In the house of commons to-day the bill introduced by Mr. Timothy Healey, giving to every ratepayer in Ireland a vote in the borough in which he is rated, passed its second reading. The measure has been brought forward annually for the past twenty years, and its progress blocked by the Conservative members of the house. Mr. Balfour and other Conservative speakers to-day announced that they approved the measure.

A dispatch from Seville says the Spanish steamer Caplio, which sailed hence from that port on February 27, is supposed to have been lost in the recent heavy gales. It is believed that all of her crew have perished.

The bronze work for the monument to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, has been completed and is ready to be shipped on the steamer after the opening of navigation.

The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says: "During the state council's discussion of bi-metalism, Count Mirbach's proposal for an initial understanding with France and the United States were not supported. The opinion prevailed that England would not move and that international bi-metalism would be impossible without her. The consensus of opinion was that if the conference should be held the only practical subject of enquiry would be, how is it possible to raise the price of silver without prejudice to the existing system?"

RUMORS ABOUT THURSTON.

He May Remain in Washington to Advise his Successor.

New York, March 21.—A special from Washington to the Tribune says: "It appears from the statements made that in case of his recall, Mr. Thurston will remain in this country as counsel and adviser to the new minister. As such he would occupy a position altogether unofficial, where the resentment of baffled conspirators could not reach him. At the same time the Hawaiian government would be in a position to avail itself of his ability and experience. Another statement is that in the event of his recall he will be placed in charge of the foreign relations of Hawaii, and the present chief of the foreign department, Mr. Hatch, will become his successor here."

REFUSED A TRIAL.

San Francisco, March 21.—The supreme court to-day denied a new trial to Wm. Frederick, who murdered bank cashier Herriot, and who is under sentence of death.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 22

WHY A CHANGE?

On Friday, Jan. 27, 1893, the Colonist said:—"Our readers, when they peruse our Ottawa correspondent's letter, will be surprised to learn how much more the officials of the department of marine and fisheries know about Victoria and its institutions than do its oldest and most intelligent inhabitants. The officials are right, of course. Who ever knew of one of them to be either ignorant or mistaken? Were they not credited for the express purpose of laying down the law to outsiders and enlightening them about their own affairs, and do they not fulfill the end of their being?" The Ottawa correspondent's letter here referred to quotes Minister Tupper as saying:—

"So far as the expenditure of public money is concerned, I know no part of Canada which has received more attention in this respect in proportion to its population than British Columbia. Personally I am not induced by hard criticism to favor expenditure; neither will I be more disinclined to do my duty to that important portion of the country on that account; but it is regrettable, according to my own experience, that the greater the effort I make to keep pace with the growth and importance of the commerce of Victoria, and the larger the appropriations for that purpose, the more angry becomes the criticism of the government's policy and of this department in particular."

Why a change, indeed? This exhibition of Tupperian blandness ought to convince any person that Victoria is bound to support the government.

ANOTHER REASON WHY.

The Independence of Parliament Act, section 10, to which members must subscribe under oath, reads:

"No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, with or for the government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is to be paid, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall sit or vote in the said house."

Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montserrat, Quebec, subscribed to the above. He is an active ally of Sir Adolphe Caron (the man who tried to "do" the post office clerks out of their wages) and at the time of his election was engaged in the grocery business with a Mr. Provost. The firm at that time held a contract with the government in the name of Provost for the supply of the militia at the Citadel of Quebec with groceries and provisions, and up to the dissolution of the firm on the 2nd of February, 1893, they received from the government cheques amounting to \$4,112.85. This sum was all paid over to Mr. Turcotte, M. P., for his private benefit. After the dissolution of the firm Mr. Turcotte continued in the grocery business and supplied the militia department with goods. For these he received all the payment for his own benefit, although the cheques, as before, continued to be issued in Provost's name and were endorsed by him to Mr. Turcotte, M. P. This was a gross violation of the act; yet when Mr. Edgar, M. P., moved a resolution on July 13th, 1894, declaring that Turcotte had forfeited his seat the government majority voted down the motion. The Montreal Star (Independent Conservative), said: "If the Conservative party can only live by such means it is time for decent men to wash their hands of the government." Four Conservative members refused to swallow the dose; but Messrs. PRIOR and EARLE voted with the "gang."

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

The Canadian protectionist is a not inapt imitator of those who on the other side of the line advocate the interests of the American mill owners. Thus we find Conservatives professing now to have found an ideal policy in "reciprocity," and to regard with abhorrence what they are pleased to term "British free trade," a phrase conveniently borrowed from the followers of that renowned Napoleon leader, Major MacKinley. On this side of the line, to be sure, the phrase loses half its significance. Here it merely means what its adapters are pleased to term a jug-handled trade policy; there the very word "British," and the amount of scorn the average MacKinleyite "manages to inject into the pronunciation of it makes it do the service to the "trotty loll" protectionist, which the Conservative places on the worn shoulders of that much abused appellation, "Grit."

It has not only been in the columns of the Colonist that this same "British free trade" has been loaded down with the burden of divers offences, neither can our contemporary claim, to originate the argument that it is responsible for the

decline of agriculture in Great Britain. The changes on that theme have indeed been rung with great persistence and effect in congress, in the press, and on the stump during more than one recent election campaign in the land of the free.

Nothing, however, could very well be more disingenuous than to attempt to saddle on British free trade any reverses which may have overtaken British agriculture. Indeed, agricultural depression in England is so plainly traceable to other causes that it is surprising that even a protectionist advocate could overlook or disregard them. For since England has adopted free trade the natural grain fields of the world have been brought under cultivation. In the United States, in Canada, in Australia, in the Argentine Republic, in Africa and in India areas of imperial extent and of unsurpassed fertility have been made to yield the very products at a minimum of cost which the British farmer cultivated. The methods of the cultivation of the soil have been completely revolutionized, and by the aid of labor-saving machinery one person can now do the work which within the memory of men now living it took ten men to do. The improvement in shipbuilding has made the ocean a mere ferry and the cost of land carriages has been reduced to an extent which to the most enlightened of statesmen in Cobden's time would have seemed incredible. It would indeed be nothing short of a marvel if the English farmer who had to pay a great price for a high rent for his holding could compete with those who in Manitoba, in Minnesota and the Dakotas cultivated the rich lands with which a paternal government endowed them. That he has been able to do so with even partial success is due largely to the fact that a wise trade policy has enabled him to buy every necessity in the cheapest markets without placing a grievous tax on his industry to enrich those engaged in manufacturing in the empire. The argument of the Protectionist has until recently been that while free trade was undoubtedly the best possible of policies for Great Britain, different conditions on this side of the Atlantic demanded the adoption of a different course. There is indeed some reason in the contention. But to lay the blame of agriculture depression in England on its trade policy is neither sensible nor honest.

As for ministers, give them credit freely for such ability as they possess, but don't take them at their own valuation, or that put upon them by a subsidized press, and don't make the mistake of supposing that capacity for tall talk of necessity involves capacity for clear thinking. For gerrymandering a province, for debauching a constituency, or for squeezing contributions out of protected monopolies, I will grant you these gentlemen are unrivalled. But they go no further. Failure is writ large on every enterprise they have attempted. They have not stopped the exodus. They have not lowered their taxes. They have not kept up prices. They have not, in a word, redeemed one single solitary pledge, or filled one single expectation they have raised, and they come before you now having taken all possible pains to avoid giving you any definite information on the floor of parliament as to how they propose to provide for the huge deficit they have created, or to say what their policy will be as to divers important questions now awaiting settlement.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Sarnia.

WHERE THEY HAVE FAILED.

As for ministers, give them credit freely for such ability as they possess, but don't take them at their own valuation, or that put upon them by a subsidized press, and don't make the mistake of supposing that capacity for tall talk of necessity involves capacity for clear thinking. For gerrymandering a province, for debauching a constituency, or for squeezing contributions out of protected monopolies, I will grant you these gentlemen are unrivalled. But they go no further. Failure is writ large on every enterprise they have attempted. They have not stopped the exodus. They have not lowered their taxes. They have not kept up prices. They have not, in a word, redeemed one single solitary pledge, or filled one single expectation they have raised, and they come before you now having taken all possible pains to avoid giving you any definite information on the floor of parliament as to how they propose to provide for the huge deficit they have created, or to say what their policy will be as to divers important questions now awaiting settlement.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Sarnia.

BEATEN BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Had Sir William Cornelius Van Horne been at the meeting called by his supporters and adherents at the A. O. U. W. hall last night he would have quickly interpreted, without exercising his subtle powers of mind-reading, the handwriting upon the wall. The characters are no longer mystical and illegible. The mute eloquence of the empty chairs, the absence of enthusiasm and utter lack of spontaneity of feeling, which, when present, augur so much for success, clearly indicate a complete and ignominious defeat for McKinleyism whenever the "big injuns" of the tribe at Ottawa summon the courage to take the warpath. There were 473 persons present, and of these quite a few were in sympathy with the Opposition and recognize the necessity for a change. In point of numbers, enthusiasm and confidence the Conservative convention compares most miserably with that of the Liberals, and the advantage which the latter carries in the comparison indicates unmistakably the result on election day. A great many of those who were present at the Conservative convention last evening felt keenly the poverty of their political situation, as shown by despondent remarks let drop now and then. The feeling of depression might not have been so marked

if there had not been such strenuous efforts made to gather a bigger crowd than the Liberals had. When the untiring efforts and captivating inducements of the party "rustlers" and "heelers" could result only in a gathering of some 350 less than their opponents, the case of the Dominion government's friends in this city is easily seen to be absolutely hopeless. There is good cause for the dejected and despondent aspect of the few who would like to see Messrs. Prior and Earle re-elected.

PROTECTING THE FARMER.

It is not a little strange that only in free trade England can the Colonist find evidence of agricultural depression. In the United States the farmers enjoy every blessing which can possibly flow from high taxes. If protection is such a splendid thing for the farmer we should find evidence of it in those states in which the agriculturist is protected from the devastations of an unrestricted importation. The wheat of the American farmer has abundant protection; his oats, his corn, his rye and his barley ripen under the sunshine of high duties. He enjoys protection against foreign hay and foreign straw; against Canadian eggs and Ontario cheese. In that land where the trade winds are tempered by taxes to yield protection even to the shorn lambs we should find agricultural wealth increasing with greatest rapidity, and the farmer most prosperous and contented. Now we suggest to the Colonist, if it is really anxious to find out in what way protection or free trade affect the farmer, that it should make at least a diligent enquiry in the land of our neighbors over the line as it does in that country, which it talks so much and really knows so little on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

How is the farmer prospering in Dakota for instance? Is he as well off as his Canadian neighbor in Manitoba, who is less thoroughly "protected"? What does he hear about agricultural conditions in Minnesota, in Iowa or in that most highly favored of agricultural regions, Nebraska? In Illinois, in Ohio, and in many other states the very richest of agricultural lands enjoy what advantages accrue from the immediate neighborhood of manufacturing centres, and it is there if anywhere that the American farmer should reap every advantage protection can bestow. In such a country, with a policy so favoring the enrichment of the tiller of the soil, agricultural wealth should increase by leaps and bounds and the farmer of all persons in the community should be the most prosperous. Let our esteemed contemporary diligently enquire into his condition. If it cares to do this it may be surprised to discover that agriculture has been practically abandoned in the eastern states, and that the west is covered over with mortgages; that instead of the farming community increasing in wealth and prosperity the agricultural wealth to-day bears a small proportion to the entire wealth of the country than it did fifty, twenty, or ten years ago. He will find this, the greatest agricultural country on the face of the earth, whose every product is protected by a tax, the country which to-day is suffering from a period of hard times more and greater hardships than are felt in any other land—that its cities are crowded with paupers and the country itself overrun with tramps.

The Colonist this morning read us a very pretty lecture on editorial candor. In the discussion on the effects of protection or free trade on the farmer let it practice to some extent the journalistic maxims it is so ready to lay down for the guidance of others.

WHY A CHANGE?

On August 3 the Colonist, then in an independent mood, gave reasons for a change of government in the following words:—"It is singular that the government should insist upon a regulation which the great majority of those engaged in the fisheries consider altogether unnecessary. * * * They (the canners) are, as a class, intelligent as well as enterprising men, and are always ready to adopt any measure that is really calculated to preserve the salmon, but they do resent meddlesome interference which effects no good object but which hampers them in their operations and puts them to unnecessary expense. * * * It is unhappily the opinion of very many engaged in the fishery and more or less interested in it, that it has progressed not so much because of the aid which has been given it by the Dominion government as in spite of the obstacles which that government has placed in its way."

The fishing industry is probably the most important in the province. That it has progressed "in spite of the obstacles" which the government has placed in its way, as the Colonist asserts, is remarkable. The "obstacles" have been many and great. Those "obstacles" are still being placed in the way of the industry, and at the present moment several of the Fraser river canners are being harassed and persecuted by the government. The position has not materially changed since the day the Colonist editor felt so much disgusted with his friends as to give the above reason for a change of government.

BUNCE AND BUNCOMBE.

At the A. O. U. W. hall last night Col. Prior said that statistics showed a marvellous prosperity. Saving bank deposits, bank circulation, imports and exports, railway (C. P. R.) and steamboats (C. P. R.) and the postoffice (unhappy reference) business were simply booming, all showing a marvellous increase. It must be comforting to the estimated 2500 unemployed men in Victoria to learn that the deposits in the savings banks show a "marvellous increase." It must, also, be gratifying to the farmers to hear that the C. P. R. railway is doing a rushing business fetching in Manitoba eggs (10 cents a dozen) and butter (20 cents a pound) while the steamers working in connection with this grasping octopus are subsidized to carry agricultural products from Australia. The postoffice clerks will be glad to learn that the postoffice receipts have also "marvellously increased," since it may assure them of the permanency of their \$20.10 per month and \$10 extra. The owners of the 450 empty houses in this city will be tickled to death to hear that bank circulations have "marvellously increased"; and the merchants and business men generally, who do not appear to sufficiently appreciate the prevailing "boom," owe a debt of gratitude to Col. Prior for the remarkable and indeed dazzling prosperity in our midst.

We have discovered a good running mate for Mr. Tracey. A gentleman who signs himself "A Rancher" writes to the Vernon News a letter on protection and free trade, in which the following passage occurs:—

"You will be told of free trade England being so rich and influential. But Great Britain is not free trade altogether, as she guards her manufactures very securely, allowing no manufactured goods to enter her ports, but they allow and encourage the importation of raw material in order to encourage the manufacturer. The only part of her free trade policy is the free importation of wheat and beef, which is causing considerable distress among her laboring class and threatening to cause considerable complications, and has been the means of stopping numberless farms in England from being worked or even let to tenants at any rent whatever."

Tracey! Tracey! Look to your laurels! Whatever cause for comfort the Colonist may find in its exciting declaration that the vicious combination between the government and the C.P.R. is in no danger of being disturbed, it is quite certain that the feeling will not be shared by the electors of this city; therefore it is difficult to see what the "organ" and the "party" expect to gain by crowing so confidently over Sir Donald Smith's decision to accept the Conservative nomination for the St. Antoine district of Montreal. Such an announcement can only result in pointing out more strongly than ever the vital necessity of a change, and increasing the determination of the people of this city to assist in obtaining it.

On Thursday the Times said: "It appears that a vigorous effort is being made to prejudice the farmers of the upper country against Mr. Bostock and Liberalism by shouting that under Liberal rule they will be subject to ruinous competition from outside agricultural regions." In the News-Advertiser this sentence is twisted to appear as follows: "But having reached this conclusion, our erratic contemporary destroys the pretty romance it has built up, by the statement that there is a very strong opposition to the Liberal candidate among the agriculturists, because they believe that Liberal success would mean for them ruinous competition from the farmers of other countries." The Vancouver Tory organ professes to be honest above all its journalistic brethren, but we fear it is in reality as crooked as the Colonist.

Supporters of the government in New Brunswick have the ugliest census facts to face. In the ten years 1881-1891 the population of St. John city and county fell off 3392, Carleton county decreased 833, Albert decreased 1358, Charlotte 2335, King's (which Minister Foster represented) 2527, Queen's 1365 and Sunbury 832. The population of York, where the finance minister is now seeking refuge, rose from 30,307 to 30,978, the magnificent increase of 682 in ten years. The National Policy did wonders for York.

The following telegram is being industriously circulated by the government organs:

"Montreal, March 10.—With reference to Sir Donald Smith's candidature it may be said that Sir Donald was personally averse to continue in parliament, but after a conference with Sir McKenzie Bowell and others, he has decided to accede to the general demand."

If the proceedings of the "conference" were published in detail it would no doubt make interesting reading.

The marked success of the Young Liberal Club is at once a gratifying index of the political situation and a potent aid to the opposition cause in this city. It is rather curious that the Colonist has not yet discovered the existence of this

promising organization of young men. Our neighbor holds up the English newspapers as models for Canadians to copy; and we should like to see the name of any English journal so silly as to suppose that it could crush out an opposition political club by refusing to mention it.

Halifax Recorder:—How much is the merchant making to-day? How much is the manufacturer outside of a combination making to-day? Are our farmers making headway or leeway? Can all those that want work in this country of limitless resources and vast areas get work? It was the boast of the N. P. supporters in 1880 that no man who was willing to work need wait under the N. P.; is that true to-day?

The Colonist's prediction that the C. P. R. would be found supporting the government is likely to prove true. Our special dispatch from Ottawa says that Sir William Van Horne held a consultation with Premier Bowell this morning and that subsequently he conferred with Sir Hibbert Tupper. The subject discussed was very probably the elections, and the assistance to be given by the railroad company.

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALBERNI

Liberals Organize and Elect Delegates to the Nanaimo Convention.

Work Among the Quartz and Placer Mines—Ranchers Busy Sowing.

Alberni, March 18.—Considerable excitement is being caused here by the recent rich finds of gold quartz, some of the specimens that have been brought in being wonderfully good. The weather for the past month has been everything that could be desired and the miners and prospectors have been taking every advantage of it, several claims having been recently recorded. Sam Darr's claim, the Alberni, is turning out very satisfactory. He is at present sinking a shaft alongside the vein. W. H. Campbell has one of the finest prospects in the district, the average assay being over \$500 per ton in gold. The road to China creek is being pushed through as rapidly as possible and it is expected that it will be ready to haul lumber over in about ten days. M. M. Sarault's mill has a large order of timber for the China creek placer mines all ready for delivery as soon as the road is ready. It is reported that the Golden Eagle is to be started again and considerable money spent in developing it. Mr. Jones returned from his claim the other day and is very well pleased at the way it is showing up. Mr. Taylor of Victoria, and Mr. McKee, were in on a flying trip last week. Gleason and Campbell intend going ahead with their placer mine this spring on Mineral creek.

The ranchers are very busy now getting their seed in, considerable wheat and oats being in already.

The road meeting was held on the 10th and the foremen for the previous year were elected again, their work having been very satisfactory to the settlers. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the government agent to attend to matters pertaining to the construction of the new public wharf.

The Liberals held a meeting here and it was unanimously agreed to send out two delegates to the Nanaimo Liberal convention. It was very gratifying to those present to find so many Liberals in the settlement and it was determined to start a Liberal association.

It is expected that the paper mill will start up again very shortly.

Mr. Alexander Watson is starting up a blacksmith shop which will be a great convenience to the settlers and miners.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Definitely Announced That Haslam Will Seek Re-Election.

Nanaimo, March 19.—It is now definitely announced that A. Haslam, M. P., will seek re-election. Mr. Haslam, it will be remembered, was elected by acclamation owing to the belief of the Liberals that a general election was not far distant. Mr. Haslam will find that the honor will not be again conferred so easily, if at all.

Mrs. C. N. Young died at Departure Bay on Sunday evening of apoplexy after a short illness. Deceased was well known in this city and district, having been a resident for 25 years. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

Word was received in the city last evening that the Platts trial had been postponed until the midsummer assize.

Montreal, October 14, 1877.

Messrs. DICK & CO., City.
Dear Sirs:—I used a box of your purifier and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a first class sale. I also had a horse that got badly sprained in the knee. A Veterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Blisters, which I did; and the result was that, in less than ten days, I was driving him as well as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 20 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder dissolves this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 50 cents. At Geo. Morrison's.

NEWS OF THE

The Continuation of a Trial of the Brothers.

Coal Miners at Spring same Work Under Agreement.

Toronto, March 19.—The trial of the Hyams brothers of H. C. Wells was today afternoon, Messrs. Gosch, counsel for the press, John Thompson, deputy weight was on the ho come off. He was a sailor and had repaired the water. Undertaker Humphreys at considerable length the scene and injuries to arrived.

Quebec, March 19.—The Smiths reported to have been in a shanty along the Sasser, are believed to be the John Smith of the military regiment at the Citadel. Both arrived.

Montreal, March 19.—Traffic for the week ending \$271,000; same week last \$270,000.

Kingston, March 19.—of Queen's university concern theft of books, have punishment. Two have been suspended for the present term, and the others.

Hamilton, Ont., March 19.—while Richard Fitch and ers-in-law, William and were engaged in felling woods, Fitch was struck by a falling tree. He lived when death terminated his Springfield, N. S., March 19.—has resumed work at the old agreement against struck on Saturday.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 19.—Globe Hotel was unroofed yesterday.

Hamilton, March 18.—Bk the school question, holdi Catholic church has new with other denominations and should get New Interfer right to educate children.

Corwall, March 18.—Frank Easterbrook an charged with shooting the is now on and will proba weeks.

Windspeg, March 18.—Langton has, on appeal, a decree absolute in divor against her husband in courts. Her application of defendant were both B and should seek a remedy courts. She now secures, their child. The husband, dent of Vancouver.

Premier Greenway is ex his seat in the legislature. A gentleman from La says that settlers living are being troubled again.

Toronto, March 18.—The B. B. Osler's eloque not again be heard pleadi capital of persons accused the Ontario government h retained this master of to prosecute in all murder.

Montreal, March 18.—C receipts for week ending \$271,000. In the same week they were \$319,000. Mile Ex-Senator Warner N York, is in Montreal for discussing with Canadian ship canal scheme to con of New York with the gr considers that the propo necessity, as if the whe Minnesota and the Dakot Canadian Northwest are pete successfully with Rus they must have the che freight to the seaboard. I think that such a canal w railroads.

The Gazette has cut its three to two cents, owing tion in the price of the H Ottawa, March 18.—Th has received no informatio serial authorities have de of the Justice copyright ac Chief Justice Strong ad Carthy had a row in the on Saturday. Mr. McCar would be compelled to bri railing before a higher tr upon Sir Henry Strong s warmth that he would not by any person.

SIR CHARLES WILSON
What he Learned Regarding And Southern Pacific
London, March 20.—T Gazette publishes an inter Charles Rivers Wilson, who ited the United States in of the English share-holder of Pacific. He declares that the practical end of considers it really depends of the next congress whether the government will exact it's "po Cleveland, Sir Charles s prepared to accept the p debt thought, they would considered Cleveland's s Congress concerning the U bond issue a perfect gem could not conceive of the redeeming the bonds in st

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

The Continuation of the Preliminary Trial of the Hyams Brothers.

Coal Miners at Springhill N. S. Resume Work Under the Old Agreement.

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

Quebec, March 19.—The two young Smiths reported to have been found dead in a shanty along the Saskatchewan river.

Montreal, March 19.—The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending March 14th, \$271,000; same week last year, \$319,600.

Kingston, March 19.—Four students of Queen's university connected with the recent theft of books, have received their punishment.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 19.—The Globe Hotel was unroofed by fire early yesterday.

Hamilton, March 18.—Bishop Dowling, preaching yesterday, spoke strongly on the school question, holding that the Catholic church has never interfered with other denominations in Canada.

Corwall, March 18.—The trial of Frank Easterbrook and Carpenter, charged with shooting the Indian Osk, is now on, and will probably last two weeks.

Winnipeg, March 18.—Mrs. Laura Langton has, on appeal, been granted a decree absolute in divorce proceedings against her husband in the Chicago courts.

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to both gentlemen for their addresses. It was arranged by those present that another meeting should be held in about a fortnight and all those interested in fruit culture invited.

Several orchards were afterwards visited. The delegates leaving the following morning.

Armenians Show That They Appreciate His Sympathy.

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

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES.

Spanish Troops Start For Cuba to Reinforce the Government Troops.

London, March 20.—The death of the Duchess of Leinster, the most beautiful woman of the century, is announced from Mentone.

SIR CHARLES WILSON TALKS.

What he Learned Regarding the Central and Southern Pacific Railways.

London, March 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an interview with Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who recently visited the United States in the interests of the English share-holders of the Central Pacific.

As regards the Southern Pacific, Wilson says if the English share-holders would register their shares and organize they would control the property.

Only, THOS. McLEAY.

DON'T LIKE TOBACCO.

Congregation Hang Their Minister in Effigy for Smoking.

Avon Park, Fla., March 18.—When the Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational church, at this place, stepped out into his front yard yesterday morning he saw an effigy of himself hanging from the limb of a tree.

ALBERNI FRUIT GROWERS.

Messrs. Palmer and Ohlson Pay a Visit to That District.

Alberni, March 18.—Mr. Andrew Ohlson and Mr. H. M. Palmer from the provincial board of horticulture visited Alberni this week and held a meeting in the Alberni hotel on Monday forenoon.

Mr. H. Guilford, A. A. was called to the chair. Mr. Ohlson spoke on fruit growing generally, urging strongly the necessity of under-draining the land, as he believed much of the no-success in fruit growing arose from the cold and wet condition of the soil where the trees were planted.

Washington, March 19.—The utmost reticence is observed at the Nicaragua legation to-day regarding the report that England had submitted an ultimatum to Nicaragua, which provides for a cash indemnity of seventy-five thousand dollars to Hatch and a commission to adjudicate the damages sustained by other British subjects as a result of the trouble.

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NOT ONE TO TELL THE TALE

Wreck of the Spanish Cruiser Reina Regent Was Found This Morning.

She sank in shallow water, but the whole crew were evidently drowned.

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

Cadix, March 19.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso arrived here this morning. She found the Reina Regent at Balfo Acatunhos where she had sunk.

It is believed all of the crew of the Reina Regent has been lost. Not a single survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port nor has a single body been found that could be identified as that of the officers or crew of the lost ship.

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BURNED AT SEA.

Crew of the Steamer Donau Arrive At Liverpool.

Liverpool, March 19.—The steamer Delaware from New York, March 4th arrived to-day with the crew of the steamer Donau from Hamburg for Philadelphia, which was abandoned on fire at sea on March 16th.

WAS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

A Man Beats His Brother's Brains Out For Beating a Woman.

Bangor, Me., March 19.—Chas. Thompson beat out his brother Edward's brains last night with a club. Edward had been drinking. He first attacked Charles and then the latter's wife. He was cruelly beating the woman when Charles killed him.

CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE.

Arrangements For the Meeting at Ottawa—Hawaiian Sentences.

London, March 19.—The government notified in the commons to-day that the Canadian and Newfoundland governments had agreed to hold a conference at Ottawa for the purpose of discussing the question of the admission of the latter into the Dominion. It was not known whether the dispute regarding the French fisheries will be discussed at the conference.

Foreign Secretary Grey stated that as soon as an official report of the sentence at Honolulu of Rickard has been received the question of applying for mitigation of the sentence will be considered.

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

Report that She was Flying the British Flag When Fired Upon.

Madrid, March 19.—The American minister informed the United Press last evening that the Spanish government had answered his note saying that as yet the foreign office had received no notice of the alleged firing upon the Allanca. The government promised to make urgent enquiries for an official report of the incident and the affair is adjourned pending its receipt.

New York, March 19.—Captain Crossman has made an affidavit declaring that he used the American flag in saluting the Spanish gunboat which fired at the Allanca off the Cuban coast.

Washington, March 19.—Official advice received to-day fully confirm the Havana dispatch about the Spanish cruiser Comandante Venadito, firing on a vessel off the Cuban coast.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S DEMAND.

Some of the Things That the Colony Will Ask Canada to Grant.

A Tunnel Under the Straits of Belle Isle One of the Works Talked Of.

Ottawa, March 20.—It is said here that an effort is being made on behalf of Newfoundland to add enormously to the demands of the colony when the terms of its admission to the Dominion are considered.

The latest proposition is that Canada should tunnel the Straits of Belle Isle in order to give the island all rail connection with Canada.

This, it is urged, would confer special advantages upon Canada, reducing the sea voyage to England by one-third and rendering it possible to convey passengers from Montreal to Liverpool in 105 hours.

Where it is proposed the tunnel shall be built, the straits are about twelve and a half miles wide and the land formation is said to be favorable to the undertaking.

Another scheme, which is of more modest proportions, is that the island railway be completed to Belle Isle and that a ferry be maintained on the straits to make connection with the railway at Quebec.

It is considered, however, as hardly likely that the success of the coming conference will be endangered by the attempt to commit Canada to the tunnel scheme, though the question of maintaining water communication will undoubtedly be discussed.

London, March 20.—The Post says: there is reason to believe that the sole object of the government in sending Mr. Herbert Murray, formerly chairman of the customs department to Newfoundland, is that he may provide the fishermen with funds as the banks and leading merchants have hitherto done at the beginning of the fishing season.

"It is not known," the Post continues, "whether or not Mr. Murray will require the same security for advances as have those who have previously supplied the funds. His mission has nothing to do with the political position of the colony. There are many reasons for Canada's taking the liabilities of Newfoundland and admitting that colony into the confederation."

Her fisheries are a source of wealth while the possession of her salt grounds would be a good card to play against the United States. Moreover, the union of Newfoundland and the Dominion virtually means the security of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the event of foreign invasion.

Newfoundland, however, would gain little else than pecuniary assistance. Yet if Canada does not guarantee the colony's debt nobody else will. The idea of her reverting to a crown colony may be abandoned. It will probably happen that Newfoundland will become a part of Canada with Premier Whiteaway as the first lieutenant-governor.

But One Opinion Prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

Robert Lawson, aged 67, died at his home, James Bay, Monday morning. Deceased was an old resident here, having been employed at the customs for many years and lately being on the superannuated list. He leaves a widow, but no family.

Constantinople, March 18.—The Porte has consented to provide an escort and a special interpreter for the foreign representatives with the Armenian commission of enquiry and has sent instructions to this effect to the local officials.

The Daily Telegraph has a Mouch dispatch sub-dated from Kars yesterday. The dispatch says: "The difficulties placed in the way of witnesses coming to testify before the commission of enquiry are almost insuperable. Every road is patrolled by bands of gens d'armes, who put intending witnesses out of the way. Persons from villages in Sassoun district and survivors of the massacre are treated as criminals. The Armenians who feed and shelter them are imprisoned and beaten."

"The testimony of several witnesses ple horror on horror. For instance, a witness hiding in the oak scrub saw soldiers gouge out the eyes of two priests, who in horrible agony implored their tormentors to kill them, but the soldiers compelled them to dance whilst screaming with pain and presently bayoneted them. The number of witnesses is increasing. The stories are essentially identical. The mass of evidence is so overwhelming that the government may soon admit the massacre has been proved and relieve the commission of further enquiry. When the weather permits the members will go to Sassoun to inspect the four pits filled with mutilated bodies."

He has been heard of several Times But Eludes His Pursuers.

Seattle, Wash., March 20.—Murderer Tom Blanck is still at large, but Sheriff Van de Venter claims he has him still surrounded and his capture is certain. The man captured at Auburn last night turns out to be Klingfelder, the horse-thief and murderer. Every road is patrolled by bands of gens d'armes, who put intending witnesses out of the way. Persons from villages in Sassoun district and survivors of the massacre are treated as criminals. The Armenians who feed and shelter them are imprisoned and beaten.

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organization of young men holds up the English news-papers for Canadians to copy; and like to see the name of Burns so silly as to suppose he could brush out an opposition paper without mentioning it.

order—How much is the thing to-day? How much is it worth outside of a combination to-day? Are our farmers any way or leeway? Can all work in this country of acres and vast areas get as the boast of the N. P. 1880 that no man who was not needed under the N. P. to-day?

It's prediction that the C. found supporting the govt. to prove true. Our speaker from Ottawa says that Sir Horne held a consultation on Bowell this morning and that he conferred with Sir Horne. The subject discussed was the elections, and the be given by the railroad

STRICT OF ALBERNI

Sanize and Elect Delegates to the Nanaimo Convention.

At the Quartz and Placer Ranchers Busy Sowing.

March 18.—Considerable expense caused here by the loss of gold quartz, some of that has been brought in is very good. The weather throughout has been everything desired and the miners and several claims having been taken. Sam Darr's claim, turning out very satisfactory at present sinking a shaft vein. W. H. Campbell finest prospects in the discharge assay being over \$5000. The road to China pushed through as rapidly as it is expected that it will all lumber over in about two months for the China creek ready for delivery as soon as ready. It is reported an Eagle is to be started with considerable money spent in Mr. Jones returned from his trip and is very well off. It is showing up. Mr. Tonia, and Mr. Wilkes, leaving trip last week. Gleabell intend going ahead their mine this spring on

are very busy now getting in considerable wheat and barley. Meeting was held on the 10th for the previous year again, their work having factory to the settlers. At a committee was appointed in conjunction with the tent to attend to matters of the construction of the

held a meeting here and mostly agreed to send out to the Nanaimo Liberal it was very gratifying to find so many liberals and it was determined to send a paper mill will very shortly.

POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED

Men Who Made Fortunes While on the New York Force Must Explain.

Inspector McLaughlin and a Number of Captains Among Those Indicted.

New York, March 20.—All the police officials against whom indictments were found yesterday by the extraordinary grand jury were arrested when they went to the police headquarters yesterday morning. The indicted are: Inspector William McLaughlin, Capt. John Stevenson, Jacob Seibert, Union Market station; Capt. D. J. Donohue, West Twentieth street station; Capt. M. J. Murphy, West One Hundredth street station; ex-policeman William S. Levey; Wardman Henry Schmitt, Hill, former under Capt. Price, Wardman Burns, jumped his bail. The prisoners were conducted to the district attorney's office by Inspectors Williams and McCoy. Byrnes said that the indictments that were handed to him were all that had been found. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 for Inspector McLaughlin, and from \$2,000 to \$11,000 for the others.

The board of police this afternoon suspended all officials in the department indicted by the extraordinary grand jury.

The grand jury's presentment alludes at the outset to the work of the Lexow investigating committee as having spent months in collecting evidence, "which, while ample to satisfy the public of the existence of corruption, fell short in most cases of that which the law requires to establish guilt." "In our opinion," the report continues, "the great body of the subordinates are honest and capable men, and their assistance in our investigation would doubtless have proved most valuable had we been able to demand it, but without proper orders, accompanied by honest and willing suggestions from their superiors, no aid of this character was practicable. During our entire session no police official, high or low, has volunteered one particle of aid, nor has any evidence whatever been forthcoming from police officials, except such as has been drawn from unwilling witnesses."

In conclusion, the report says: "The accumulation by the executive head of the force of a considerable fortune as a result of favors granted in the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization to the force under his command. The distinction between such favors and direct gratuities is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate."

After the arrests the captains talked excitedly in the corridors with their chiefs, but all professed ignorance as to what evidence they could have been indicted upon. When it was announced that all the prisoners were wanted in the court of over and terminer, where District Attorney Fellows was waiting to fix the amount of bail, the men fled into line, headed by Inspector Williams, entered the court room.

Inspector William McLaughlin was the first prisoner called to the bar. The inspector, pale and trembling visibly, was addressed by the clerk of the court: "There are five indictments against you." Justice Ingraham handed the papers in the case and upon the recommendation of District Attorney Fellows, the bail was fixed at \$20,000. The bail on the first charged was fixed at \$10,000, and each of the other four at \$2,500. The bail in the case of J. J. Donohue was fixed at \$2,500; Michael J. Murphy, \$10,000; ex-Capt. William Devoy's bail was fixed at \$10,000. In the case of ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson no warrant was issued, as he is now under \$5,000 bail pending a new trial for bribery.

There were three indictments against Henry W. Schill, one for bribery, one for perjury, and one for extortion. On the first two charges bail was made at \$5,000 each and on the latter \$1,000. Capt. Jacob Seibert was held in \$10,000 and Capt. J. R. Price in \$2,500 for extortion. Edward Glennon, who is under indictment and out on \$5,000 bail, had \$5,000 added. James Burns is under indictment, and District Attorney Fellows said he had good reason to believe that he would appear to give bail. The amount was not fixed. Carpenter is not on the force now, and lives in New York. As soon as the formality of fixing bail was over they were taken back to the district attorney's office, where their bondsmen were examined.

The indictments against Inspector McLaughlin allege that the offences were all committed while he was in command of the old slip station—the first precinct. Each indictment contains five counts, four for bribery, one for extortion. The first four counts allege that certain sums were paid to McLaughlin and received by him as a bribe upon the understanding that he was to protect the giver from police interference. The indictments against Captains Donohue and Price charge them with attempted extortion in that they endeavored to obtain money from Jared Flagg, jr., by threatening to prosecute him for renting flats for immoral purposes.

Capt. Murphy is indicted for accepting a bribe of \$50 on April 1, 1890, from Robert Payne, who formerly kept a concert hall on Eighth avenue, to protect Payne from police interference. The indictment against Capt. Seibert is for accepting \$25 on July 1, 1890, from Augustus W. Barney, keeper of the Magnolia hotel, to protect him from police interference. Ex-Capt. Devoy is indicted for bribery and extortion. The specific complaint is that he took \$100 from Francis W. Sergrist, jr., on May 30, 1894. Sergrist was at the time tearing down a building in Devoy's precinct. Ex-Capt. Carpenter entered the court soon after the other cases had been disposed of and was admitted to \$10,000.

Ex-Capt. Stephenson is indicted for accepting \$100 on February 1, 1892,

from William J. Prele, president of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fifth ward, to insure protection.

Ex-Captain Carpenter is indicted for receiving \$1,000 from William Harmon on March 1, 1891, to protect the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. A witness against Carpenter was Captain Schmittberger.

Ex-Wardman Glennon is indicted for taking a bribe of \$100 on May 13, 1894, from Francis W. Sergrist, jr. He took the bribe for himself, and in another indictment he is charged with taking \$100 for the captain.

There are three indictments against Patrolman Henry Schmitt for bribetaking from saloons and houses of assignation, and perjury in false swearing before the grand jury.

Ex-Captain Stephenson will be required to appear on Thursday morning to plead the indictment, but he will not be arrested or placed under additional bail. The other indicted officers will appear before Justice Ingraham Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock to plead.

THE FILTER BED PLANS

Main Features of the Plan of G. E. Jorgenson the Successful Engineer.

The Aldermen Are Very Much Pleased at the Outcome of the Matter.

The aldermen were in a very happy state of mind yesterday afternoon when they learned of the award in the filter bed plans competition and the comparatively slight cost of it. They were called together at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, not for a formal meeting, but for a sort of conference. His Worship read the report of Messrs. Keating and Haskins, and when the aldermen gathered from it that the engineers had worked but four days each on the plans and that the petty expenses were less than \$20, they broke into applause and Aid. Partridge said: "Thank God, there are two honest men left in Canada." The aldermen had voted for and stood by the proposition to send the plans east and pay the experts \$100 per day had been under quite a strain. It had been charged from the first that the arrangement was a foolish one, as it gave the experts every advantage to charge what they pleased. A minority in the council had attacked the idea and had returned to the charge time and time again. There had been letters written on the subject and mutterings on the street, and they felt that if the bill proved pretty high a lot of responsibility would rest upon their shoulders. As it turned out, the amount of the fees is a very reasonable one. Speaking on that point Mayor Teague said: "Those gentlemen have earned the \$800. In addition to making an excellent report, which fully covers the subject, they have tabulated the figures and estimates of all the plans, making comparison very easy. These tabulated statements have been developed in blue prints. In that connection I may say that the draughting work, done very likely by some one employed by Messrs. Keating and Haskins, must have cost over \$100. I must say that I regard the work as very cheap. I have decided to call a meeting of the council for to-morrow night for the consideration of the estimates, and we will very likely make the report public. As some of the competitors have requested it, we will very likely put the plans on exhibition in the council chamber."

Ald. John Macmillan said that he regarded the report as one of the most thorough and most creditable in the possession of the city. Ald. John Partridge also expressed his complete satisfaction, as did other members of the board.

The plan of Mr. Jorgenson is rather a novel one. The filter beds and reservoir for filtered water will occupy the lower part of Beaver lake, including a considerable area now covered with water, and to carry on their construction it will be necessary to put in a coffer dam at a point further up the lake and drain off the lower portion. The filter beds, which will be three in number, will be of masonry and back of them will be the reservoir. Utilizing that portion of the lake will render extensive blasting unnecessary, while the amount saved thereby will partly go in the construction of the coffer dam. However, the dam will give clean water all the time work is going ahead, and on that score could be gotten along without it. It has another advantage, inasmuch as all that portion of the lake below the dam can be thoroughly cleaned down to the rock. There is a narrow point in the lake where it could be dammed. The width at the point in question is but a few hundred feet. The Jorgenson plan calls for downward filtration through sand, gravel and rocks. The capacity is given as two million gallons and that of the reservoir 5,000,000 gallons. The water will be received directly from the lake. The filters are arranged so that any number may be used. This will make cleaning very easy. There is a wide variance as to the cost of the filter beds and reservoir. Mr. Jorgenson places it at \$60,000, while Messrs. Keating and Haskins are of the opinion that it will cost \$80,000. They recommend that a second engineer be called in for a consultation on that point.

Mr. Jorgenson, the gentleman whose plans win the \$500 prize, is one of the youngest of the competitors. He has been a resident of the city for four or five years, and has during most of that time been in the employ of the lands and works department. He has turned out some very creditable work, including a map of the city of Victoria. He had a first class training in his profession in Europe, and is in every way fitted for the work before him.

The plans submitted were all very creditable, every one having a feature to strongly recommend it, and their general excellence has been commented upon. It is rarely that in a set of 14 plans not one unworthy of any consideration is found.

WILL HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL

United States Getting Mixed Up in the Venezuelan and Nicaraguan Trouble.

Bayard Instructed to Ask Great Britain for an Explanation of Her Demands.

Washington, March 20.—It is probable that Ambassador Bayard will be instructed by cable to call the attention of the British government to the ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua, and to ask for an explanation of British purposes. The British embassy has received information yesterday as to the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua for the payment of \$75,000 within seven weeks in redress for the expulsion of Hatch, its consular agent, from Bluefields, and of the dispatch of a British warship to back up the ultimatum. Under these circumstances it is thought in official circles that the subject may be handled through the British authorities in Nicaragua, although it is usual to advise the ambassador here of all of this kind. General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, left this morning for New York.

The subject must be handled with great delicacy and prudence, and taken in connection with the attempt Mr. Bayard is making in accordance with the formal direction of congress to secure submission to arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela while persisting in forcing upon the utmost to maintain cordial relations with the government to which he is accredited, while persisting in forcing upon their attention these disagreeable subjects.

It is apprehended here, in view of the statements made in parliament yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, that Mr. Bayard had already met with a check in his attempt to push the arbitration matter. This would be very unfortunate just at this time, for it would obligate the President to consider and decide what further steps are necessary to give effect to the intention of congress and protect the republic of Venezuela from encroachments upon her territory. It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the signs are certainly ominous of approaching trouble in the south, with British warships bound for Venezuela and Nicaragua, and the expelled French minister aboard, leaving a wide breach of diplomatic relations, and with other European nations threatening to follow Great Britain's example in evicting the small Central and South American republics into the payment of debts and indemnities.

The prospect of serious complications which threaten the United States through probable European encroachments on Venezuela and Nicaragua, has assumed a phase of such danger to the principle laid down in the Monroe doctrine that a special cabinet conference was held at the White House this afternoon to discuss the subject. There is no doubt whatever that the subjects are considered by the President and Secretary Gresham as of much greater importance to this country than the Alliance incident or the recall of Minister Thurston and must be handled with unusual delicacy, and with the knowledge that the republic of Venezuela and Nicaragua are embarrasing complications with not one but several of the principal European nations. The conference was attended by the President, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Lamont. It is said that Mr. Bayard has failed to arrange the Mosquito trouble with the British government in a manner satisfactory to the United States.

The settlement of the claim of Great Britain to certain Venezuelan territory is the main cause of alarm, and to this is added the prospect that Germany will send warships to collect a large amount of money guaranteed German contractors for the construction of the Central Venezuelan railway. France and Belgium have a common ground for action disturbing to the peace of the little South American Republic; namely, the expulsion of the French and Belgian ministers from that country. Both governments have protested against the expulsion and France will send a naval vessel to take their envoys home. The Monroe doctrine and its ramifications contain ample authority, it is said, for the United States to display an active interest in the threatening attitude of Great Britain and Germany, and while the probable action of France and Belgium does not seemingly come within the scope of the doctrine, it is understood to be the belief of this government that all four of the powers involved will join issue in opposition unless the United States secure their several ends, and such an amalgamation is likely to beget a desire on the part of all to extend their dominions. The conference at the White House to-day was necessarily of a strictly secret character, but it is learned on good authority that nothing definite was agreed upon.

HAS AN EYE ON CUBA.

Senator Morgan Thinks Cuba Should be Annexed to the States.

Washington, March 20.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee, has remained in Washington City since the adjournment of congress, and takes an interest in the existing foreign complications. "I do not know what is being done," he said to a reporter, "further than what is said in the papers from time to time. I am, of course, interested in the situation in Cuba. If the revolutionists are able to hold out for a year they will be able to secure material assistance from persons in this country, not only in the way of money, but in spite of all efforts to prevent it there are many men who are ready to go into a war for Cuba,

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Senior Lacrosse Clubs Met Last Evening to Reorganize for the Season.

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"I have always been a Cuban annexationist," replied Mr. Morgan. "I am for purchasing the island, or of any other method of acquiring it from Spain. It is an important island for the United States."

The Alliance incident was referred to, and Mr. Morgan said he approved the course of the state department in demanding an apology and reparation. He declared that American merchantmen cannot be lawfully interfered with upon the high seas. He expressed the opinion that Cuba might be annexed, and said it was a great mistake that San Domingo was not purchased when we had an opportunity. No such chance, he added, should be neglected in the future, when we were offered islands in the ocean over which we could exercise control, and which were properly a part of the American continental system and were necessary for the protection of our coast commerce.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN CHANG.

The Venerable Statesman not Likely to Have Trouble with Japan.

Washington, March 20.—Li Hung Chang's arrival in Japan is regarded in official circles as one of the most significant events of recent days. In the first place in his life the venerable statesman of China has set foot outside of Chinese soil. At his advanced age he now travels to China's traditional foe to offer enormous concessions as a means of securing peace.

Li has departed positively and authoritatively that the general terms of peace are already understood, and that all that remains is the arranging of details within certain specified limits. The general terms have been brought about by the efforts of United States Minister Denby in China and Dunn in Tokio. It was even feared at a late date that Li Hung Chang's mission might fail through the vagueness of his authority to treat for the ceding of territory. This was arranged, however, through the activity of United States ministers, assuring that the mission would otherwise prove futile.

The general terms of Li Hung Chang's authority are to cede territory, pay a cash indemnity, grant the independence of Corea and arrange a new treaty with Japan by which Japanese extra-territorial jurisdiction in China will be maintained. The exact amount of the cash indemnity is not fixed, nor is the kind of metal it is to be paid in agreed upon. So far as the agreement has advanced, Li Hung Chang's mission is expected to be consummated within a few days, unless some unexpected hitch occurs.

Count Ito, one of the two Japanese envoys, is a close personal friend of Li Hung Chang, the two having settled the Korean trouble in 1885. So great is the Japanese confidence in Li's ability to see that China carries out an agreement that his promise of a settlement will probably pave the way to a speedy cessation of the war. The reports that Russia will intervene to stop the agreements are known to be misleading, from positive information received here. The authorities believe that there will be no word of trouble from Russia. The same is believed to be true as to France, although not with the same certainty.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

Residents of Port Steele Organize to Supply Fuel for the Inhabitants.

Fort Steele, March 11.—An association has been formed at Fort Steele for the purpose of advancing the mining interests of that section of East Kootenay. The project has been discussed for some time, for it has become apparent to those interested in the advancement of the country that something had to be done to bring to the notice of the outside world the numerous valuable mineral deposits that were lying idle, for the want of capital to develop them. The association is called the Port Steele Mining Association of East Kootenay, B. C., the constitution being formed on broad enough lines to include all those who are in any way interested in the welfare of the country. After several meetings, a constitution and by-laws have been adopted, the officers elected, and everything has been placed on a satisfactory basis for the transaction of business, and with a paid up list of over forty members. There is every probability that the association will be quite successful in its aims, which are, to establish a bureau of mining information and cabinet at Port Steele for the purpose of being in a position to afford all necessary information concerning any mine or mineral claim in the section, all members being impressed with the necessity of giving into the secretary all the data and assays of any of their own claims, any other that they have knowledge of. By this means we hope to be in a position to give reliable descriptions of all mineral claims, that is, as to their position, width of vein, character of rock, amount of assay, in fact all that is generally known of a mineral claim in its first stages. And further than that, from time to time there will be written descriptive of the different mines and mineral deposits of the section and sent out for publication in the leading newspapers of the province and adjoining states. Such papers will be subject to the approval of a committee appointed for the purpose, so as to do away with, as much as possible, the danger of any highly colored or untrue reports being published, which might cast discredit upon our association. By these means we trust to make our influence felt in the section, and expect the hearty cooperation of all parties, be they miners or not, for it is only by the development of our mines that any real progress is possible in this section of British Columbia.

FOOTBALL.

Victoria College defeated Mr. Foulkes' eleven at Beacon Hill Park in a match at Association football. Wednesday afternoon. The game was an interesting one. Saturday afternoon will take place a third match between Victoria college and Victoria Rugby footballers' second eleven.

A change has been made in the programme of the athletic meet of the Victoria Rugby football club. The veterans' race will be 80 yards instead of 220 yards. The committee is hard at work and a strenuous effort is being made to make the meet first class and a success.

IN GOOD TRIM.

Nanaimo, March 21.—The Second Rangers go to Victoria on Friday to be ready for their match with the Second Wanderers on Saturday afternoon. The team has been well selected and will prove a hard one to beat.

"Was your's a long courtship old fellow?" "Gracious, no? My wife had nine little brothers and sisters." Really. But what difference did that make?" "What difference! Well, if you had a bribe a crowd like that to keep out of the drawing room every time you went to see your girl you'd soon want to cut short the expense."

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness, young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

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Count Ito, one of the two Japanese envoys, is a close personal friend of Li Hung Chang, the two having settled the Korean trouble in 1885. So great is the Japanese confidence in Li's ability to see that China carries out an agreement that his promise of a settlement will probably pave the way to a speedy cessation of the war. The reports that Russia will intervene to stop the agreements are known to be misleading, from positive information received here. The authorities believe that there will be no word of trouble from Russia. The same is believed to be true as to France, although not with the same certainty.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

Residents of Port Steele Organize to Supply Fuel for the Inhabitants.

Fort Steele, March 11.—An association has been formed at Fort Steele for the purpose of advancing the mining interests of that section of East Kootenay. The project has been discussed for some time, for it has become apparent to those interested in the advancement of the country that something had to be done to bring to the notice of the outside world the numerous valuable mineral deposits that were lying idle, for the want of capital to develop them. The association is called the Port Steele Mining Association of East Kootenay, B. C., the constitution being formed on broad enough lines to include all those who are in any way interested in the welfare of the country. After several meetings, a constitution and by-laws have been adopted, the officers elected, and everything has been placed on a satisfactory basis for the transaction of business, and with a paid up list of over forty members. There is every probability that the association will be quite successful in its aims, which are, to establish a bureau of mining information and cabinet at Port Steele for the purpose of being in a position to afford all necessary information concerning any mine or mineral claim in the section, all members being impressed with the necessity of giving into the secretary all the data and assays of any of their own claims, any other that they have knowledge of. By this means we hope to be in a position to give reliable descriptions of all mineral claims, that is, as to their position, width of vein, character of rock, amount of assay, in fact all that is generally known of a mineral claim in its first stages. And further than that, from time to time there will be written descriptive of the different mines and mineral deposits of the section and sent out for publication in the leading newspapers of the province and adjoining states. Such papers will be subject to the approval of a committee appointed for the purpose, so as to do away with, as much as possible, the danger of any highly colored or untrue reports being published, which might cast discredit upon our association. By these means we trust to make our influence felt in the section, and expect the hearty cooperation of all parties, be they miners or not, for it is only by the development of our mines that any real progress is possible in this section of British Columbia.

FOOTBALL.

Victoria College defeated Mr. Foulkes' eleven at Beacon Hill Park in a match at Association football. Wednesday afternoon. The game was an interesting one. Saturday afternoon will take place a third match between Victoria college and Victoria Rugby footballers' second eleven.

A change has been made in the programme of the athletic meet of the Victoria Rugby football club. The veterans' race will be 80 yards instead of 220 yards. The committee is hard at work and a strenuous effort is being made to make the meet first class and a success.

IN GOOD TRIM.

Nanaimo, March 21.—The Second Rangers go to Victoria on Friday to be ready for their match with the Second Wanderers on Saturday afternoon. The team has been well selected and will prove a hard one to beat.

"Was your's a long courtship old fellow?" "Gracious, no? My wife had nine little brothers and sisters." Really. But what difference did that make?" "What difference! Well, if you had a bribe a crowd like that to keep out of the drawing room every time you went to see your girl you'd soon want to cut short the expense."

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness, young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

MILNE AND TEMPLEMAN.

Young Liberals Give the Opposition Candidates a Rousing Reception.

Some Interesting Addresses by the Candidates, the President and Others.

Many Unable to Gain Admittance to Pioneer Hall—A Great Meeting.

Pioneer Hall held about one-half of those who desired admittance last evening. The Young Liberals were out in force to tender a fitting reception to the opposition candidates, Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne, who were present for the first time since the club's organization. Every available chair was pressed into service, but it was soon seen how useless it was to attempt to seat all. Then they stood. Standing room was soon at a premium and the doors were opened wide and the overflow good-naturedly stood in the hall and half way down the stairs

this city as a professional man; as a leader of the Bar; as a man of undoubted ability; of splendid platform talent, made it rather a proud boast for the young Liberals of Victoria to be able to say they had him for their leader—(hear, hear and applause.) On the other hand, Mr. Templeman thought he could congratulate the president on the honor of presiding over such a gathering of young men, such an intelligent and large organization as the Young Men's Liberal Club of Victoria. It appeared to the speaker that this was a most unique situation in this city, where political organizations, as organizations, have never existed to any extent; where it has been almost impossible to continue any organization for any time, where there has not been at any time anything like a proper amount of energy shown in political matters, and most of all, where the current of general opinion has been so strongly opposed to anything like Liberal organizations. It was, therefore, a most extraordinary thing that such a large and influential organization should be the growth only of a few weeks' work. To his mind it was an indication of the great revolution that has taken place in popular thought and popular opinion in this city. (Cheers.) He was especially pleased at this himself, and gratified to see that the young men of this city ave

promises broken, and it would be the duty of the Liberal candidates to show all these things to the people who had been betrayed. There were the promises made by the Conservatives in 1878, in those days the National Policy was not an issue in this province, but in Eastern Canada the Conservatives promised that if they were returned to power that on the inauguration of the National Policy the duties of the Liberal candidates would increase so rapidly that within a few years after the adoption of that wonderful policy, our population would be seven millions. What is the result? Instead of seven millions, we had at the last census a population of something less than five millions. They told us also that the expenditure, under the Mackenzie government, which was \$23,000,000, was outrageously large; that it should be reduced. The Conservatives in their rule have succeeded in increasing it from \$23,000,000 to something like \$28,000,000, a difference of some \$5,000,000 on the wrong side. We were also told that the national debt would be reduced; it has been increased by \$100,000,000. "That's reduction," said one of the boys, "The National Policy, among other things, was to keep the people in the country; there is at present fully one million of people, the flower of Canada, gone to the United States. They promised us a home market. Have we got it? No." These are only a few of the promises that were made, and not one of them has been fulfilled. The party which Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne support, promise, (and if returned to power will faithfully carry it out) to retrace the steps on a revenue producing basis. (Applause.) This is the first great corner stone of their platform. They promise in the next place, fair reciprocal trade relations with any country whose trade is worth having. (Hear, hear.) They promise to put an entire stop to mismanagement and boondoggery which have characterized the Conservative party throughout their rule, or rather misrule. (Cheers.) They promise that the public lands shall be retained for the actual settler—(applause)—and they promise to abolish the act at present in force on the statute books, and which is one of the most expensive, useless and nonsensical pieces of legislation that has ever been enacted; in its place they will put either a more workable and equitable measure or revert to the provincial voters' lists. (Hear, hear.) They promise also to do away with that iniquitous gerrymander system that has crippled Ontario. (Applause from a big contingent of Ontario boys.) His friend, Senator Milne was not present, so Mr. Templeman had to feel safe in promising some reform of the senate—(laughter)—whereby that body should be brought more in contact with popular opinion, and more under popular control, whereby its members would voice and represent public opinion and be subject to popular approval. At present the senate is largely the voice of the party in power, for it is safe to say that no appointment to the senate is made nowadays of any other than played out politicians. (Cheers.) While a good deal of the feeling manifested in Victoria in the present contest is due to the wretched treatment we have received—(applause)—still Mr. Templeman believed that outside of that the people here are alive to the greater issues at stake, and are fully awake to the importance of the national questions that are involved in this contest in this country of ours magnificent opportunities, great resources, which, if it were not for the fact that the country has been fearfully misruled for a number of years, would have been developed. (Applause.) We have the largest area of best producing land on the North American continent; we have the finest forests in the world, a large portion of which is in British Columbia; we have almost every known mineral in the world, and here again British Columbia contributes most; we have unlimited fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and this great natural wealth is not even partially developed. We have one of the best forms of government, the confederate form, that having all these immense resources, and with a people that he could say, without egotism, was not inferior to any Anglo-Saxon nation in the world, we may, with honest pride, look forward to the development of our country, hoping that in the future, under a wise and patriotic administration, we may expect to see in this Canada of ours ten millions more people, and in British Columbia 600,000 instead of 60,000 people when we may take our place among the other nations of the world—(applause.)—as a part of the British empire to which our majority of the British people belong. In conclusion Mr. Templeman said he was deeply grateful to the solid encouragement their conduct gave to the cause. From present indications he could not say whether they would have a decision right away, but as Mr. Laurier advised them, it might be sprung on them suddenly, like a thief in the night, and he (Mr. Templeman) felt quite sure that come when it may, whether now or six months hence, the Liberals were ready and eager for the fight. (Cheers.) From many sources came encouraging information; they had with them the leading men of the district, and better still, the working men (great applause); so that come what may there was not the slightest doubt of the triumph of the cause. He promised the young and old Liberals alike that to the best of his ability he would endeavor to uphold the standard they had placed in the candidates' hands a few weeks ago; that they would fight this election fairly and honorably and ultimately bring that banner, on which they would put "no surrender" to victory. (Great cheers.)

grand old flag (pointing to the Union Jacks that covered the walls) as if they were the only men who by divine right could do so (laughter), but for his own part he never heard the Liberals brag of their loyalty; it had always been taken for granted. (Cheers.) The history of the Liberal party, as so clearly pointed out by Mr. Templeman, was associated with every reform, with every constitutional liberty that has been given to the colonial possessions, and that great empire, so that as he said here, the record of the Liberal party was one to be proud of. The Liberals believe that it is the policy, and the unflinching efforts of that party, that have made this young country one of the brightest gems in the colonial possessions, and that great empire of which we are proud to form a part (cheers), while the Grit or Reform party were fighting for the rights and liberties which we now enjoy, the Conservative party were signing annexation manifestos and growing rattle eggs at the emperor-general. (Cheers.) He was glad, therefore that Mr. Templeman had touched upon that point. "Our friends know," continued the speaker, "that when we first touched Liberalism in Victoria, we were despised and looked down upon; but we were not afraid, we had a good cause, and to-day the same people who had nothing but contempt for us are trembling in their shoes at the result of the coming contest." (Cheers.)

Dr. Milne, who was detained, was now introduced by the president, who congratulated the doctor for any blame by explaining that the Conservatives had a chill in the A. O. U. W. hall and Dr. Milne had been called in to attend them; hence the delay. Dr. Milne was extended a thoroughly hearty welcome. He first congratulated the president on the honor that gentleman had of presiding over such a gathering of stalwart young men; and he would also congratulate the Young Liberals in being so fortunate as to possess such an able and thorough accomplished chairman. (Applause.) The party owed very much so far in the campaign to the Young Liberals; they did not mean by that that they regretted the older association, or went back on it in any way, but he was glad to see the younger men, and he was surprised to find an organization of this kind in Victoria, working so manfully and energetically in the interests of the Liberal cause; there was not the smallest doubt but that it would further the objectives of the party here. He did not propose on this occasion to make a speech on the questions that are and have been engaging the attention of the Liberals throughout Canada, but at the meetings which will be held during the campaign he would have an opportunity of dealing fully with these matters. The trade question, the Franchise act and other subjects touched upon by Mr. Templeman would be laid before the electors, and it would be shown that in these as well as all measures, the idea of the Liberal party is to legislate for the people instead of a privileged few. (Hear, hear.) There were many Conservatives acting in sympathy with the Liberals at this time, and the latter were pleased to have them. They were welcome and there was no intention of offending them, at the same time it must be remembered that the Liberals always legislated for the people, while the Conservative party ever tried to forward the interests of the privileged classes. (Applause.) Therefore the Liberal party was not in the least afraid to provide the cause that party advocated. Sir John Macdonald was not the father of confederation, he was simply a legislative unionist, whose sole idea was the centralizing of all power at Ottawa. It was his constant effort to centralize all power and control at Ottawa, to wrest from the provinces every right he possibly could, and it was only when absolutely forced to do so that he granted anything at all to them, or acknowledged federation. The doctor instance Hon. George Brown (the mention of whose name was greeted with applause) and several other Grit fathers who were also in reality the fathers of confederation, the fathers of that great movement in the true sense of the word. Sir John showed his true contact his feelings toward the provinces; he tried to take away the power of the provinces in the matter of granting liquor licenses, not with the idea of securing better legislation in that respect, but simply to rob the provinces of so much of their revenue. But it was fought out by Ontario and the attempt was frustrated. (Applause.) There was also the question of escheat, which only after another severe fight at considerable cost, was retained to the provinces; there was the public rights in the confederation tried to rob the provinces simply because the Dominion government had paid so much a mile to buy it no matter how large a bonus the local government gave, and there was the question of the minerals in the railway belt of British Columbia, which had seen the cause of so much difference between the local and Dominion governments. There was also the question of the lands belonging to Ontario when the Dominion government took over the Hudson Bay lands, and which Sir Oliver Mowat (cheers) had fought for, as Ontario had spent immense sums making roads and other improvements in that territory. Sir Oliver was called the "little tyrant" by Sir John (laughter and applause), but history plainly showed who was the real tyrant. (Hear, hear.) It would, notwithstanding all the insinuations of the Tory leaders, be easily seen who were truly loyal to the Dominion and confederation. The Liberals believe in confederation, or they would not have fought so hard for it; they were proud of their magnificent country whose only misfortune has been that she has been fearfully misruled; (applause); and they were proud of the fact that their country formed part of the great British Empire. (Cheers.) The Liberal party had always been unwavering in its loyalty to the crown (applause); could their friends on the other side say as much? They were anxious to see their country prosperous, but it could never be so under the system that has characterized Tory misrule. (Hear, hear.)

leader of the club, was called upon by the meeting for a song; he declined at first, but on the urging of the president that it was imperative that he must either sing a song or make a speech, Mr. Gregory took the platform. He did not know what good protection did Canada. It might be all very well in the United States, which stretched over the north temperate zone, then down to the equator and south of the equator again (laughter). Mr. Gregory: I know it does, because Mr. Tracy told me so. (Great laughter.) However, seriously Mr. Gregory said that protection might be all very well in the States where they can produce practically everything the people there require, but in a country like Canada it is different, and he believed a country should be allowed to trade for those things which she could not produce herself. Apart from the trade question, which was an immense one, there were local issues to be discussed and reasons why the present administration should be turned out of power. They had not treated us properly in any respect, and he would instance for the present the left hand disregard with which we had been treated in the small matter of removing the powder magazine from the park.

The Dancing

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY

Against the lilac walls of white dresses of the girls, differed not from another night. The shape of their or of their hair seemed to sport to vanishing point in of the place. Beyond the were all dressed in white, had no existence in idea of personality, associated those faint masses of hue? They were like so many held up against a piece of—and to the ordinary beholder differed not from another night. The old dancing master up and down the room girls. He held his right under his left arm, pressed to his side. With his right hand he held the girl's hand, which was always a teacher was perplexed. A careful expression in his light and they looked from the white silences to the wind plane tree seemed grimly to "sacked out" through the n of the plane tree at the nced as softly as a cat girls held their breaths. white in the dying light place in a melancholy tender. The only warm room was the cinnamon man's habit.

Up and down the long ter paced, visibly perturbed that he came to one of the dows that lit the room, he asked out through the n of the plane tree at the nced as softly as a cat girls held their breaths. white in the dying light place in a melancholy tender. The only warm room was the cinnamon man's habit.



THE LEADER.

Gracefully draped behind the president's chair hung two large British flags, kindly loaned for the occasion by Captain John Irving, M. P. P., and in the centre was placed an excellent portrait of Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader. A good programme of music had been arranged under the direction of George E. Powell and an evening's entertainment of unusual merit was provided.

Dr. Milne and Mr. Templeman on entering the hall were greeted with cheers and escorted to seats upon the platform.

President Bodwell occupied the chair and in calling the meeting to order alluded in his usual happy way to the object for which the meeting had been called. He felt that they might very well forego routine business on the occasion and enter at once into the enjoyment of an evening of song and story.

Mr. James Milling was first on the programme for a song and created much amusement by his excellent rendition of a parody on "Two Little Girls in Blue, and in response to an encore sang a new version of "Down Upon the Farm," which brought down the house.

Mr. Milling was later in the evening also heard in "A Soldier's Sweetheart," and "Turn My Picture towards the Wall."

Mr. W. J. Burnes next favored the audience with a piano solo in his usual excellent manner and was loudly applauded.

"I Lub a Lubly Gal, I Do" was then sung in fine style by Mr. Alf Hood, who in response to an encore which was loudly demanded sang very sweetly that charming ballad, "Whose Little Girl Are You?" which elicited loud applause.

Mr. Templeman being called upon by the president, was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He told by way of introduction a story of an absent-minded man who, on leaving his office, wrote on the door that he would return in ten minutes, and on reaching his office again, sat down on the stairs to await his own return. It was much the same thing with Mr. Templeman; he had been invited to address the young men, and had accordingly thought out an elaborate speech; he had gone further and committed a part of it to writing, but on facing that magnificent assembly all thought of what he had intended to say had utterly vanished. However, the first pleasant duty he had to perform was to congratulate the club on its organization. He should in that connection congratulate them also upon having selected for their president a gentleman eminently qualified to fill that position (cheers); gentleman who, from his standing in

thought it wise to come forward and use their influence on the side of what the Liberals and every thinking man considered and believed was the side of truth and justice. (Applause.) It was to him a sign that with the young men so manifestly showing the way, the older men could not help seeing that in this contest there is no possibility of defeat. (Cheers.) They had had an excellent nominating convention; one of the most remarkable in the history of the province, and even in the older provinces outside of the large cities; assurances also being received on every side of support in the cause that is about to be fought for, and now, to cap the climax, the Young Men's Liberal Club springs into light and life, an unexpected but irresistible force that is to help in securing this election. (Cheers.) Looking around the room he was sure that this club is composed of young men from all portions of the Dominion, with a very large sprinkling of native British Columbians. (Hear, hear.) Those from the older provinces, especially from Ontario, would be able to tell their British Columbian brethren, who from the position of their province, might not be so well versed in early Dominion questions, that the history of the Liberal party shows it to have always been on the side of reform, as advocating the rights of the masses as against the classes. If the worthy honorary president were present he could tell them that from the time of the ruling of the oligarchy in Canada down to the present day, the record of the reform party had been an effort and a fight for representative institutions, popular government, and the freedom of the people. (Cheers.) And it was through those efforts and those struggles that the people succeeded in their rights. (Applause.) The party had fought for representation by population, the extension of the franchise, and all the broad questions of popular liberty that have been the watchword and the aim of the Liberal party. (Applause.) And while the questions of difference between the two great parties vary from time to time, still the great fundamental principle of the Liberal party remains the same as it has ever been, and that is it is they who are the opponents of everything tending to curtail the rights and liberties of the masses by the privileged classes whom the Conservatives represent. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman did not desire to enter into any political argument just now; he believed they were gathered together this evening for enjoyment, but when the campaign does fairly open, he would endeavor to prove that the Liberal cause was a good one, and the right and just one, and on the side of right and justice and pure government. (Applause.) There were many things to be shown up; many

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Mr. Bodwell, before calling on the next gentleman who was to contribute to the evening's programme, said if there was anything he was reason to be proud of it is the record of the Liberal party. The Conservative party are very fond of bragging of their loyalty, as if they were the only loyal people in the country. (Laughter.) It would be remembered that at the last election they waved this

President Bodwell called upon J. O. Blackett, who he noticed was present, to address, as an old Liberal, a few words to the young men.

Mr. Blackett did not expect to be called upon to make a speech. He had come for the first time to see the young Liberals and had enjoyed himself immensely. He was an old Liberal—possibly the oldest Liberal present—and he was proud of the young organization. He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he felt sure that the star of victory for the Liberal party is fast rising over the dark cloud of depression and misery. He hoped that he might live to see the cause of Liberalism triumphant.

Mr. Bodwell looked upon the object of the young Liberals as being the intention, to assist the older men, and the reason of such a manifestation of feeling was because the principles of the Liberal party were such as to commend themselves to every thinking man. (Hear, hear.) The record of the Conservative party went to show that they legislated to benefit the classes at the expense of the community generally, and this system has so worked that even the Conservatives themselves are waking up to the fact that it is to their detriment as part of that community, and realizing the fact that their future and their fortunes are at stake they have decided to take a stand against the course followed by their leaders and party for all these years. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Grant was called upon by the president, and was given one of those old-fashioned tributes that speak of early days. Mr. Grant made a happy speech, congratulating the club as the other speakers had done in their choice of a president, and also congratulating that gentleman himself at having to preside over such a large and thoroughly intelligent gathering of young men. They were fortunate in having at their head a man so eminently qualified to competently and clearly lay before them the great principles of the Liberal party. Personally, Mr. Grant was something like Mr. Blackett, he was an old Liberal, and it did him good to see the young men come forward now to assume some of the burdens that had rested on the older shoulders. He had been always associated with the Liberals; when they were called reformers, he was among them. He had, 39 years ago cast his first vote, and that was a Reform vote, and, moreover, it was in a fight that swept their opponents clean off the platform. (Cheers.) He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he would prophesy that in the coming contest the Liberals would repeat the operation that they performed when he cast his first vote for the party, and that the Conservatives, not only in British Columbia but all over Canada, would be utterly snowed under. Mr. Grant touched briefly but forcibly on the leading points of the party's platform, and promised that when the campaign fully opened he would be found there, and explained with no uncertain voice what had been done by the Conservatives, and the lot that they had promised to do and had not done. He had the facts and figures to prove what he would say, and would make no statement that was not supported by solid facts. (Applause.) When he spoke Victorians well knew that there was no uncertainty about what he said, and he was not going to depart from his usual custom now.

Want of space prevents the giving of a fuller report of Mr. Grant's speech, which was cheered again and again.

After the addresses Mr. F. Richardson whose singing the young Liberals had before had the pleasure of enjoying, was called upon and convulsed the house with "Eight hours a Day" and the ever popular "Johnnie Dougan" followed in response to an encore. A little afterwards Mr. Richardson was noticed leaving the room, but he was captured by a hundred hands and brought back to sing "Mrs. Enry," "Awkins" and "Mullingar's Brigade."

Mr. Martin Egan told a side-splitting story with a very neat local application, of an Italian fisherman's experience under protection. The audience would not be quiet until Mr. Egan narrated a joke about the troubles of an Irish politician, which created roars of laughter.

Mr. George E. Powell is entitled to much of the credit for the success of the affair, which was undoubtedly most satisfactory in every particular. Mr. Powell made a most efficient accompanist. The meeting then adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 25 YEARS' STANDING. Has cured thousands of cases of various forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Migraine, etc. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Write to LARLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C.

The Dancing Master.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY.

Against the lilac walls of the room the white dresses of the girls made blots of light. The shape of their faces, the color of their hair seemed to become luminous as they vanished into the pale gloom of the place. Beyond the fact that they were all dressed in white they seemed to have no existence; no idea of individuality, of personality, associated itself with those faint masses of useless garments. They were like so many white flowers held up against a piece of purple paper, and to the ordinary beholder, one flower differed not from another in glory.

The old dancing master walked slowly up and down the room surveying the girls. He held his hat and bow tenderly under his left arm, pressed judiciously to his side. With his right hand he alternately stroked and tweaked at his chin, which was always a sign that the teacher was perplexed. There was a peculiar expression in his light brown eyes and they looked from the long row of white silences to the window where the plane tree seemed grimly bare and black against the wan winter light. The long line of the room was painfully still for the master paced as softly as a cat and the white girls held their breath. The lilac and white in the dying light steeped the place in a melancholy that was not unkind. The only warm color in the room was the cinnamon brown of the man's habit.

Up and down the long room the master paced, visibly perturbed. Each time that he came to one of the two long windows that lit the room he paused and looked out through the naked branches of the plane tree at the river, as if he hoped to get some encouragement from its ceaseless flow. And each time he turned from the river with the same look of disappointment upon his smooth, neat elderly face. The great clock at the other end of the room, the clock that counted off so many lessons, seemed all at once to tick with unwonted loudness as if, like the girls, were impatient for the master to stop his promenade, and say or do something.

Perhaps the appeal of the clock had its effect. Perhaps in the stillness the master could catch faintly the sound of all those girlish hearts fluttering timidly together. He stopped for an instant, and looked at the long line of expectant faces. "Young ladies, you can go from their suspense moved eagerly forward to the adjoining room, where their belongings lay, the professor reached out his thin, fine white hand and touched one of the girls upon the shoulder.

"Come back," he said, "I want to speak with you." The girl looked up in his face with a little start. Then she went into the ante-room with the rest. When she returned in her everyday dress, with her hat and jacket on, and her dancing shoes hung put away in the reticule that hung on her mitted arm, the master was standing at the window again, drumming nervously on the pane. He had put his hat and bow down on the gilded table that always seemed to the girl the emblem of ineffable luxury and repose.

The master heard her come in, but for a moment he did not turn, and the girl stood watching him, her pale, plain face paler than ever with expectation, and her dark eyes shining in the twilight. The master turned, and walked abruptly up to her.

"You will never make a dancer," he said. The girl looked at him with an expression on her face as if her had struck her. He saw the expression, and spoke quickly and sharply to hide his pity. "It is no use for you to come here any more," he said. "You will never make a dancer."

"But I must," the girl answered, with tears in her eyes and tears in her voice, while her right hand pulsed nervously at the fingers of her left.

"Never, never, never!" he insisted. "It is no use deceiving yourself, and as I look at you I cannot deceive myself. Please do not come here any more."

"Oh, but, sir!" the girl lifted her clasped hands toward him. He shook his head angrily.

"I know what I know, and I say what I know. I cannot have you here any more. Could you ever do the 'Pas de Zephir'? Never. Can you do the 'Fouette' or the 'Ballonne'? Bah! You will never know the difference between a 'coupe' and a 'jettee'. Go away please. We have finished. You will never make a dancer."

There was a firmness in his voice which showed that his decision was final. The girl made no further attempt to contest the decree. It was like the judgment of the gods—absolute, irrevocable. She turned silently and went out of the room, very quietly. But when the door closed behind her the strained sensibilities of the master could hear the stealthy sobbing which she tried to stifle against her hand. He heard her close the door, and for one moment he was tempted to go to the window and call her back. But he shook his head. "Better sooner than later," he said to himself. "She could never make a dancer."

Then he sat down to the harpsichord and played over a gavotte of Lully's until he had played the plain, awkward girl out of his memory.

It was summer and very warm. The master sat at his window in the same long lilac room. It was very pleasant to sit there and watch the river and the wharves and barges, and to reflect in its prosperous, peaceful evening upon the events of a painstaking, successful life. The master did not smoke; it was a custom he abandoned, but there was a flask of white wine near to his hand and

a glass half full of the yellow juice from which ever and anon he took a self-satisfied sip. He seldom gave lessons now, for his daughter had married and his son-in-law carried on the teaching admirably, knowing Rameau almost as well as the old master whom he adored. But the master liked to sit in the dancing room of an afternoon after dinner and dream over old experiences. He was thinking of the past but of the present; for he had laid down a news-sheet in the opera which was talking of a dancer in the opera who was setting the town wild, a dancer who had conquered European capital after European capital, and was now making playgoers mad with pleasure. The master seldom went to the playhouse now; he was old and liked his ease, but a vague fancy came to his mind that he would go to the opera and see this dancer. It would be a treat for his son and daughter.

A carriage came slowly down the river road where carriages did not often come. The master looked at it with languid surprise, and held his glass to his lips. But it stopped at his own door, and he set the glass down again in surprise. A gilded footman got down and opened the carriage door, and a very splendid lady got out. The footman pushed back the iron gateway and the little front garden and the splendid lady came in, bringing a blaze of color into the house, waved her hand and laughed and then she ran up the steps and out of his sight, and he could hear the muffled thunder of a knocking at the door.

He had scarcely risen to his feet, slowly trying to recall the face that had just laughed at him, when the door of the dancing room opened, and the splendid lady came in, bringing a blaze of color into the quiet room. The master bowed, but the lady ran rapidly across the room, and before he was well aware of it she had kissed him on both cheeks. He seemed to be enveloped in an atmosphere of delicate, haunting perfume, as she caressed him. Then she let him go and fell back a little looking him over and laughing. He had a confused sense that she was dressed in a rare brocade that glowed with crimson and orange, and that her cloak was brightly blue. She was not very handsome, perhaps, but she looked handsome in her rich habit, and her great dark eyes danced with mischief, and as she nodded her head the feathers in her hat danced also.

"You do not know me," she said. "I am"—and then she pointed to her hat and the dancer who had become the talk of the town.

The master took a punch of snuff and bowed again, while he murmured something about the honor in a tone that implied a question.

"You don't remember me," she said again. "Ah, I remember you," she said mentioned this time another name—the name of a little girl whom he had sent away from his class because she was so incapable.

The man sought in his memory over a space of nearly ten years; then he remembered, bowed again and again took snuff.

The splendid lady would take no denial he must needs come that "very evening" and see his old pupil dance at the opera. She had got the noblest box in the house for him. He must and should come. There was something about her manner which was quite irresistible. So he promised and the shining vision vanished, leaving behind it in his mind a jumble of colors and jewels and perfumes and divine eyes and a divine laugh. He watched the coach drive off from the window, and the dancer leaned out him merrily till she was out of sight.

That evening the old dancing master sat in the opera house in the noblest box in the theatre. He sat between his son-in-law and his daughter with his eyes fixed upon the stage. The great theatre was packed, and when at length the time came for the ballet, and the curtain drawing up revealed the adored dancer, the house raved at her. Only the master with his sober black and white sat with his hands folded on the front of the box and waited.

The dancer's body was plastic, supple, exquisite. She danced a strange dance in which she did wonders with a long silken scarf, moving lithely and thither like some figure from a Grecian vase, from a Pompeian wall. When it ended and the house raved for more, she did a Spanish dance, in which to the clicking of her castagnettes she expressed, hardily, triumphantly, all the passion of the south. When it was over the house raved; flowers upon the stage and a thousand hands thundered an applause that brought the woman again and again before the curtain.

When it was over the servant of the theatre came to the box and begged that the master would come to the dancer's dressing room. He bade his children go home, and followed the messenger behind the scenes to the dancer's room. A crowd of men were waiting outside it. He alone was admitted. She was changing her dress behind the screen, but she soon came out again, clasped him by the hand, and kissed him on both cheeks, and thanked him for coming. Then she talked volubly of all the places she had seen and showed him trophies of her triumphs, wreaths of gold, wreaths of silver, and rare jewels, and finally she asked him if he would come out to supper with her and some friends, and she mentioned some great names. The old man declined with the polite bow, and would have withdrawn, but she insisted upon his staying and seeing her to her coach. So presently the impatient young gentlemen and the impatient old gentlemen who were waiting outside had the surprise of seeing their idol come out in all her splendor leaning on the arm of a little gentleman in black, who showed traces of snuff on the ruffles of his shirt.

Through the crowd of young gentlemen escorted the dancer to the stage-door and through the crowd outside the stage door he still conducted her to her coach. As she still declined to accompany her he leaned out of the window, waving

aside as she did so the throng of admirers and the handsome gentleman who was waiting to take his place at her side. "Well," she said, with a bright laugh. "You see you were wrong after all. Say that you are sorry, and I will forgive you."

But the master shook his head. "I do not think that I was wrong," he said very gravely. "You will never make a dancer."

Then raising his hat politely, he turned and moved slowly away down the street.

GARZA'S LITTLE UPRISING.

Fully Established That He Was the General Who Was Killed at Bocas.

His Followers Say That They Were Employed to Work on Plantations.

Mobile, Ala., March 20.—The Register's correspondent at Bocas del Toro, United States of Columbia, under date of March 13th says the identification of General Catarino Ezarzo Garza, slain in the attack on Bocas del Toro, is complete. Several letters were found on his body addressed to him, also a telegram. Individuals also identified him. Three times during the fight he advanced within ten feet of the barracks. As he fell he shouted: "Fire the town," and a rebel named Garto poured oil on a building between Wilson's store and the barracks and struck a match, but was shot dead in his tracks. The government soldiers captured the small schooner in which the rebels came to Greytown. Five rebels were on board, but they jumped into the sea, reached shore and escaped in the woods. These alone escaped to tell the tale of the defeat. On board were found forty Winchesters and a large number of cartridges. From this the inference is that Garza expected to have a larger force than that which appeared at Bocas. It is possible he anticipated that the force would have accessions at Bocas. Since the fight forty more government soldiers have arrived from Colon. The total record of the battle is eleven dead, twenty-five wounded, and thirty-five prisoners. Several of the wounded will die. The prisoners say they were signed as laborers at Greytown to work on banana plantations at Bocas. When they arrived at Bocas the arms were given them and they were told to fight or die. This story is not credited. There was but one Columbian in the party. It is thought it was merely a pillaging expedition.

FORMALLY CONSECRATED.
Rev. Louis Langevin Consecrated as Bishop of St. Boniface.

Winnipeg, March 19.—Rev. Louis Langevin was formally consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface this morning in the presence of all the prominent Catholic clergy of the West and many dignitaries from the East. Archbishop Fabre of Montreal was the officiating prelate of the day. Rev. Father Drummond read the papal bill. Archbishop Begin of Quebec preached the sermon, and the dean and sub-dean who waited upon the consecrating bishop were the Rev. Father Langevin, brother of the Archbishop, and Rev. Father Godwin, superior of the Oblate Fathers of Montreal. Among the other prominent clerics present were, Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop LeMoine, Three Rivers; Bishop Gravelle, Nicolet; Bishop Gabrielle, Ogdensburg; Bishop Emard, Valleyfield; Bishop Descelles, St. Hyacinthe; Canon Barill, Three Rivers; Canons Bruchse and Racot, Montreal; Canon Beaudry, St. Hyacinthe; Rev. Father Lafontaine, and Rev. Mallet of Montreal; Father Guillard, O. M. I., Lowell, Mass.; Rev. Father Goffron, C. S. V. Montreal; Rev. Archbishop; Rev. Lamariche, representing Archbishop of Toronto, and upwards of one hundred others. Booming of cannon announced the conclusion of the ceremony, and the Archbishop and his party on leaving the cathedral repaired to the Provencher academy for luncheon.

In the afternoon the new archbishop visited St. Mary's church, where he was welcomed by the Catholics of Winnipeg. This evening he will be entertained by the students of St. Boniface college.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE.
Considerable Damage Done in the City of Augusta To-day.

Augusta, March 20.—A cyclone passed over the south western portion of this city to-day doing considerable damage to property. Three children in the street were blown some distance and badly injured. The damage to property amounts to several thousand dollars. About 50 houses were wrecked mostly occupied by negroes and a number of negroes slightly injured.

FIRE IN FRISCO.
Loss About Forty Thousand Including Many Houses.

San Francisco, March 20.—Fire broke out this morning at 1:30 o'clock in the engine room of the large coeperage of Kibbourn & Co., corner of Townsend and Stanford streets. The building was destroyed together with the stables of the Delmonte Milling company adjoining. In the latter were 21 horses, all of which perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at about \$40,000 with small insurance.

Campbell Bannerman is no longer a candidate for the speakership of the Commons.

FOSTER AND HIS DEFICIT.

How the Government Endeavors to Live Within Its Income.

(Sir Richard Cartwright at Sarنيا)
Our friends the enemy have not forgotten their old tricks. As it was with them in 1873, so is it now in 1895. If they must resign the treasury benches, they will at least leave a precious legacy to their successors. Then as now they heaped up obligations without making any, even the slightest effort to provide for them. Then as now they seem to have deliberately calculated that if they retained office they would trust to the chapter of accidents and blind chance to pull them through, and if they lost it that they would try to saddle their successors with the responsibilities which they right should have rested on themselves. Sir, I very well remember that when I took office in 1873 the very first circumstance to which my then deputy called my attention was the pleasant fact that the former Government had deliberately increased the yearly expenditure by just \$4,000,000 without making any provision by new taxes or otherwise for one single copper of it, and at the same time entered into obligations involving an outlay on capital account of some \$80,000,000, also unprovided for, the interest on which would involve a further annual charge of about three millions a year more. It is scarcely necessary to add that when these proceedings had borne their natural fruit and when the necessity of providing for these huge outlays, coupled with the loss of revenue arising from a very prolonged and very wide-spread period of depression, had resulted in a deficit, these very men whose own intolerable extravagance and improvidence were the direct and manifest causes of our difficulties, were the first and the loudest to censure Mr. Mackenzie and myself because we could not at once and at once completely overcome the deficits which were the direct results of measures entered into in denance of our protests and our strenuous opposition; nor have I the very slightest doubt that if the Reformers took office to-morrow the whole energy of the Conservative party would be devoted to proving, or rather asserting, that to us and to us only was it due that this year of grace, 1895-5, is likely to all appearance, to end in a deficit of six millions.

And now, Sir, to see how far recent action of the Minister of Finance has justified my charges. And here—just here, as Mr. Foster is wont to say—I will give you in his own identical words, his own statement of his duty, in the position which he found himself in about one year ago. Mr. Foster then declared:—

"If the expenditure from the 10th of March to the end of the year should be normal that would leave us with a deficit of a million or more. But the conclusion—a wise conclusion—which I think will be echoed by this House, and in which the Government will have the co-operation and cordial help of this House to endeavor to live during the year within our income and if our income is less, to resolutely keep down the expenditure, so that in the end we shall not have that unwelcome visitation which so often made its appearance to my friends and myself, and which is a prudent business man, any prudent business man, any householder, would take that course of action; and in the national house-keeping it is equally incumbent, it seems to me, to follow the same."

These are the brave words—very brave words indeed. Not even ancient Pistol could have mouthed his heroic resolutions more loftily, and not even ancient Pistol could have failed to carry them out more unflinchingly when put to the test. This is what Mr. Foster said, but what did Mr. Foster do? He knew right well, almost as soon as he had delivered that speech, at any rate long before the house rose, that the year must terminate with a deficit of a million or over. He knew right well, or, at any rate, he had been warned often enough by myself and others, that Canada was perfectly certain to suffer during the current year to a further extent in consequence of the commercial disasters of the United States. Sir, Mr. Foster's language was all right; but his actions displayed a most deplorable lack of nerve or knowledge.

You heard his professed determination to live within his income; also to stop strict economy; and yet Mr. Foster's first acts were to throw away nearly half a million dollars of revenue by agreeing to a reduction in the duties on beer and wine; and then, with a full knowledge of the existence of a large deficit for 1893-4, and of the probability of a much larger one for 1894-5, Mr. Foster, by way of emphasizing his own declarations, deliberately proceeded to add a million a year to our fixed charges by granting several millions of additional and wholly unnecessary railway subsidies, and by engaging to pay three-quarters of a million a year for a fast Atlantic service—and all without making the smallest provision in the way of additional taxes, for either the original deficit or the loss of revenue, or these additional charges! Not much wonder, you will say, under such circumstances Mr. Foster evades meeting Parliament and utterly declines to give any intelligible explanation of his intention. Unhappily the real explanation is not far to seek. It is simply that Mr. Foster is agreeing to these things was overborne by his colleagues, and that he lacked the will and courage to do his duty, and to maintain the position he had originally and correctly taken up.

So also as regards his attempted tariff reform. It was a weak and ineffective scheme at best—about as likely to afford any real, substantial relief to the consumer as the proposal to reduce a ton load by lightening it to the extent of an ounce; but poor and small as it was, it was still a move in the right direction. But here again Mr. Foster was reckoning without his host, or rather without

his paymasters, and when the irate manufacturers descended upon him, poor Mr. Foster had literally to take to the woods to devour all his own words, and reconstruct the tariff, till in many cases the duties levied were, if anything, rather higher than they were before. As to the absurd pretence that the present loss of revenue is due to any appreciable extent to the reduction of taxation, allow me to call your attention to one or two simple facts. I have here a short table showing our imports of dutiable goods for the months of November and December in 1893 and 1894, and also the exact duties paid thereon, and I find it reads as follows:

Dutiable goods imported in November and December, 1893:	Total amount.....	\$8,883,269
Duty thereon.....		\$2,906,735
Percentage of duty 32.7 per cent.		
Dutiable goods imported for November and December, 1894:	Total amount.....	\$8,239,535
Duty thereon.....		\$2,065,581
Percentage of duty 25.2 per cent.		

Verily, gentlemen, the reduction in the tariff has got in its fine work. Only think of it! Your burdens have really and actually been lessened to the extent of three-tenths parts of one per cent! Now is not this a real triumph of skill and patience, and ought not everybody to be satisfied? And it took Mr. Foster and his colleagues only twelve months to think it out and three months to put this stupendous scheme into execution.

SAMSON.

The London Speaker, which ranks very high as a literary authority, said in its issue of March 2nd that the best American poem published in many years was "Samson" by Rev. Frederick George Scott. The poet is a son of the late Dr. W. E. Scott, late professor of anatomy at McGill University, and is an Anglican minister at Drummondville, Que. "Samson" is only one of his many striking poems. It first appeared two or three years ago, but was republished in Mr. Scott's last book, "My Lattice."

The poem is as follows:—

Flung in night, I sat alone
Eyes on this dungeoned stone,
The whole energy of the
Dreaming dream no soul bath dreamt.

Rats and vermin round my feet
Play unarm'd, companions sweet;
Spiders weave me overhead
Silken curtains for my bed.

Day by day the mould I smell
Of this fungus-bilistered wall;
Nightly in my haunted sleep
O'er my face the lizards creep.

Gyves of iron scrape and burn
Wretches and snakes which I turn,
In the position which he found himself in about one year ago. Mr. Foster then declared:—

"If the expenditure from the 10th of March to the end of the year should be normal that would leave us with a deficit of a million or more. But the conclusion—a wise conclusion—which I think will be echoed by this House, and in which the Government will have the co-operation and cordial help of this House to endeavor to live during the year within our income and if our income is less, to resolutely keep down the expenditure, so that in the end we shall not have that unwelcome visitation which so often made its appearance to my friends and myself, and which is a prudent business man, any prudent business man, any householder, would take that course of action; and in the national house-keeping it is equally incumbent, it seems to me, to follow the same."

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God of Israel, canst Thou see
All my fierce captivity;
Do Thy sleeves feel my pains?
Hearest Thou the clinking chains?
Thou who madest me so fair,
Strong and buoyant as the air,
With the noble as the tree,
With the passions of the sea,
Swift as horse upon my feet,
Fierce as lion in my heat,
Rending like a whisp of hay,
All that darest withstand my way.

Canst Thou see me through the gloom
Of this subterranean tomb?
Blinded tiger in his den,
Once the lord and prince of men?
Clay was I; the potter Thou,
With thy thumbal smooth'st my brow,
Roll'st the spittle-moistened sands
Into limbs between thy hands.

Thou didst pour into my blood
Fury of the fire and flood,
And upon the boundless skies
Thou didst first uncloise my eyes.

And my breath of life was flame,
God-like from the source it came,
Whirling round like furious wind,
Thoughts unscattered in the mind.

Strong Thou mad'st me, till at length,
All my weakness was my strength;
Tortured am I, blind and wretched,
For a faulty architect.

From the woman at my side,
Was I woman-like to hide
What she asked me, as if fear
My iron heart could come near.

Nay, I scorned, and scorn again
Cowards who their tongue restrain;
Cared I no more for thy laws
Than a wind of scattered straws.

When the earth quaked at my name
And my blood was all flame,
Who was I to lie, and cheat
Her who clung about my feet?

From thy open nostrils blow
Wind and tempest, rain and snow;
Dost Thou curse them on their course,
For the fury of their force?

Tortured am I, wracked and bowed,
But the soul within is proud;
Dungeo'ed fetters cannot stay
Forces of the timeless day.

Israel's God, come down and see
All my fierce captivity;
Let Thy sleeves feel my pains,
With Thy fingers lift my chains.

Then with thunder loud and wild,
Comfort Thou Thy rebel child,
And with lightning split in twain
Loveless heart and sightless brain.

Give me splendor in my death—
Not this sickening dungeoned breath,
Creeping down by blood like slime
Till it wastes me in my prime.

Give me back for one blind hour,
Half my former rage and power,
And some giant crisis send,
Meet to prove a hero's end.

Then, oh God, Thy mercy show—
Crush him in the overthrow
At whose life they scorn and point,
By its greatness out of joint.

RESUME WORK AT ONCE.
Ald. Bragg Moves for the Completion of the Electric Light Plant.

Ald. Bragg, chairman of the electric light committee, bulletined the following notice this morning: "I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council I shall move that tenders be called for completing the new electric light plant of this city."

"I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council I shall move that tenders be called for supplying coal to the corporation for electric light purposes."

SKIN PRESCRIPTION

SKIN OF 30 YEARS TEXT
of cases of Nervous Prostration
all discharges
cure when all
events of a painstaking, successful life.
The master did not smoke; it was a custom he abandoned, but there was a flask of white wine near to his hand and



Send sent anywhere by n. d. l.
T. B. C. August

