

BY THE THOUSAND

About the Bulbs That... in Park Beds...

Twenty thousand tulip bulbs... in the rich loam that consists...

Early appropriate that the... of her earliest predecessors...

nothing to the rage that... wildest extremes in the...

Each spring found... tulips were written upon tulips...

the craze developed an... one bulb would be followed...

Others, however, were... quoted now. New varieties...

long past her tulip craze... the great flower-garden...

of Perverted Vision in a... of Pennsylvania Girl...

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TEA Choice Moring and Formosa. Extra choice Gunpowder. Young Hyson. Write for the List. R. H. JAMESON 85 FORT STREET.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Opening by the Governor-General—A Brilliant Scene—Speech from the Throne.

The Debate on the Address Postponed—Capital Gossip—Appointment of Whips.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, April 30.—The day of the formal opening of Parliament by His Excellency, the Governor-General, may truly be said to have been a glorious one.

The proceedings were characterized by the usual pomp. The Senate presented a scene of great beauty. A large number of ladies in magnificent toilettes were assembled.

His Excellency then delivered the following SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I am glad to welcome you to the duties of the first session of the new parliament, which I hope will be marked by the progress and development of the Dominion.

The early coming into force of the Imperial statute relating to the vesting of courts of the Empire has made it necessary to revise the laws in force in Canada respecting such courts.

The revenue after providing for the services to which you are appropriated it, has left a surplus for the works which you are to carry on by capital expenditure.

At the ministerial caucus the greatest harmony prevailed. The Premier made a capital speech, laughed at Mr. Laurier's reference to a decorated party, and urged close attention to duty and order.

Mr. Wood (Brookville) proposes an amendment to the Franchise Act to prevent Canadians naturalized in the States coming over here to vote at the elections.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Commissioner Quinton's Death. CALCUTTA, April 29.—Mrs. Grimwood, wife of the late political agent at Manipur, who was murdered with Commissioner Quinton and others, has arrived here and Quinton is refusing to listen to sensible advice given him in regard to negotiations with the native chiefs.

Fire in a State Prison—Sale of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad.

STILLWATER, Minn., April 29.—The state prison this evening was visited by a destructive fire. At 9 o'clock the inmates and the citizens residing in that locality were startled by an explosion. The old paint shop owned by the state and occupied by the Minnesota Theatrical Co., was shattered by the force of the explosion, and the whole was in a mass of flames.

Imperial Parliament. LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir James Ferguson stated that henceforth no treaty of commerce would be received that precluded preferential arrangements between England and the Colonies regarding their respective products.

St. Louis Election Assured. BRISTOL, April 30.—In the election at St. Louis, to-day, 55 districts, gave Prince Bismarck 6,078, and Schmalzfeld 2,718. There is no doubt of Bismarck's election.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

A Friend of Secretary Foster to Visit Behring's Sea and Investigate the Situation. Sir Julian Pauncefote, Willing that Sealing be Discontinued for a Certain Period.

WASHINGTON (City), April 29.—Sensational developments may be expected in connection with the dispute over the seal fisheries question. Sir Julian Pauncefote has endeavored for a week past to try and induce Secretary Blaine to join the British government in a movement relative to the matter, but the secretary of state is not willing to enter into the proposed negotiations.

Alaska Inspector of Customs. WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Foster has designated W. H. Williams as inspector in the customs service, for duty at the seal islands during the coming season. Mr. Williams is now in Washington, and will receive his written instructions within a few days.

New York, April 30.—The representatives of railways interested in the recent out by the West Shore and the Soo lines to St. Paul, met in secret conclave to-day. The meeting was reported as being very harmonious, and a speedy settlement of the matter is expected.

San Francisco, April 30.—The match race to-day, between Ash's famous mare Geraldine and William's colt Rinfax, six and a half furlongs, for one thousand dollars a side, was won by Rinfax in 1:20, beating the record of 1:21.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Recent New York Murder—The Police Believe They Have the Right Man.

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noon a mysterious prisoner was brought before District Attorney Nicoll. Later he was removed to police headquarters. This man, in all particulars, answers to the description of the man who rented the room at the East River hotel, with the murdered woman. It was afterwards ascertained that his name is John Franks and that he is an Arab.

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The Irish Land Bill in the Commons—Gen. Boulanger Pays a Visit to London.

British Corpses Exhumed in Manipur. MANIPUR, April 30.—Shortly after the British troops entered Manipur the bodies of Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood and three other members of the commissioner's staff who were killed recently in the massacre, were exhumed, and now lie in state pending the military funeral, which takes place Monday in honor of the dead officers. A committee of inquiry into the causes which led to the rebellion, and into the massacre of the British officers.

Government Defeated in the Commons. LONDON, April 30.—In the Commons, to-day, Governor Leader Smith moved that precedence be given the Irish land bill over all other bills proposed, except the day which the government was pledged to give the woman suffrage debate. Sir Henry James, Union Liberal, opposed any exception being made, and moved that the land bill be taken up every day until the government is satisfied.

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TEA Basket of Yam-ahoon. Extra fine blend, 50 cents. Finest Assam. Write for Price List. R. H. JAMESON 85 FORT STREET.

VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 22.

MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mobs in France and Italy Give the Police and Troops Some Trouble.

Several Lives Lost and Many Injured During the Riots—All Quiet in Spain.

MADRID, May 1.—About 4,000 workmen and Socialists held a meeting here this morning. Speeches advocating the passage of an act making eight hours a legal day's labor were made. The wife of Mr. Cunningham Graham, Socialist member of parliament, made a speech in which she declared that the English Socialists were opposed to a general strike, but were in favor of the eight-hour movement. At 1:30 p.m. all was quiet throughout the city.

PARIS, May 1.—In a collision to-day, between police and workers at Forts, Department of Nord, seven persons were killed and twelve wounded.

ROME, May 1.—A number of workmen held a meeting to-day in the rear of the church of St. John of Lateran. Five members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist, urged a mob, some in the streets and some from windows, began to stone troops that were passing. The police fired on the rioters and the cavalry followed up the volley by a charge that scattered the mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—One of the largest labor demonstrations ever witnessed in Louisville is taking place to-day. Workers to the number of 6,000 are in line, the ranks being swelled by a thousand men from New Albany. Manufacturers and shops generally throughout the city are closed for the day.

A C.P.E. Train Dispatcher's Mistake Which Might Have Resulted in Great Loss of Life. A special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Vancouver to-day says: Word was received in this city to-day of one of the narrowest escapes from a bad accident in the history of the Canadian Pacific road.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER'S ALARMING EXPERIENCE WITH ONE OF THE ROYAL WAR YACHTS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The schooner Fred C. Sanders, from Tolto, Chili, has reached port after a rather alarming experience in the troubled waters of Chili.

THE FIRST IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—One of the largest labor demonstrations ever witnessed in Louisville is taking place to-day. Workers to the number of 6,000 are in line, the ranks being swelled by a thousand men from New Albany. Manufacturers and shops generally throughout the city are closed for the day.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, MAY 1. Changed Hands. The Occidental Hotel at the corner of Wharf and Johnson streets, has changed hands. Mr. William Jensen retiring, and the new proprietors being Messrs. Bridgeman and Andrews.

To Meet the President. Mayor Grant and the members of the City Council have received a courteous invitation from Mayor White, of Seattle, to be present to assist in welcoming President Harrison and his party on May 8th. The invitation will probably be accepted.

Democrat Contests. Mrs. C. F. Woodbury, of New York, has appointed Mrs. M. Jenkins, of this city, Superintendent of Democratic contests for the Province of British Columbia, from whom all books, circulars, medals, and information respecting the contest can be obtained.

Traces of a Child. The widow of the late Stephen Ash, whose unfortunate death is referred to elsewhere in to-day's issue, is in very straitened circumstances, and a subscription list already being started to provide for the present needs of her and her little ones. The list in half an hour from the time it was opened had reached a hundred dollars.

To Continue the Search. Capt. Bisset, whose brother was drowned in the Spanish Arm on two months ago, left yesterday to search for the body reported to be on the beach where the Arm goes to sea. This spot is about 18 miles from the shore, and it is thought that the undercurrent would take the body in that direction.

Early Closing. Among others who intend to have an afternoon to themselves, may be mentioned the dentist, who have advertised that from May 1st to September 30th their offices will be closed at one o'clock on Saturday afternoons. This may possibly be inconvenient and annoying for some people who with a raging toothache, may have some difficulty in getting it cured.

Sidewalk Riding. For the benefit of all concerned it may be stated that the Island Wanderer's Cycling club of this city, have the right from the council, to ride upon all city sidewalks outside the block bounded by Government, Humboldt, Quadra, and Fisgard streets. The rule of the club is to ride upon any sidewalks if the roads can not be used, and when sidewalks are taken, to ride slowly and carefully.

Suicide of a Lumberman. A telegram from Vancouver says: Charles Slison, a well-known lumberman and lumberman of Beckley Bay, suicided on Monday. He had been crazy with delirium tremens, and, escaping the watchful eyes of his friends, he seized a pocket-knife, and cut his throat, bleeding to death within a few hours. The body was buried at Beckley Bay, but the coroner will have it exhumed and an inquest held.

Fruit Growing. As has already been announced in these columns, the quarterly meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Ladner's Landing, beginning on Tuesday. The local members have a number of reports on disease and various notes upon, besides which Mr. D. L. Lockyer, the well-known wholesale grower of Montreal, has been invited to attend, and will give some valuable information as to the fruits most suited to the eastern trade, and the best methods of handling and preparing them. British Columbia fruits are by no means an insignificant factor in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

A Rough Trip. The steamer Barbara Bosowicz arrived down Wednesday night with a large consignment of spruce and cedar lumber from the Hartley Bay Sawmill company. The cargo is of a very fine quality. She reports having had a very rough and stormy trip, but weathered it splendidly. In Pittsburgh Sound, on Wednesday last, she passed the steamer Caladoc, and spoke her; the new river boat was "going at a furious rate." The cannery are all busy preparing for the summer's work. The Bosowicz brought down the following passengers from the North: Mrs. J. E. Smith, and family; Mrs. Smith, one of the partners in the oil company at Queen Charlotte's Island, Rev. Caulker, and several Indians.

The Races Held Over. The rain, instead of aiding for the spring meeting of the Jockey Club, poured down with never ceasing persistency, yesterday. With the water coming down in torrents, horse racing was practically out of the question, so an emergency meeting was held in the afternoon, all passing the time in talking over the various matters of the Association. By the rules of the National Association, with which the club is affiliated, races cannot be postponed from one week to another. The directors accordingly decided to meet on Friday, and to hold the races off on Tuesday evening next. The races will be taken up next Friday and Saturday, when it is hoped the weather maker will be kind.

Trouble With the Chinamen. Mr. W. Ward, the census enumerator, who has had considerable trouble with the Chinamen in trying to get necessary information from them, had one of them up in the police court yesterday morning who had refused to answer any of the questions in the official list. In explaining the case, the prosecutor said that he had had trouble right along with the Chinamen, and as this man would not give him any particulars he thought that he would make an example of him. His Honor only fined the culprit \$5, as this was the first case of the kind that has come up in court, but warned all the Chinamen in court not to follow their companion's example, as the next guilty one would have to pay a far larger fine.

In Good Order. Chief Engineer Anderson, who returned by the Douglas yesterday morning, from an inspection of the lights and signal stations on the south coast of the Island, found everything in apple pie order. The new light at Carmanah Point will be in operation by the first of August. The Douglas reported seeing the schooner Sayward at Douglas Cove, and the schooner "Fire" at the north. The "Lillie L." and the "Minnie" were at Port San Juan; the "Venture" failed to get in at Dodge's Cove. Mr. Dakin, the keeper of the Race Rocks Light, has been transferred to Carmanah Point, and will also have entire charge of the telephone and signal service. Mr. Eastwood will go to Race Rocks, as Mr. Dakin's successor. On Monday next, the

Douglas will leave with Mr. Anderson for the North, calls being made wherever aids to navigation are required.

City Trustees. In the event of the city contributing toward the purchase of suitable exhibition buildings for the Agricultural society, the right will be given to the council to elect two or three trustees upon the Board of Directors, to watch over the city's interests.

W. C. T. U. The usual weekly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon, in Temperance Hall, at which a number of interesting social and public topics were brought up and ventilated by means of papers and impromptu discussion.

The Merry Dance. In the Sir William Wallace hall, last evening, the society gave their closing dance of the season, which attracted a great number of the character of a pleasant house party. There were just the right number present, good music was supplied, and everybody was well satisfied.

Cayuses for Cassiar. The Hudson's Bay Co. received a fine lot of cayuses from Ashcroft yesterday, which are destined for work in Cassiar, to which district they will be shipped by the first outgoing steamer. The animals have been well broken to packing, and will no doubt give great satisfaction.

The Police Record. The arrests made by the city police during April were thus itemized upon the charge book: Drunk and disorderly, 50; assault, 2; larceny, 1; absent from ship without leave, 1; vagrants, 2; stealing, 3; lodgers, 2; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 1; creating a disturbance, 3; and larceny, 2.

Free Advertising. The Canadian Pacific are preparing at their Winnipeg headquarters, a handsome poster, for use in the stations between there and Vancouver, directing attention to the numerous events in the programme for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, at Victoria. Special excursion rates will be given to this city for the celebration, and the company will, no doubt, reap a liberal interest upon their investment.

Trades and Labor Club. Preparations are being made for a concert to be held on Saturday week in the hall of the Trades and Labor Club. A good programme is being prepared, and an interesting time is expected. It is proposed to have the entertainment once a month, thus materially adding to the attractions of the institution.

C. F. B. A. The steamer Princess Louise brought in yesterday seven outloads of Calgary cattle, and three carloads of horses, all in good condition.

The Pews for the new Methodist church, which were manufactured by the Globe Co. of Walkerville, Ont., were shipped from that place on the 13th inst., and despite the slides on the line, reached here on Wednesday.

Inland Revenues. The following are the returns for the month of April for Inland Revenue Division No. 37, Victoria: Spirits, \$3,211.85; Salt, 433.20; Tobacco, 2,576.70; Dog Licenses, 1,053.00; Licenses, 35.40; Petroleum Imp., 20.00. Total, \$8,250.70.

One Step Further. At an adjourned meeting of the congregation of the George Road Methodist church on Wednesday evening, the consideration of the question of ways and means in connection with building a new church was continued. Little progress was made, with the one step further taken being in the decision to build as soon as \$8,000 shall be secured. It is expected that the new church will cost \$15,000 at least.

Freight Week Near Payoff. A wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific railroad near Payroll, on Tuesday evening which involved the destruction of five or six cars, and the loss of a considerable quantity of freight. The cause of it was that west-bound freight No. 57 overlooked the fact that east-bound freight No. 64 had not yet passed, and the two trains met head on. The trainmaster jumped in time to save himself, and no person was hurt. The track was blocked for several hours.

Last of the Season. Mrs. Dickenson's private dancing classes come to a close for the present season by a grand dance this evening, at which the little people calculate to put their best foot foremost and demonstrate not only the careful training of their instructors, but their own attention to the lessons that they have received. There can be no doubt that there will be a good display of callisthenics, the teacher expressing her great satisfaction with the results of the season.

Oddfellows. At the last meeting of Loyal Waverly Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, the reports of Grand Lodge were received, and it was resolved that Waverly Lodge have a representative at the Grand Lodge meeting to be held at Woodstock, on June 8, next. During the evening a fraternal visit was paid to Waverly by members of Loyal Pride of the West Lodge.

Fresh and Attractive. The Pritchard House has bade good-bye to the painters and decorators who have held possession of it for several weeks past, and is now fresh, bright and attractive. The bar-room has had special attention paid to it. It has been painted throughout in ivory white, with panels on all the upper corners of plate glass mirrors, set in heavy gilt. The counter has been marble topped, and the general appearance of the room is bright and luxurious. Patrons of the place are now able to see themselves as others see them.

Fire Notes. The Deluge steam fire engine was at work last evening, pumping water from the reservoir at the Five Sisters block. Dr. David Henry will take charge of the Aerial truck this morning. He has recovered from the painful accident which he met with two months ago.

Fire Notes. Any person reporting fire alarm calls will be paid the engine house where they can obtain them at any time.

Fire Notes. April 11—4:40 p.m.—Box 53. Alarm. No loss. April 18—7:15 p.m.—Box 32. No loss. April 25—10:10 p.m.—Box 5. No loss. April 27—4 a.m.—Box 5. Fire at Anderson's three-story building, south side Johnson street. Loss estimated at \$2,500. Estimated loss from Dec. 31, 1890, to April 30, 1891, \$3,100.

A SADDENED HOME.

Stephen Ash Loses His Life Through a Mistake. The Mangled Remains Brought to the City.

When the Government steamer, Sir James Douglas returned from Bonilla Point yesterday, her crew, with sad hearts, carried ashore the mangled body of Stephen Ash, one of their number, who lost his life during the trip. The Douglas left here on Friday last, with Mr. Wm. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine department, to pay an official visit to Race Rocks, Bonilla Point and Carmanah lights. She met with very rough weather, and early Monday morning anchored off Bonilla creek, a couple of miles from the Cape Beale lights, in order that Mr. Anderson might cross by the trail to that station. The chief engineer was accompanied on his tramp through the bush by Mr. Owen, mate of the Douglas, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Wm. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine department, to pay an official visit to Race Rocks, Bonilla Point and Carmanah lights. 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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Drinks. The police court calendar consisted, yesterday, of three drunks, among them being...

Their First Appearance. The new open cars, although there were no traces to go to, made their first appearance...

The Organ Arrives. Included in the freight by the City of Kingston last evening was the new organ for St. John's church...

Property Sale. The small lot, 25 feet front, on Broad street, adjoining the extension of the Driad...

She Was Not Molested. The tug Pilot, which left for Tacoma several days ago with the ship Favona in tow...

Passengers for the North. The following passengers for the North last evening on the steamer Danube...

Will Carry the Sound. Next week's meeting of the City Council will not be held on the usual evening...

Judge Lichtenberg Goes Home. Judge Lichtenberg, of Seattle, who has been stricken down with heart failure while on the bench in the Equity court...

A Youthful Smoker. The first case under Mr. Brown's bill, prohibiting the use of tobacco by minors, or its sale to them, has been tried before the Nanaimo police magistrate...

Will Try Conclusions. Victoria Arm will be the scene of a lively race of four-oared shells this afternoon...

Bound Until August. No move has yet been made by the capitalists comprising the British Columbia syndicate...

To Meet the President. In order that Victorians may take part in the reception to President Harrison at Seattle, on Wednesday...

Canadians Coming Home. A private letter from North Dakota says that hundreds of Canadians are leaving that state for new homes in the Dominion...

In Explanation. At the City Council meeting, last Wednesday evening, an application was received from H. J. Brady & Co. to be placed upon exactly the same footing as Falconer & Co. who had asked for certain concessions from the Council...

The Case of the Lorne. Referring to the recent case of the tug Lorne, the San Francisco Commercial News says: "It looks more as if the British tugs were alive to the needs of the business, and the American tug boat men were sleepy."

For Sanitary Purposes. Yesterday a number of members of the Sanitary Committee of the City Council visited the Government with a view to the obtaining of Darcy Island for sanitary purposes...

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Vancouver Board of Trade was held in the hall of the Hotel Vancouver on Thursday evening last...

In Honor of the President. Great preparations are being made in Seattle for the Presidential visit. Every vessel in the harbor will be gaily decorated...

The Alert Returns. The steamer Alert returned from Clayco Sound last evening, with very little news from the sealers. She had a good trip this time, as the weather was fair...

News of the Sealers. Steamer Maude returned from Alberni and the West Coast yesterday morning with a total of 338 skins on board...

After Years of Service. Mr. Alexander Campbell, who for many years past has given universal satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as night watchman has resigned that position...

The Last Tribute. Friends and acquaintances of the late Mrs. J. A. Fisher paid to her remains the last tribute of respect yesterday, when her body was committed to the earth...

Pool Lays His Record. Sergeant Langley has received information that a gladdered horse requires looking after in Spanish near James Bay...

Swam in the Gulf. The steamer Mammie was on her way to Victoria with three scows in tow, in the Gulf of Georgia, yesterday afternoon...

City Water Supply. A meeting of the water committee was held yesterday, at which was discussed some long and important questions...

A Fond of Golf. The Indians at Port Mudge are peddling golf balls at 25c each. The mystery of where the Indians obtained the balls is thus explained by Judge Swan...

Operating the New Barracks. Wednesday and Thursday next will be devoted to the opening of the new Salvation Army barracks, the Lyceum, on Pandora street...

The West Indian Sails. Capt. S. F. Scott, of the steamer West Indian, was in the city yesterday and returns to Nanaimo this morning to join his ship, which sails for San Francisco to-night...

A Busy Month. April was a busy month for Dr. McGregor's assistant, who during his sickness, had all the hard work in connection with free library thrown upon her hands...

Church Notices. The following is the order of the Rev. D. Macrae's services: Equimait at 10:30 a.m., Cedar Hill 3 p.m., and Victoria West 7 p.m.

An Aldermanic Outing. This afternoon, the aldermanic board intend making a prospecting trip to Darcy Island, for which they have made application to the provincial government...

A Church at Oak Bay. A meeting of those interested in the establishment of an Episcopal church in the Gulf, adjacent to Oak and Cadboro bays, was held yesterday morning...

The Oar. Oarsman O'Connor said yesterday, his race with Stanbury would probably come off at Seattle, as that city has offered \$5,000. If Toronto raised that amount he would row there.

Sports and Pastimes. Yesterday was the fourth day of the Newmarket first spring meeting. The 1,000 guinea stakes were won by Mim, with Melody second, and Siphona third.

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CLOUD AND SUNSHINE.

Waiting in gloom and pain; Weary, oh! so weary! Though the day be darkening; Dark the day and dreary. If the bitter winds are wailing loud, And the funeral sky is clothed in clouds, Will the sun not shine again?

Be still, and hear, nor mind The heat of fiery trying. The mystery entwined With sorrow and with crying. The costliest gold, by a method slow, Must lose its gloss in the hottest glow, But it cometh forth refined. —Captain R. K. Carter, in N. Y. Observer.

AUNT ABIGAIL'S WILL.

What She Bequeathed to Cousins Roger and Dick. It was Abigail Varley's three-score-and-tenth birthday. She was a kind, widow, childless, and with no known relations save two gentlemen cousins.

Never was cousinly attachment more beautifully illustrated, or cousinly jealousy less amiable exemplified, than in the daily walk and conversation of these two collateral kinsmen. They bestowed so much affection on their common relative that they had none left to waste between themselves.

Both were several years younger than the lady, with a fair prospect, according to the course of nature, of surviving her; and how to supplant each other in her will, which she had at last begun seriously to talk of making, was the problem which at present engaged their attention.

On the morning in question, when Cousin Roger called to wish Cousin Abigail the usual "many happy returns," he was not a little chagrined to find Cousin Dick there before him. However, he presented his annual gift, and went through his annual speech, without missing a word.

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PERSONAL.

T. R. Smith is again able to be out of doors. T. C. Sorby went over to Vancouver this morning to attend to business.

J. A. Carthew left for the Skeena last evening. E. E. Phair and son, of St. John, N.B., are in the city.

James Cunningham, of New Westminster, at the Driad. Major Peters and Capt. Palmer, of "C" Battery, arrived home last night.

Dr. Tetherage, of Montreal, and Dr. M. Young, of Toronto, are at the Oriental. T. J. Downey, registrar of Westminister, and wife, arrived down by the Islander last night.

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LITTLE LOCALS.

H.M.S. Nympha expects to be out of dock in about a fortnight. Thomas Henry, a well appointed agent for the Montreal grocery firm of Lockyer Brothers.

Stewart the bluejacket who was struck by a tramcar last Sunday, is recovering all right, but slowly. Mr. Farwell, formerly head upholsterer for Mayor Hilbert of Nanaimo, intends going into business for himself in this city.

Mr. Foote, the Victoria boat builder, has gone over to the Fraser river with five new fishing boats. "C" Battery, has been appointed as a constable in the Provincial force. He will commence duty on May the 5th.

One cart of horses, one of canned goods, one mixt merchandise, and three car wheels formed the Islander's cargo last evening. Fred Noble, of Toronto, one of the passengers on the Empress of India, paid a visit to his cousin, Mrs. Hudson Roper, yesterday, and left for the East by the Islander last night.

There are 44 cabins in one block on Johnson street, between Blanchard and Douglas streets, part of which were constructed last year, the remainder being at present in process of completion.

The excavation for the Driad extension was begun yesterday by John Haggerty. It will be dug down to about 15 feet, through very rich loam, some 4,000 of which will have to be disposed of.

There are at present at Mr. G. W. Rasure's stables the following horses, which are undergoing preparation for the approaching races: M. R. Florence's bay mare Nellie Kennedy, 5 years, which is set for the 3rd and 4th; and the same owner's bay gelding Buster, 4 years. The latter is California bred, and the other was raised at Rosemead, Tennessee. Both horses are of high pedigree.

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Communication Now Complete - Joined Bands of Steel.

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FINE MEALS.

Soldier Fattens Himself... The merry marine, much like to have it appear a satisfactory affair... If all accounts are to be subject of considerable merit and manipulation...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. Ascension Day. Thursday next will be the festival of the Ascension... Progress on Meats Street. The Lord Bishop of Columbia has had plans prepared for two temporary residences on Meats street...

For San Francisco. Passengers, including the West Indian for San Francisco, sailing last evening... Undesirable Immigrants. The Empress of India, which arrived in Vancouver a few days ago, brought over about 80 Japanese women bound for the United States...

Excursion to Port Angeles. Routledge & Co. are arranging for an excursion to Port Angeles in about a fortnight... Their Anniversary. Segher's Convent, Y.M.I.I., will celebrate the anniversary of its institution to-morrow evening... Neck or Nothing. The Nanaimo amateurs last night presented, in a very acceptable and artistic manner, the popular and amusing drama of "Neck or Nothing..."

Two Days of Pleasure. The Detailed Programme for the Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday Decided On. Regatta, Bicycle Tournament, Illuminations, First-Class Athletic Sports... Public enthusiasm on the subject of the Queen's Birthday celebration is growing warmer every day...

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. (HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.) Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000. 71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada. Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances...

Advertisement for THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. featuring illustrations of a man in pain, a bicycle, and various text blocks including 'ONE ENJOYS', 'CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED', and 'LADIES EXAMINE THE NEW LINES OF OXFORD SHOES'.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The present session of the Dominion Parliament is not likely to be long. It meets at a busy time of the year and members will be eager to get through with the work so that they may return to their homes and their business with the least possible delay.

It is seen from the Speech from the Throne that appears in another column of this paper, that the Government are bound to do all they promised before, and during the elections, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Our readers will be pleased to see that the statements made by the Opposition press, with respect to the refusal of the United States Government to listen to proposals for a limited reciprocity, were untrue. This shows that the unpatriotic efforts made by Canadian Liberals to induce the United States Government to close the door against negotiations with the present Government have been fruitless.

That such efforts have been made the revelations of the late campaign place beyond a doubt, and as traitors, when they can plot with impunity, do not discontinue their nefarious work, loyal Canadians may be morally certain that the treacherous and unpatriotic intrigues are still going on.

But, if energy and ability and an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the people of the Dominion can defeat the plotters and procure for Canada a reasonable and mutually beneficial trade arrangement with the United States, those objects will be attained before very long. It is not pleasant to think that there are Canadians who are secretly trying to obstruct the Government in every step they take to obtain reciprocity with the United States, and to arrive at a good understanding with its Government on other matters, but, reluctant as honest men are to believe that such is the case, it would be folly, from what has been brought to light, to come to any other conclusion.

If some months ago leading Liberals were accused of suggesting to American public men how Canadians could best be compelled to see to annexation their denials would be loud and indignant, yet the letters and other writings read by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper prove that men calling themselves Canadians were capable of pursuing such a course, and we are satisfied that the Premier and the Chief Commissioner gave the people of this country but a glimpse of the secret doings of the schemers—they lifted but a very small corner of the veil. It is sincerely to be hoped that the negotiations that are to be opened in October next will result in benefiting Canada in many ways.

The measures promised by the Government are important; but they are not of a kind to provoke controversy. The debates on them will be business debates, and there is no fear of their being needlessly delayed in their passage through the legislature.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

An International Congress of Miners met in Paris at the beginning of last month. The principal subject that engaged their attention was the length of the working day. All were in favor of an eight hours day. The next question to be considered was, how was it to be secured—by the unions or by legislation? The great majority favored the interposition of law in the matter.

If the legislatures of the different countries could not be prevailed upon to enact an eight-hours law, then it was decided that there should be a general strike, not in one country only, but in all countries. There were present at the Congress delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium. After a great deal of discussion, in which some among the audience, uninvited, took part, the following resolution was passed:

"The International Congress of Miners, now sitting at the Bourne du Travail, deems that a general and international strike may become necessary to obtain an eight hours day. The Congress, however, before resorting to such an extreme measure, invites the Governments and Parliaments of the nationalities represented at this Congress, to agree to an international convention dealing with an eight hours day in mines, whether belonging to the State or to private enterprise; this international convention to be similar to those which the various Governments have applied for the regulation of the postal, telegraphic, railway and navigation services."

Thirty-four British delegates voted for this resolution and five against it. The British delegates, it appears, were the only men in the Congress to believe that an eight hours day could be obtained in any way except by legal enactment. The resolution, strong as it was, did not go far enough to please the Belgians. The Belgian delegates gave a lively picture of the condition of the miners in their country, and insisted upon resorting immediately to means calculated to procure a mitigation of their sufferings. They appeared to think that an immediate strike of the miners of Belgium is necessary. Their representative and spokesman, M. Defuisseaux, earnestly asked the miners of other nationalities to assist and support them in any measures which they should decide to take. After some discussion, in which the Yorkshire miner promised to assist the Belgians with their purse, the whole Congress standing,

with raised hands, pledged themselves to help the Belgians in their efforts to better their condition. The scene is described as a dramatic one, and the excitement, when the promise of assistance was so solemnly made, intense.

An international committee was appointed, which was invested with full power to draw up statutes for the government of the Miner's International Federation, which statutes are to be voted upon at the next meeting of the Congress.

This international congress of miners is one of the signs of the times. It shows that working-men of different nations are beginning to see that their interests are identical, and that they should be promoted by combined action. This international combination will no doubt cause employers and capitalists of different nations also to combine. Organization on one side must be met by organization on the other. This is only right and natural, and it is also for the best. Organized bodies can meet and negotiate much more readily and more effectively than a number of individuals. A reasonable settlement will be much more likely to be arrived at between an organization of workmen and an organization of employers than between single groups of workmen and individual employers, and it is certain to be more permanent. The watchword of both employers and employed in these days is "organization."

PROBATIONERS.

The Irish people are beginning to find out that many of those whom they have been taught to regard as their hereditary enemies entertain towards them the most friendly feelings, and are ready to do what they can to assist those among them who need help. Lady Zetland, from Dublin Castle, and Miss Balfour, the sister of "Bloody Balfour," from London, have gone through the congested districts of the west of Ireland on an errand of mercy. These two ladies have made a long and fatiguing journey to see for themselves what can be done to relieve the distress unhappily existing in that part of Ireland. At their appearance prejudice seems to have vanished. Differences of creed and race, and party have been forgotten. They have received from the warm-hearted and grateful people, and their spiritual guides, ten thousand welcomes. Priests and people have joined in giving them an enthusiastic reception when they arrived, and in showering blessings on them when they departed. Some of the demonstrations were spontaneous and very touching. The women and children of the Island of Innisknee, living much too poor to make any display of welcome that cost money, made heaps of dry grass and heath and set them on fire. These bonfires, with thousands of prayers and invocations, showed how glad the poor fishermen and their families were to see the good women who came from such a distance to relieve their distress. Wherever Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour halted in their journey, crowds assembled to welcome them, but not an angry word was spoken, not a shillelagh flourished, not an eye was blackened, or a head broken. People both in England and Ireland must have been struck with the difference in the demeanor and language of the crowds that assembled to greet these two English ladies, and the conduct of the mobs which gathered but a short time previous to listen to and greet Mr. Parnell and other patriots. This is the comment which the London Times makes upon the contrast:

"What is now going on upon the West Coast may, perhaps, remind many in Ireland of certain conditions of the Irish problem, which it is the cue of the patriots to keep out of sight for the present. It may help others to realize the fact that, in spite of poisonous suggestions and wicked insinuations, it is still possible to appeal by ordinary human methods to the poorer classes of Ireland. It shows further, that the process is not at all interfered with by that 'resolute Government,' which fills the Gladstonians with fury and calls forth the most opprobrious language. Except the professional patriots and the rowdies who do their bidding, no one in Ireland owes Mr. Balfour any grudge for his vigorous enforcement of the law. He has only to add active amelioration of the lot of the poor, in order to convert their neutrality into hearty partisanship. Without making two miles of all this, it seems to us to contain no little encouragement for Unionists to persevere in their double policy of maintaining law and improving social conditions."

It may be said that the benevolence of Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour is all intended for political effect. We do not think so. It is not unusual for Englishwomen of station to do good for God's sake, and there can be no doubt that the distress in parts of Ireland is severe enough to make kind-hearted people who witness it willing to make unusual exertions for its relief. Even admitting that many of those who contribute to the fund which these ladies administer were influenced by a desire to dispel Irish prejudice against the "Saxon," could a more noble or a more beneficial way be found to produce that good result? If politicians never do worse than to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry and stir up the rich and thoughtless to works of benevolence and philanthropy, they would deserve the praise of all good men, and would occupy a much higher position than they do at present in all parts of the world.

ADVICE TO MOVABLES.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting wind? Do not despair. Get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will soothe your child, and give you peace of mind. It is the best remedy for all ailments of children. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. It is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. It is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. It is for sale by all druggists throughout the world.

DECRYING VICTORIA.

No one could tell from the Times' first article on the "China Steamer Question," that anything had been done by anyone to harbor what accommodation at the outer harbor for the China steamers. The inference that a reader, not living in Victoria, would draw from that article is, that the matter had been wholly neglected and that nothing had been done, either by the Government or by private enterprise, to fit Victoria to be a port of call for those vessels. This was not giving honor to whom honor was due.

Our contemporary knew perfectly well that improvements involving a large outlay have been made by Mr. R. P. Rithet for the express purpose of complying with the conditions attached to the promise of the President of the C.P.R., that the steamers would call at Victoria. Such was the extent of those improvements that it was generally believed in this city that the Empress of India could with perfect safety have come to the wharf. There is still a good deal of controversy about the matter. In fact, were it not that the dredge was required at Vancouver to deepen the water at the C.P.R.'s dock there would have been no room for dispute. The shoal which is spoken of as the only hindrance would have been removed and the Empress could have been brought to the dock, could have remained there as long as was required, and could have steamed away without the slightest risk; and all this would have been done by the energy and the enterprise of a Victoria firm, Rithet & Co. Our contemporary could not have been ignorant of what was being done at the outer wharf during the autumn and winter months. It is therefore difficult to see why he should have written that article, and Mr. R. P. Rithet, especially, a great injustice when it is said: "We hear of no effort being about to be made whereby this port can be made available as an actual point of touch for ships of the size of the Empress of India." It could not but have been known that all that was required to effect that object was the extension and the completion of the improvements, that were then underway. We do not think that it is either becoming or politic in a Victoria newspaper, ignoring or belittling the accommodation that has been provided at this port for ocean steamships and for other vessels of the largest size.

AN INSULT REPEATED.

The editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser would have the world believe that he is a persecuted saint, who is suffering for righteousness' sake. His way of dealing with those from whom he differs is peculiar. He, without provocation, says the most insulting and offensive things, and when those who are the objects of his cool and premeditated insults characterize his brutal attacks in appropriate terms, he is virtuously indignant, and mounting his pedestal of journalistic virtue, proclaims a martyr and rebukes the contemporaries who have only defended themselves for abusing him. The audacity of his hypocrisy is more than Pecksniffian.

A few days ago he deliberately insulted the citizens of Victoria. He, without any thing that could be regarded as a pretext for such insolence, represented the city of Victoria as afflicted with monomania, and compared the condition of its citizens to that of a "mad dog when it sees water."

Here is the paragraph, and we do not believe that anything more wantonly offensive can be found in the whole range of newspaper literature—

"Some cities, like individuals, are afflicted with monomania. The city of Victoria is one of these places, and at present it is passing through a severe attack of the disease. The peculiar direction which the malady is taking in the Capital City, is that of fancying that nature and circumstances have combined to make it a mad dog—said to be—railway center of this Continent. As a mad dog manifests symptoms of hydrophobia whenever it sees water, so the people of Victoria develop their feelings in the most acute stage whenever railway projects in other parts of the provinces are under consideration."

In Thursday's issue of the News-Advertiser, its editor reproaches the COLONIST with being angry, and has the effrontery to say: "No one who reads our remarks could honestly claim that we had unfairly stated the matter, or that we said anything that could be construed as depreciating the natural advantages of Victoria."

There was nothing unfair in representing the citizens of Victoria as a set of monomaniacs, or in describing them as being mad on the subject of railways as a dog affected with rabies is when he sees water! Who would enter into a discussion with a man who presented his subject in this way than boorishly offensive way? What we did was to show from facts, known to every one in Victoria, that the News-Advertiser's description did not apply to this city, and that the man who wrote it was untruthful as well as unmannerly. We did not think it worth while to reason with a journal that had, by its own act, placed itself beyond the pale of decent discussion. And now it simply repeats its offence by declaring that it had said nothing unfair.

CLERICAL AMENITIES.

It is pleasant to see that even in England, clergymen of the Established Church are beginning to treat dissenting ministers as equals and co-laborers. It does seem strange to see teachers of the Christian religion refusing to associate with each other and to work together for the good of the community, merely because they differ on unimportant matters of doctrine or because some of them from considerations which are, to men of plain common sense, incomprehensible, believe themselves to be socially the superiors of clergymen who are, in ability, in learning, in piety, and in zeal in the cause of religion, to say the very

least, their equals. There is no such exclusiveness among men of other professions as there is among clergymen. Happily a spirit of fraternity seems in these days to be working among the ministers of religion. Indications of this are seen everywhere. They are beginning to see that differences between them are, after all, very small and very few, and that the subjects upon which they agree are many and most important. An example of the growth of brotherhood among clergymen was seen in Worcester, England, not long ago. The Nonconformist ministers of that city presented an address of congratulation and welcome to the Bishop, expressing at the same time a desire for unity of spirit between the churches. The Bishop's reply was cordial and sympathetic. He said that the differences between churchmen and nonconformists were chiefly on questions of polity and ritual, and while it was well that there should be due consideration for such differences, he could never forget that they did not affect their common belief in the vital truths of their faith. Therefore, he felt it was high time, in the face of the sin and misery in the world, that all branches of the Christian Church should co-operate in every possible way. They would thus do far more good; he was convinced, than by trying to patch up that worst of all shams—more hollow and unreal conformity. He was not afraid to say that he longed to see the day when there would be intercommunion between all Protestant churches.

After he had concluded his address, the Bishop invited the dissenting ministers of Worcester to spend the day with him at his residence, Hartlebury, and he assured them that it would give him the greatest possible pleasure to co-operate with them in religious work whenever he could. We have no doubt that the spiritual condition of the citizens of Worcester will not be injured, nor their moral tone lowered, nor will their respect for ministers of religion be lessened when they see the Bishop of the diocese extending the right hand of fellowship to clergymen of all denominations.

MANIPUR.

As the little war in Manipur still engages the attention of the public, our readers would, perhaps, like to know a little more about the country and the people who inhabit it. Sir James Johnston, who was British Resident in Manipur from 1877 to 1886, in a letter to the London Times, gives a long and interesting account of the little state and of the events that led up to the recent outbreak. Sir James says that no one need be ashamed of ignorance respecting Manipur; for "there is no spot in India, that has, from a chain of circumstances, been more carefully secluded from the public gaze." It is situated in the North-east corner of India, and is rather difficult of approach. It has an area of 8,000 square miles. The most important part of the state is a fertile little valley in the heart of the territory, having an area of 600 square miles. This valley is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounding it are hills some 2,500 feet high. The population of the entire territory is 220,000, nearly half of which live in the valley. The capital, which covers an area of fifteen square miles, has 60,000 inhabitants. It is, in fact, a collection of villages, every house being surrounded by a well-planted garden. There are about 100,000 inhabitants in the highlands. There appears to be a Tartar strain in the blood of the Manipuris. They are a robust, active and energetic people, and resemble the Japanese in their aptitude in acquiring new arts and in contracting new habits. Sir James Johnston's description leads the reader to conclude that they are not a bad sort of people to live among. They are not, he says, naturally courageous, but, like many other semi-civilized tribes, they fight fairly well when they are well disciplined and led by officers in whom they have confidence. The people of Manipur appear to be a good deal better than their rulers, who were, for the most part, jealous, cruel, treacherous and without a natural affection. In old times, when a Rajah ascended the throne he made a clean sweep of all his male relations. This seems to have been a necessary precaution, for, if they were allowed to live, they would be pretty sure to be perpetually plotting against him. The mother of the infant Rajah, in 1844, attempted to murder the Regent. She did not succeed, so she and her son were obliged to flee to a neighboring state. The Regent, Mir Singh, then became Rajah, and ever since the ruler of Manipur has had great difficulty in keeping his position. The young Rajah who in his infancy had to seek refuge amongst strangers came back to assert his rights. He was successful and reigned until he died in 1888. His name was Chinda Kirtee Singh. He was succeeded by his son, who appears to be a well-meaning but rather weak man. The new Rajah's brothers would not allow him to live in peace. In September last one of his brothers, who did not bear a good character by any means, headed a revolution. He did not aspire to the throne, but he put forward his brother, who is described as a weak, incapable boor, as his puppet. The revolution was successful, the reigning Rajah was compelled to leave the country. Jubraj, the "boor," became nominally the head of the Government, but the real ruler of the country was the infamous Katwal Koirens, his brother, commander-in-chief of the forces, "Senapatty," being the native title. It was to settle difficulties that arose out of the deposition of poor Chinda Singh that the unfortunate Commissioner Quinlan went to Manipur. According to the latest telegrams, he tried to entrap Katwal Koirens, the virtual ruler of the country, and was trapped himself.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

In their New York circular of April 28th, Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. say: "In spite of depressing influences so persistently maintained, the market value of securities has been steadily maintained; and now that the cause of their depression has been removed, the conclusion is very general that the time has come for a legitimate 'bull' market. There is more, however, than the disappearance of unfavorable conditions. The country has a harvest of a harvest more than ordinary abundance, concurrently with poor crops in other countries. This means a year of unusual prosperity for the agricultural West and consequent large traffic for the railroads. Last year's cotton crop has been estimated far below its actual extent, so that a very unusual surplus may have to be carried over into the next season; which implies prosperity for the South also. An exceptionally good harvest will mean the liquidation of farm mortgages, the proceeds of which may be expected to seek employment in securities which find their market in Wall Street. The merchandise markets generally are doing a healthy and steadily increasing business; and the iron trade (the best barometer of business) shows a marked improvement in demand for all its products. A set of conditions like these is legitimately calculated to have a favorable effect upon the prices of securities. We have now a clear prospect before us extending over a long period. Such crises as happened last fall, come but once in ten years. The weak spots in the financial machinery have been noted and repaired, and for some years to come we may expect a steady expansion of business at large upon a vigorous and sound basis. Any investments made upon the present valuation of securities will be rewarded by a high rate of interest. This prospect appeals not only to purchasers for transient holding, but equally to permanent investors, and the current buying comes in no small measure from the latter class. The present improved spirit of the market is the beginning of a buying movement that is likely to be continued—with the usual intervals of fluctuation—until a higher range of values is reached."

CUBA'S BANDIT PLAGUE.

New York, April 30.—The New York Herald publishes a long letter from the Havana correspondent detailing the fight between the government troops and the bandit Garcia and his band, in which only one of the bandits was killed. The latest outrage committed by the murderous gang occurred at the house of an aged couple and demanded all the money in the house. Some took the old man, whose name is Mendez, away from his wife, while another, for a brief moment, seized the pointed knife across the neck of the old woman and then pricked the skin with it. Seeing he could obtain no satisfaction, he dragged the old lady half dead to the door, and threw her out. The bandits called by the murderous gang were the subject of a long and interesting article in the Herald.

The British flag ship Waspit was in the harbor, and Captain Lambton went on shore in the steam launch to interview Colonel Soto and the naval brigade with a view to stop the slaughter and to arrange for the evacuation of the island. The two leaders met on board of the Waspit on February 20th, and Colonel Soto with his troops surrendered and the naval brigade took charge of the town. The troops were disarmed and the wounded sent to Valparaiso. A large number of laborers from the nitrate works near Iquique joined the insurgents. Many of these unfortunate were shot down by the Government troops because they asked for food.

Pisagua was captured by the insurgents in February. They gave the town up in a few days and it was again occupied by the Government troops. On February 20th the ships landed two brigades, one occupying the woods behind the town, the other landing on the beach. The garrison was caught between two fires and a fearful slaughter ensued. The merchant ships in the harbor were ordered to take refuge. The upper portion of the British Consulate was knocked down and the building with other edifices are in ruins from the bombardment.

On February 23rd the Pheasant left Iquique, and on March 3rd called for a short time at the port. Fighting was reported as taking place on the pampas. The insurgents are said to have plenty of food and money on the ship, but they are short of ammunition and fuel. At Callao the Peruvians are looking on, regarding the insurrection as a punishment on the Chileans for their previous conduct, and rejoicing that the power of the nitrate works is broken down. There is no doubt that the Argentine Republic would have taken advantage of the rebellion to invade Chile had it not

immediately preceded the murder of Quinton and the massacre of his escort, but it is generally admitted that he made some very grave mistakes. The Government of India did the only thing it could do as soon as the disaster in Manipur became known. It sent a force into the country sufficiently strong to make resistance to it hopeless. Sir James Johnston considers that 1,500 men would be quite sufficient to overcome all opposition in Manipur, and to make British authority paramount. Whether the usurper Jubraj will be deposed and the lawful Rajah put in his place does not yet appear. The policy of Great Britain has hitherto been to recognize the authority of the ruler of Manipur de facto without inquiring into the validity of his title. It is, however, certain that if the British officer in command can lay his hands on the rebellious Senpatty, who has been the prime mover in all the disturbances, he will call him to a strict account. The reigning Rajah is nothing more than a tool in the hands of his able and unscrupulous brother.

THE WAR IN CHILLI.

The Story of the Struggle Graphically Told by an Officer of H. M. S. Pheasant.

The Blockade of Iquique—The Two Leaders Hold a Consultation on Board the Waspit.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Lieutenant Lister, of her Britannic majesty's gunboat Pheasant, gives the following account of the warfare now being waged in Chili, together with the causes that led to the rebellion.

In January last President Balmaceda issued a number of decrees that the Chilean Congress was opposed to. Among these was a decree ordaining that all paper money in circulation should be withdrawn and silver coin used. This was objected to on the ground that many people had large quantities of the paper, and to withdraw it all at a day's notice would put a stop to all financial affairs. Laborers would demand equivalent payment in silver, and no coin would be forthcoming. Congress held that such action would paralyze all trade. Balmaceda, however, refused to listen to any representations, and promulgated a number of decrees that, while in accord with the powers granted to the president by the Chilean Constitution, had never been put into force by previous Presidents.

Another decree was announced dismissing from the naval service a number of officers who had served for many years, and while they were told, shortly after, that they were to be sent for duty in the future, they were to seek civil employment until such a time arrived. The officers pleaded that they had been educated for a naval life and were not adapted for civil professions. The army and navy then secretly agreed to combine against Balmaceda and his Cabinet. The President took passage from Valparaiso on one of the mail ships for a journey to the south, and while on board of the vessel he obtained information of the intentions of the army and the arrival at his destination he immediately hurried overland to Santiago, the capital, and commenced to make arrangements to disband the navy.

On January 7th the war ship Almirante Cochrane towed all the navy ships out of the harbor of Valparaiso, and they got up steam. Commodore Mont assumed command. By his orders the vessels proceeded to coast ports and the entire fleet of Chilean merchant steamers was excepted to one of the vessels of the insurgents, and he, in company with a number of wealthy supporters of the cause, took up their quarters on the war ship. On January 14th the Almirante Cochrane and Magallanes steamed into Iquique and ordered vessels then in harbor to stop landing provisions and fuel, promising a blockade. The Pheasant was in harbor, and on January 15th the Governor of Iquique and Captain Valanghous had a conference on board of the gunboat, but no arrangements could be made to the satisfaction of both parties.

The war ship Blanco arrived on the 20th, and the blockade commenced. Up to that date the shipping was unloading cargo and loading nitrates, but all work was suspended on the 20th. Practically there was no fighting, but the navy ships were fired from the ships of the insurgents. On February 4th the commander of the Blanco sent a notice to the Consular body and the Governor that he should consider Iquique to be a fortified town, and that he intended to open fire upon the custom houses, women and children, went on board the ships in the harbor for safety. The Consul forwarded a letter to the Blanco, and it was arranged that in order to give the non-combatants a chance to leave the bombardment should be deferred until 6 p. m. on February 6th. On the night of February 4th the Government steamer Imperiale sailed for the north, and landed 600 soldiers at a point south of Iquique, near the town. The army remained loyal to Balmaceda, as he doubted their loyalty.

Desultory shots were exchanged between the troops and the ships, until a naval brigadier from the Blanco, who had been intended to open fire upon the custom houses, women and children, went on board the ships in the harbor for safety. The Consul forwarded a letter to the Blanco, and it was arranged that in order to give the non-combatants a chance to leave the bombardment should be deferred until 6 p. m. on February 6th. On the night of February 4th the Government steamer Imperiale sailed for the north, and landed 600 soldiers at a point south of Iquique, near the town. The army remained loyal to Balmaceda, as he doubted their loyalty.

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been for the fact that at the present time a state of revolution prevails in the country. Powers interfere to stop the strife and to prevent warfare in Chili the strife can only end when either side is devoid of means to continue the conflict. The losses to British, German, and American interests are immense, business at the nitrate ports is suspended, and all mercantile transactions are at a standstill.

A letter received in this city yesterday dated Valparaiso, March 13, says: "A German steamer chartered by the Government arrived to-day with 650 warment soldiers from Iquique. The Government troops are wiped out. There is no saying when the imbroglio will be at an end. All the nitrate works and railroads owned by the supporters of Balmaceda. Traffic is suspended and all the nitrate ships can obtain in some that was brought to the seaports. No date can be fixed for resumption of loading vessels."

The bark Arthurstone that arrived yesterday, 62 days from Pisagua, came without any consular or official documents, as the entire supply of forms and stationery had been destroyed by the burning of the United States and British Consuls' residences.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

Thomas Godfrey, After Fighting Many Hard Battles, Strikes Luck in Kootenay.

He is Here to Interest Victoria Capitalists in His Mines—A Christmas Surprise.

Thomas Godfrey, a bronzed and weather-beaten veteran of the Crimea, now engaged in business as a mining and prospecting expert at Ainsworth, is in town, for the purpose of waking up Victoria capitalists to the importance of the great Kootenay country as a field for investment. Three-fourths of the capital invested in British Columbia's mines in his district, Mr. Godfrey says, is American, and being a "Britisher through and through," he wants to see this order of things changed. He feels assured that there is plenty of money to be made in Kootenay, and he would prefer to have it keep at home. The mines owned by Mr. Godfrey are the Margaret Ana, the Aurora, the Ceres and the Minerva, all on the East side of the mountain from Ainsworth. Capital is required to work them, but the owner is confident that each is a good piece of property. The shafts are down 25 feet into the Margaret Ana, to tap a vein of ore of a 4-foot width, which assays \$250 to the ton in silver, with a lead per cent of 20. The Ceres, an extension of the well-known No. 1, has shown as high as \$1,100 out of the ton. The prospects of the Minerva are bright, particular attention being just now directed to the Fourth, from which the same veins run up the mountain to the now celebrated Skyline. The Minerva has a vein of ore of a 4-foot width, ore assaying \$45 to the ton. All the claims are working, and the majority are shipping ore to Butte, Montana. To illustrate how rich the whole country is, Mr. Godfrey says that the wagon going over the new road through the forest, from Bonner's Ferry to Kootenay, on the Northern Pacific, travel over an almost solid body of mineral wealth, and that the veins of the wagon are making runs which glitter temptingly, and rich ore is turned up by the feet of the teams.

In Mr. Godfrey's possession is a document that tells his war record briefly. It reads as follows:—

COPY OF DISPATCH.—There is to certify that No. 3,113, 30th Regiment, No. 3,083 Royal Horse Artillery, No. 288 Commissariat Staff Corps, Staff Sergeant Godfrey, born in the parish of Southampton, in the county of Wiltshire, England, on the 10th of January, 1847, joined the 30th Regiment on April 18th, 1861, and served in the Crimea, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on April 18th, 1862. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on the 22nd of June, 1864, at the battle of the Red Bank, and was mentioned in despatches on the 22nd of June, 1864, and on the 22nd of June, 1864. He was discharged from the 30th Regiment on the 22nd of June, 1864, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry on the 22nd of June, 1864, at the battle of the Red Bank, and was mentioned in despatches on the 22nd of June, 1864, and on the 22nd of June, 1864.

About a year ago the old soldier was a poor man and he was determined to make a trial of his luck in the Kootenay country. He is now an old man, but the memory of that happy Christmas he will always treasure as one of the most happy incidents of his eventful life.

KATE CASTLETON WILL NEVER DANCE AGAIN.

Palladium Special.

Bonnie Kate Castleton, who in the last two decades has entertained tens of thousands of amusement lovers with her merry capers, has probably said farewell to the footlights forever. The once rollicking, sprightly, vivacious actress, now racked with bodily pains and mental anguish, occupies a ward in the Lying-in-Charity Hospital, at Eleventh and Cherry streets, in this city. For many years past she has been subject to periodical attacks of peritonitis, and recently her condition became so serious that her removal to the hospital was found necessary. It was thought at first that a few days' rest and medical treatment would be sufficient to enable her to resume the season, but unfavorable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and it became evident to the physicians of the institution that a critical operation would be necessary. Before this decision was ever, a consultation of eminent specialists was held, and it was found to be the unanimous opinion that the operation, as proposed by the hospital physicians, would inevitably cost her her life. She will probably be compelled to remain at the hospital for several months, and even should she partially recover, the doctors say that she will be utterly unable either to dance or to attend to any business connected with the theatre. This is tantamount to a death sentence on her professional career. Among her latest and most successful farce-comedy productions were "The Crazy Patch" and "The Paper Doll." She has had the last two comedies she had accepted three or four months ago for production next season.

THE GIRL FOR

Just ever seen a little girl whose merry eyes and glossy hair, that's the girl for you. A girl that's lovely every way, who doesn't care for more than that gives thro' love. Again that's the girl for me.

Her arms bestowed with me, Doh beauty her gentle face, The beauty of her gentle face, A very lovely girl.

Performs her father's least, And with some friends has, Whose mission 'tis to lend, So sweet a girl is she.

She uses every moment so, That whether wet or hot, they're always better, than this charming girl of me.

And when her loving acts, Her captive I would long, For certainly she seems to be the dearest girl of all.

Just ever seen this little girl, With merry eyes and glossy hair, Who sets the duldest hearts, Well, she's the girl for you.—Harold McGill Davis, in Bro.

HANDY WITH FR

Alan's Uncle's Experience Applied Mathematics

"I can do any example of an uncle," said Alan the other day, he could handle the patient enough to the apples at 14, and could shrivel without any test from pussy.

"Indeed," said uncle, "lacing his fingers across his and extending his feet too." "I used to be quite handy myself. In fact, I mathematics. Your poor had no facility for them. I did diversified talents are family, singular, indeed."

"Henry was considered mathematician in his class, mother, with a little flourish." "In pure mathematics, Mr. mathematics, only," responded "but in the applied arithmetic, Alan's experiment in which suddenly ceased to be a pain. By and by, when Alan had scratches on his hand and himself that the wound on only a superficial one, he me some example, not in fact, certainly," said uncle, "at two-thirds and four-fifths of an one-seventh."

Alan worked away for a then asked: "What is the uncle?" "Er—I think you had see how you have done it, my will do you more good. It me, 105—yes, that's correct, one-seventh is to be subtracted, 10, 12, 23, seven over; one and seven-fifths. 105—yes, 105. How did you, that's right—one and one-hundred-and-fifths. Q. Alan, you have the answer, way of doing it is a little piece. "It took you a long time."

"Yes, the light was bad, see the figures very well. improve on your figures, Alan." "Give me another, uncle. Make up a tough one, can't you?" "All right. John and John had 90 cents between them. I bought three apples at 14¢. James bought a jack-knife blade; for the big blade he for the little blade, 14¢ cent blade, 5 cents; for the big nick in it, 3¢ cents, and for twice as much. How much they have left?"

"Twice as much as what?" "Twice as much as what much as for the little blade. That is what I said. Now, did they have left?" "Nobody ever bought a way."

"Probably not, but that mathematics, applying pr every-day transactions such engage in when you get of, perhaps, that is a little to for you?"

"Oh! I can do it easy en Alan, and he went to work minutes he began to

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR SALE:

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

61 Acres, more or less, adjoining city suburbs, suitable for laying off in lots. One half the price of any land in the vicinity.

33 Acres, more or less, beautifully situated on the sea, within city boundary.

One Acre, the last undivided corner; Oak Bay Avenue; Cars pass along the front of this land.

240 feet frontage Yates Street.

One mile square, more or less; Farm property; 2 hours drive from Victoria. Price moderate; terms easy. The nucleus of a magnificent estate.

153 Acres, Quamichan, \$650.

7 room House and Lot, Work Estate, \$2,250.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

For further particulars, prices, etc., apply at

37 GOVERNMENT STREET, 37

CORNER OF BROUGHTON

THE GIRL FOR ME.

Fast ever seen a little girl
Whose merry eyes and glossy curl
Would set the dullest heart awhirl?
Well, that's the girl for me.

A girl that's lovely every way,
Who doesn't give for mere display,
But gives thro' love. Again I say
That's the girl for me.

Her aims bestowed with gentle grace
Doth beautify her gentle face,
The gentlest of her gentle race,
A very lovely girl.

Performs her father's least demand,
And with some friends has joined a band
Whose mission 'tis to lend a hand,
So sweet a girl is she.

She uses every moment so
That whether weal or whether woe
They're always better, those who know
This charming girl of mine.

And when her loving acts I see
Her captive I would long to be,
For certainly she seems to me
The dearest girl of all.

Fast ever seen this little girl
With merry eye and silken curl,
Who sets the dullest hearts awhirl?
Well, she's the girl for me.

—Harold McGill Davis, in Brooklyn Eagle.

HANDY WITH FRACTIONS.

Alan's Uncle's Experiences With Applied Mathematics.

"I can do any example in fractions, uncle," said Alan the other evening as he experimented with the cat to see if he could hold that patient animal near enough to the grate fire so that its hair would shrivel without any marked protest from pussy.

"Indeed," said uncle, indulgently, lacing his fingers across his waistband and extending his feet toward the fire; "I used to be quite handy with fractions myself. In fact, I excelled in mathematics. Your poor father, now, had no faculty for them. It is singular how diversified talents are in the same family, singular, indeed."

"Henry was considered the best mathematician in his class," said Alan's mother, with a little flush.

"In pure mathematics, Mary, in pure mathematics, only," responded uncle; "but in the applied article he was lamentably weak."

"What Alan's mother might have replied to this was lost in interest in Alan's experiment in which the cat suddenly ceased to be a passive agent. By and by, when Alan had bathed the scratches on his hand and convinced himself that the wound on his ear was only a superficial one, he said: "Give me an example, uncle."

"Certainly," said uncle, affably; "add two-thirds and four-fifths and subtract one-seventh."

Alan worked away for a minute and then asked: "What is the answer, uncle?" "Er—I think you had better let me see how you have done it, my boy. That will do you more good. Um—ah—35, no, 105—yes, to be sure. Why, no; the one-seventh is to be subtracted. Fifteen, 10, 13, 23, seven over; that makes one and seven-fifteenths. Now let's see—yes, 105. How will the come out? Yes, that's right—one and thirty-four-one-hundred-and-fiftys. Quite right, Alan, you have the answer, only your way of doing it is a little peculiar."

"It took you a long time to do it, uncle."

"Yes, the light was bad. I couldn't see the figures very well. You could improve on your figures, Alan."

"Give me another, uncle, please. Make up a tough one, can't you?"

"All right," John and James—you'd better write this down—John and James had 20 cents between them; John bought three apples at 1 1/2 cents each; James bought a jack-knife with four blades; for the big blade he paid 4 cents; for the little blade, 1 1/2 cents; for the file blade, 5 cents; for the blade with a nick in it, 3 1/2 cents, and for the handle twice as much. How much money did they have left?"

"Twice as much as what?"

"Twice as much as—why twice as much as for the little blade, of course. That is what I said. Now, how much did they have left?"

"Nobody ever bought a knife that way."

"Probably not, but that is applied mathematics, applying principles to every-day transactions such as you will engage in when you get older. Still, perhaps, that is a little too far along for you?"

"Oh! I can do it easy enough," said Alan, and he went to work. In a few minutes he began to look puzzled; then he asked: "What do you want to know?"

"How much they had left?"

The puzzled look grew as the figures multiplied. "Why," said the boy, finally, "they wouldn't have any thing left. They would owe, or James would owe, 154 cents on the knife, or John would have to give up some of the apples."

"Eh?" said uncle, with a start; "how's that?"

Alan went carefully over the problem step by step, and, as he proceeded, uncle's confidence in himself disappeared, and in its wake ran embarrassment and humiliation. But uncle has not lived two score and more years in this world of perplexities for nothing, and when he was led to see that Alan was right, uncle was himself again. "Ah, yes," he said, "you are quite right, my boy, entirely right. I was wondering if you would find it out."

"But I don't understand how there can be any thing left."

"There isn't," said uncle, composedly. "I didn't intend there should be. You may remember that I told you this was applied mathematics—applying principles to every-day transactions were, I think, the words I used. It is nothing uncommon for men to buy more than they can pay for. In this simple problem you have gained an insight into one of the great principles of business life. It is well for you to mingle theory with practice, an excellent idea, indeed."

The paper behind which the face of Alan's mother was hidden was shaking, and there was a look on her face of merriment struggling with mild indignation. Uncle settled back in his chair, laced his fingers again, and realized that he had crawled through a very

small hole and saved all the buttons on his waistcoat.

"Let me give you an example, uncle," said Alan, thoughtfully. "Not a made-up one, but one from the book. I'll come to them pretty quick and I would like to know how to do them."

"Er—perhaps you had better wait till you get to them," said uncle. "It is just as well not to cross a bridge—" Just then the eyes of Alan's mother appeared over the top of the paper and looked straight into uncle's. That gentleman cleared his throat and said, hastily: "All right, my boy, all right; let's have it."

Alan turned the leaves of his arithmetic and then read:

"A father left his eldest son three-sevenths of his estate, his youngest son four-sevenths of the remainder, and his daughter the remainder, who received \$1,728 1/2 less than the youngest son; what was the value of the estate?"

"Please read that over again," said uncle, nervously. Alan did so.

"Well, the first thing to do," said uncle, "is to find out what is the value of the estate."

"That's the last thing in the book."

"Eh? I am afraid I did not understand the example. You should learn to read more plainly, young sir."

Alan read the example again and uncle said:

"Oh, yes, I see. Please get me some paper and a pencil; you might get several sheets of paper so we will be sure to have enough." While Alan was getting the paper uncle said: "You don't mind my lighting a pipe, do you, Mary? I can always work better when I'm smoking. It's a habit I acquired in college. It seems to brighten my reasoning faculties."

"Not at all," sweetly said the lady addressed. "I believe the reasoning faculties should be as bright as possible."

Uncle did not say anything in reply; in fact, it was some time before he uttered a word. Then he looked up from a sheet of paper crowded with figures and said, impatiently: "There never was an estate in the world divided in such an idiotic fashion. A man who would make such a will would be declared insane in any court on earth, and the will would be broken."

"Perhaps that is pure mathematics," suggested a voice behind the paper.

Uncle broke his pencil point in some way just then, and when Alan stepped on it he got up on his knees in the chair, with his feet tucked under him, and took a fresh sheet of paper. When that was nearly covered he said: "There! there's your answer; \$1,324 9/77, and a pretty small estate that is to put into an arithmetic."

"Why, uncle," said Alan, "I don't see how that can be, for the daughter got \$1,728 1/2."

"What kind of an arithmetic is this, any way?" growled uncle. "It's an outrage to make such books. When I was a boy we had sensible school books and—"

"That is your old arithmetic, Robert," said the lady behind the paper. "When I found they were using that kind, I told Alan he might as well take yours as to buy a new one."

Uncle got down from his chair, walked slowly around the table, and kicked up again.

"Is that to change your luck, uncle?" asked Alan. "They say it will do it."

"Mary," said uncle, indignantly, "you ought not to let Alan get such vulgar superstitions into his head. Mathematics, sir, are not to be conquered by luck."

Fresh sheets of paper were taken and a maze of figures grew under uncle's hand. Around the edge of her paper Alan's mother saw experiments in proportion, allegation, arithmetical progression, and here and there a dash of algebra.

The domain of mathematics was ransacked from center to circumference, and victory came at last. "That estate," said uncle, impressively, "was worth exactly \$2,111 13/33," and he said it in the tone of a man ready to fight if his word was disputed.

"I presume that is right," said Alan. "Any way, that is the answer in the book. Now here is an easy one—at least, our teacher says it is easy," and he read:

"If 50 men in 21 days, by working 10 hours a day, can dig a trench 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, when the ground is called 3 degrees of hardness, how many men in 36 days, by working 8 hours a day, can dig another trench 45 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 18 feet deep, when the ground is estimated at 5 degrees of hardness?"

As step by step the features of this problem were presented to uncle, that gentleman slipped further down into his chair. When the voice of the reader stopped, he looked like nothing in the world so much as Grandfather Smallweed, if that amiable old person could be imagined as deprived of even the presence of the "Brimstone Cat!" The eyes of Alan's mother appeared over the paper and the subject appeal they saw in uncle's eyes could not be resisted.

"Alan," she said, "it is your bedtime. Uncle is tired."

Alan gathered up his books, kissed his mother, bade the figure in the chair good-night, and said cheerfully: "We'll try pure mathematics next time, uncle."

—N. Y. Sun.

"Society" Disappearing.

In this democratic nineteenth century, "society," in the old aristocratic sense of the term, is disappearing. People of a certain class and certain means do certain things at certain times because other people of the same class and the same means do likewise. There is a universal tendency toward the equalization of luxury and of the exterior manifestations of refinement. Social habits are formed on the models established by two or three great centers of civilization, and all the life that you find elsewhere is a more or less pale reflection of the real article. With the increase of facilities of communication originality of all kinds decreases, and the search for local color becomes more and more hopeless.—Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine.

—Tooth In.—Maud—"I have such a terrible pain in one of my teeth, but I am afraid to have it drawn." Cholly—"Why don't you have it photographed?" —Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

that at the present time a... prevails in the country... United States and European... to stop the present in... in Chili the strike can... either side is devoid of... the conflict. The losses... and American interests... siness at the nitrate ports... all mercantile transactions... ed in this city yesterday... o, March 13, says: "A... chartered by the Govern... o-day with 650 wounded... quired. The Governmen... ed out. There is no saying... lio will be at an end. All... eld by the navy, and the... d railroads occupied by the... Salinaeod. Traffic is sus... he nitrate ships can obtain... brought to the sea-port... ad was in working order... ed for resumption of load...

SEAN VETERAN.

rey, After Fighting... Battles, Strikes... in Kootenay.

Interest Victoria Capl... Mines—A Christ... Surprise.

y, a bronzed and weather... the Crimea, now engaged... mining and prospecting... orth, is in town, for the... up Victoria capitalists to... of the great Kootenay coun... nvestment. Three-fourths... ed in British Columbia's... rict, Mr. Godfrey says, is... ing a "Britisher through... wants to see this order of... He feels assured that... of money to be made in... would prefer to have it... he mines owned by Mr... Margaret Ann, the Aurora, and the Minerva, all on the... e mountain from Anns... is required to work... owner is confident... d piece of property. The... 25 feet into the Margaret... of ore 3 1/2 to 4 feet wide... to the ton in silver, with... of 20. The Cert, an... well-known No. 1, has... assay as 1,100 oz to the... ts in all the mines of the... particular attention being... ed to the Fourth, from... ins run up the mountain... ebrated Skyline. The... ge about 15 feet wide, the... to the ton. All the claims... the majority are shipping... Montana. To develo... the whole coun... h he comes is... that the wagons going... through the forest, from... Kootenay, on the Northern... an almost solid body of... The wheels of the wagons... which glitter temptingly... ed up by the feet of the

's possession is a document... record briefly. It reads... —These are to certify that... ment, No. 3,262, Royal Horse... Commercial Sit'g Corp.,... mas Godfrey, born in the... ton, in the county of War... at Coventry for the 25th... 25th, 1849. That the ser... to reckon is eighteen... and thirteen... ephalonia, 2 1/2 years; Gibral... men, 2 years. Medal... and Crimean. Clasp for... and Sebastopol. Dated at... 10th, 1888.

ago the old soldier was a... determined to make a trial... the famed Kootenay coun... for that district from... where he had been living... for months he wandered... region, and was finally re... recovery of the rich mine... precautions to secure... having received several... for his claims, he started... er from where he was to... what was his surprise... here, last Christmas Day... who having heard of his... gh a mining journal, had... Mr. Godfrey had writ... be going out that way... may, but the memory of... as he will always treas... most happy incidents of his

TON WILL NEVER... AGAIN.

Alpha Special.
leton, who in the last... entertained tens of thou... lovers with her merry... ly said farewell to the... The once rollicking... us actors, now racked... and mental anguish, oc... Lying-in-Charity Hos... and Cherry street, for... ny years past she has... eriodical attacks of per... her condition became... removal to the hospital... It was thought at... rest and medical treat... cient to enable her to... but unfavorable symp... fest themselves, and it... the physicians of the... tical operation would... re this was done, how... of eminent specialists... found to be the unani... the operation, as pro... physicians, would in... r life. She will per... to remain at the hosp... and even should she... e doctors say that she... le either to dance or to... extent for the future... to a death sentence on... er. Among her latest... farce-comedy produc... Patch" and "The... within the last two... epled three new farce... tion next season.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Three Hundred Thousand People Take Part in the Hyde Park Demonstration.

Wholesale Evictions in Ireland—Death of Barry Sullivan—Diabolical Crime in Austria.

LABOR PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, May 3.—Today's labor procession was not only larger than that of 1890, but it contained a much greater proportion of fairly well dressed and comfortably appearing men.

The procession started from Westminster at 2 o'clock and at this hour, 6 o'clock, the ranks were still struggling towards the park. The speaking in the park began, however, at an early hour, the audience constantly increasing.

In the West End, windows of clubs and fashionable residences were not subjected to the threats and insults hurled at them by the crowd that passed that way on May day, Sunday a year ago.

There were 96 regular banners, besides the large number of impromptu ones. One of the soldiers in the procession was carrying a banner bearing the portrait of Washington, and several banners announced groups of locked-out workmen or strikers among them.

Evictions in Ireland. LONDON, May 3.—Wholesale evictions begin this week in County Wexford, Ireland. The intention of the landlords being to evict the tenants who have weathered the financial storms consequent upon the Parnell difficulty.

The Haytian Situation. LONDON, May 3.—Englishmen for the past day or two have been gleefully circulating the report that they would not be alone very long in French hot water, and that the methods which have made the Newfoundland and Lord Knutsford miserable were about to be applied to the United States in regard to Haiti.

Beautiful Widow Convicted of Murder. PARIS, May 3.—The beautiful widow Achet, who has been on trial at Moulins for the murder of Lepine, a notary, has been convicted and sentenced to 10 years hard labor, and ordered to pay 2,000 francs to the victim's relatives.

An Engineering Triumph. LONDON, May 3.—The well-known engineer, Mr. Moir, has published in detail a plan for deepening the Liverpool harbor, and getting rid of the bar at the mouth of the Mersey, which is so detrimental to the commerce of that port.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Collapse of the Debate on the Address—No Chance to Move Amendments.

Bill to Enable Accused Persons to Give Evidence in Their Own Behalf.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature Treats a Cable Message from Lord Knutsford With Silent Contempt.

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TRAGEDY IN BIRMINGHAM. LONDON, May 3.—Barry Sullivan, the well-known tragedian, is dead. He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1824, and came to Canada in 1840.

MANAGER REGIMENT REDUCED TO TWENTY. CALCUTTA, May 3.—The mounted infantry have learned that the regiment of Manipur had taken the Chindit route in his fight and followed had dwindled down to 20 in number.

LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO. The President Starts for Portland, Tacoma and Seattle on Night Train to Chinatown.

MURDERED BY A SOCIALIST. DRESDEN, May 2.—One of the money order postmen, who started with 30,000 marks for delivery, was proceeding on his way, as usual, yesterday, having an order for a small amount for Herr Mehlert, a Socialist, well-known for his violent speeches.

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THE SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH WANTON INHUMANITY—THE POPULACE THIRSTING FOR REVENGE.

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THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Official Correspondence on the Subject—A Diplomatic Misunderstanding As To a Letter.

Marquis Rudini Complains of the Improper Use of a Confidential Communication.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day: Department of State, Washington, May 4. To the Hon. Mr. Porter, U. S. Minister, Rome.

A series of statements, addressed to the Marquis Rudini, by the Marquis Rudini, was telegraphed from Rome yesterday, and was published by the associated press of the United States to-day. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, dated April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use of Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do a portion of a telegram of mine to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question which alone presented a diplomatic value."

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GENUINE OREGON WEATHER.

President Harrison and Party Enter Portland During a Steady Downpour of Rain.

Dense Crowds Welcome the Chief Magistrate—How the Day Was Spent in the City.

ACROSS THE OREGON LINE. ASHLAND, Or., May 4.—In the midst of a driving rainstorm the presidential special crossed from California into Oregon at 6:15 o'clock to-night. Rain continued to fall until the train reached Ashland at 8 o'clock.

MANGLED BY A TORNAO. Buildings and Their Occupants Suffer Alike in a Kentucky Town.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 4.—A hurricane with heavy rain and hail struck the town last evening and in a few minutes the streets were rivers of water. The railroad freight depot, colored people's schoolhouse and freight office were unroofed. The newly built Third street Methodist church was blown up and dropped into the middle of the street, causing the death of several persons.

NEW ORLEANS MURDERS. Report of the Grand Jury on the Lynching of the Eleven Prisoners.

The Evidence Fails to Justify an Indictment—The Bribing of the Jurors.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The long delayed report of the grand jury on the Mafia murder of Chief Hennessy and the lynching of the prisoners in the jail was presented to Judge Mar, this evening. The document is an extremely long one, and goes over the facts leading up to the assassination of Hennessy. The report is particularly severe upon the methods of the O'Malley detective agency, which the jury declares to have been for a long time past engaged in the business of bribing jurors, corrupting courts and otherwise defeating the ends of justice.

THE CLOUDS ROLL BY. The rain ceased and the clouds cleared away shortly after the presidential party had luncheon. It was then decided not to forego the ride to the highlands, and the President was taken to the highlands, accompanied by Mrs. Wainmaker, Mr. Rusk, Mayor Delahunt and others. Some time was spent at the highlands in viewing Mount Hood and other points of interest.

IN CHAMBERS. (Before Mr. Justice Cross.) Keene vs. the City of Victoria—Application by the defendants for the release of certain documents and the plans submitted at the recent competition in connection with the sewerage proposals. The matter was adjourned.—J. F. Wall for the plaintiff; D. M. Eberts for the corporation.

THE BARK "JULIE." The Danish bark Julie, Captain Ribber, arrived in port, yesterday, about noon, 17 days out. She left Liverpool on Nov. 4 with a general cargo for this port, consigned to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. Her captain reports having spoken in the South Pacific, the Nova Scotia bark E. C. Cann, 52 days from Port Discovery, bound for Calico. He also spoke an English ship from San Francisco, which reported all well. The Julie encountered the usual bad weather in the vicinity of Cape Horn, but otherwise there was nothing to mention.

California Champagne. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review will, in its regular issue, to-morrow, announce that U. S. Senator Stanford proposes to undertake the manufacture of champagne in this State. He has secured the services of Eugene Douma, who has made the manufacture of champagne a study for years, and he will superintend the undertaking at Senator Stanford's vineyard at Vina, Tehama county.

MEDICAL. THE WITH ECZEMA. sufferings of Little Baby. Doctors and two Hospital. Cured by Cuticura. 5 months old broke out with itching and burning eczema, spread to his limbs, breast, face and neck. He was nearly covered with a pitiable sore. He had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about \$3 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, and the directions to the bottle, and his sufferings were eased, sleep permitted. He steadily improved, and in five weeks was cured. Now as clear as skin and is as fat and rosy as could be wished. I recommend it to use for every baby. MRS. M. FERGUSON, 36 W. Brookline st., Boston.

OLD FOLKS' PAIN. Full of comfort for all Pains. Inflammation, and Weakness of the aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Balm. The first and only pain relieving plaster. New, infallible.

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HIGHER EDUCATION.

Interesting Proceedings at Corrig College—Formal Opening by the Lieut-Governor.

Tuesday, the 5th of May, 1891, will always be remembered as one of the greatest days in the history of the Corrig College, the oldest of the private educational institutions of British Columbia.

It was yesterday that the commodious college premises on Beacon Hill, of which a complete description was published several months ago, were formally declared open for the purposes to which they are to be devoted. The occasion being one of unusual importance, all the rooms of the new house of learning were thrown open, gaily and yet tastefully decorated with banners and flags and a procession of flowers.

THE INVITED GUESTS

were those mentioned below, and of those who were not in attendance, the majority were kept at home by illness, or some other imperative and respectable cause. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Sir Joseph Trutch, C.M.G., Sir M. P. Begbie, C.J.; Hon. John Robson, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Hon. Robert Hon. Thos. Davis, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Hon. Justice Crease, Hon. Justice Drake, Hon. A. N. Richards, Agent-General H. C. Beaton, J. W. G. Stewart, Dr. M. P. Baker, M.P.P., T. Booth, M.P.P., D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., Col. Holmes, R.C.A., Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, Major Dupont, Major Peters, J. C. Prevost, A. Pemberton, Noah Shackleton, Rev. J. D. Stantley, Rev. Canon Paddon, Wm. Archdeacon, Rev. Rev. P. J. Jones, Rev. W. Taylor, Rev. C. Schofield, Rev. E. E. Barber, Rev. H. Kingham, Rev. A. Beaulieu, Rev. J. C. Brown, Rev. J. W. Flint, Rev. J. McE. Macdonald, Rev. J. Dolan, Rev. M. Rags, Rev. Coverdale Watson, Col. Prior, M.P., Thomas Earle, M.P., Dr. Helmecken, Dr. Powell, Dr. Macnaghten Jones, Dr. Dunlop, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Renwick, Dr. E. J. Jones, Dr. Quinn, M. M. Sloan and T. S. Brown, W. J. Goepel, B. Hall, J. Hall, W. H. Ellis, Wm. Templeman, C. H. Gibbons, Inspector Elliott, A. J. Macaulay, Hon. Amos DeCosmos, R. E. Jackson, D. B. Harris, R. P. Kilday, J. W. Kelly, G. E. B. P. Kilday, J. W. Kelly, J. D. Robertson, A. A. Green, M. T. Johnston, Wm. Wilson, J. Fell, Ald. F. G. Richards, Jr., W. C. Ward, Rev. Wm. Baynes Reid, John Braden, J. J. Stamford, C. J. Soule, Wm. Merchants, C. M. C. Smith, J. Kingham, F. T. Johnson, G. Gilchrist, J. D. Robertson, J. C. Warwick, H. Floyd, Wollaston, Tvis, Bone, Kingham, McConnan, Spencer, Pinder, Hutcherson and Hartnagle.

The Lieut-Governor and the guests supporting him were seated in the college gates by Principal Church in full academic attire, Master of Arts gown, hood, etc., and conducted to the main class room, which was fragrant with the odor of many flowers, which with flags, foliage and the lanterns, had been so judiciously effected in the decoration of the room. Rising from a bed of flowers at the upper end of the room was a raised platform, where the most honored guests of the day were given seats. The Lieut-Governor sat at the right of the principal and the premier at the left. The pupils, neatly and becomingly dressed in their college clothes, filled the twenty or more double forms in the room.

THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

Rev. H. Kingham, in the absence of the Lord Bishop, offered a prayer for the future prosperity of the college, after which Principal Church rose and said, turning to the Lieut-Governor Nelson: "May it please Your Honor—Before asking you to declare the new buildings of this college open, it seems best fitting that I should briefly review its past history, glance at the circumstances of its present establishment, and indicate what, with God's blessing, are our hopes and intentions as to the future. Our college is the oldest of its kind in British Columbia, dating back to the sixties, and having been successfully conducted by Archdeacon Wood and Mogg in the old Archdeaconry, and later on by the Rev. C. J. Benton, first at Ross Bay and then again at its old home in the discover House. During this period in time, while Victoria was still in the future, it filled a much-felt want, and many of the most successful and respected of the present citizens of British Columbia and the neighboring states have reason to be thankful for the education which has since fitted them for spheres of usefulness and honor. But, sir, on my arrival in the colony and acceptance of the principalship, last year, I found there was a widespread feeling that the day of hired school rooms, or dwelling houses, was past, and that the commanding position which Victoria was rapidly assuming as the greatest tourist and residential centre of the North Pacific Coast, demanded that new suitable premises, erected with a view to educational requirements, should be commenced. It is not for me to say, with what degree of success we have endeavored to meet the demand; this, only I will venture to remark, the selection of the site offered but little difficulty, inasmuch as we at once perceived that certain buildings on one Victoria on the Pacific Coast, there was but one Beacon Hill in Victoria. Here, outside the unhealthy and to a youth, morally dangerous atmosphere of the crowded streets of a great city, with unrivalled recreation grounds of 250 acres fronting us, suited for every form of manly and ennobling sport, if our pleasures be Epicurus says a duty, our duty must prove a pleasure. The buildings themselves are at present designed to accommodate 250 boarders, while the class-rooms have been arranged for 50 more day students. A gymnasium, stabling and bicycling sheds are in course of erection. Finally, turning to the building to the purposes for which it has been erected, we find that it is most appropriate and fitting that, within a few days of your Honor's signifying your gracious assent to the amended bill for the foundation of a British Columbia University, you should have seen fit by condescending to be present with us to-day, to stamp with your approval an endeavor to provide and prepare students, not only for commercial and professional life, but also for the exalted aspirations of that university, when it shall be erected. For one of the purposes of this college, is to act as a connecting link between the excellent elementary training in facts supplied by our free and high schools, of which we are now justly proud, and that highest form of education in character, manners, methods and facts, which in a corporate university we soon hope to be equally gratified. But while a college training is directed possibly to fit one for a professional career, it regards equally important the harmonious development of the spiritual,

THE CALF CASE.

An Iowa Law-suit That Began Over Twenty Years Ago

After Outlasting One Generation It is Taken Up by Another—Everybody Connected with it Bankrupted Except the Lawyers.

A few days ago, says the New York Tribune, the telegraph brought the intelligence that the famous "Jones county calf case," the most celebrated proceedings at law ever before the Iowa courts, had been finally brought to a close after over twenty years of active life by a verdict in the supreme court for the plaintiff. We refrained from commenting on it at the time as we could not believe the report. It did not seem possible that the able counsel employed on both sides would let it die outside of the United States supreme court. Later advice, however, seems to show that the first report was only too true and that the Jones county calf case is no more. As a thing reared by the hand of man it was, we suppose, only natural that it should have an end.

It was a bright day in early June, 1869, that five young calves might have been observed wending their way down a Jones county road, as young calves will do. They were the property of a man named Johnson. Some three long thoughtless young calves came to the garden of a man named Miller. They broke into this garden and ate up and trampled down sundry vegetables. Miller came out and "sliced" his dog on the mauling calves. The dog chased them back up the pretty Jones county road on a fast run. Indeed he chased them so fast that when they arrived at their home three of them died from exhaustion. The others were injured, one of them dying in 1873. The other, it is true, lingered along as late as 1888, but it never was what it should have been and was always more or less troubled with palpitation of the heart. The next day after the calves came home bringing the dog behind them Johnson engaged counsel and began a spirited defense. This was the beginning of the Jones county calf case. The amount for which Johnson sued was \$100. The value of three calves, Miller, through his counsel, set up the following defense: First, that the calves were never at his place; second, that he noticed when they broke in that they were sick and about ready to die; and third, that they didn't die at all, but were sold by Johnson to a man in a neighboring county. The case got a good start in '69 and ran on vigorously through the early and late '70's, took a new lease of life in December, 1879, and galloped along through the '80's, showed great activity during 1890, and opened the present year in perhaps the best shape that it has ever been in, but before scarcely a month has passed it is off in its prime. Miller died in 1878, but his children kept up the fight; Johnson held out to 1889, dying the next day after his last call, by active grandchildhood. The case is now ready to take up the struggle. Why the Iowa supreme court, composed of judges who were formerly lawyers, let the case end, we cannot conceive.

For it is on the lawyers that the burden of the ending of the Jones county calf case falls the heaviest. The first dispatch said significantly: "It has bankrupted everybody connected with it except the attorneys." It comes with especially crushing effect on Col. Markham and family, counsel for the plaintiff. Col. Markham began with the case in 1869, and has since been in practice in 1875 and devoted himself solely to it. Four years ago, he associated his son, George Markham, a rising young lawyer of thirty, with him in the case, and it was the colonel's intention to retire at the end of this year and leave it altogether to the younger man. George Markham has a little son six years old, and many times his father has taken him on his knee and told him now he expected him to enter the law and the business of his father, and take up the case of the calf. "If I lived so long. Now, of course, all of these bright prospects are shattered. Col. Markham, it is true, can retire with a comfortable fortune and George has an excellent start in life, but the Iowa supreme court has heartlessly left the boy with no prospect whatever.

Thus the Jones county calf case passes into history along with the civil war, the surrenders of Cornwallis and the discovery of America.

Tea Drinking Increasing.

A New York tea dealer says that in a few years coffee will not be in the race with tea, and that the number of tea drinkers is increasing greatly. Now in England the people drink tea as much, if not more than coffee—while here we have a nation of coffee drinkers. Look at the big tea houses now springing in this country. The demand for the seductive weed is becoming greater, especially in large cities. Fashionable afternoon teas and the habit of handing tea around at receptions show just how it is being drunk. The fine Ceylon tea now in vogue is a healthy drink and has a splendid flavor. All through the west coffee is becoming less popular and tea is the popular drink.

Siaman Cattle.

A pair of curious Siaman cattle were exhibited at Kansas City a few days ago. They are exceedingly small, the male weighing only about one hundred and fifty pounds, while the female weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. Both are fully developed and have very large heads and long horns. These little cattle are only about two and one-half feet in height, and are of a reddish mouse color marked with white. They are destined for Columbus, O.

An Elephant Exhibited.

The king of Holland's Franks Made His Secretary's Life Miserable.

The late King William III. of Holland prided himself on anything, says the New York Herald, it was on his knowledge of music. Indeed, he once composed an opera entitled "The Slave of Camoens," and though the public did not go into raptures over it his majesty was convinced to the day of his death that it was one of the greatest works of art produced during his century. The composition of this work did not involve much labor on his part. As such moments as he believed himself to be inspired he would summon his secretary and order him to seat himself at a piano. Then his majesty would walk about the room, humming a tune, and would suddenly stop and exclaim: "Play the tune now—ta-da-da, pom-pom, la-la."

The bewilderer secretary would make another attempt and would finally succeed in striking the required chords. Then the king would say: "That's better! That's something like my tune! Keep on at it until you have the melody thoroughly by heart and then go into my study and put it down on paper!"

With these words the king would go away and the secretary, conscious of his majesty's inability to compose anything like a melody, would calmly set down on paper a tune of his own composition which he would present for approval to the king.

Another rather unique affair worn by the soldiers is what is called the California over-shoes. They are nothing more nor less than a large piece of jute tied up over the foot and leg and as high up as the knee. This is a great guard against the snow and cold, and the soldiers prefer it to anything else they can find. About the neck is worn a handkerchief tied in a simple knot, which, among the cavalrymen, invariably jolts around to the back of the collar, though originally tied in front. In cold weather another handkerchief is tied over the head and ears and tied in a knot under the chin. A slouch hat is held on by a string, usually tied to the band and then brought down through holes on either side of the helmet and passed under the back of the head.

In a company of one hundred men almost every style of rough costume imaginable can be seen, most of which is covered with grease and dirt. The more grease the better, as it is said not until the old brown overalls are well smeared with all sorts of truck do they become really warm, and they never wear out.

FISHING IN JAPAN.

The queer aquatic structure of a Japanese fisherman was seen by a traveler who has recently visited Jerusalem, says the New York Sun, of the sensation produced there last month by the introduction of electric light, just four years after gaslight was first seen there. The electric plant is used in a large flour mill adjoining the supposed site of Calvary and close to the Damascus gate. If the Arabs and Jews were filled with wonder by the flaming gas jets in 1867, they are confounded when they see the light of electricity in 1891. Many of them are so alarmed that they hardly dare to look at it, and the Mohammedans call upon the prophet for safety. They ask what it is, where it comes from and how the magicians make it. When told that it is the same thing as lightning they become still more mystified, ask how it can be caught or held and take care to keep at a respectful distance from it. "Paraph," says the traveler, "the day is not far distant when the streets and houses of Jerusalem may be lighted by electricity and when Palestine, long desolate, shall blossom like the rose."

There is reason to believe that, with the completion of the railroad line from Jaffa to Jerusalem and with the construction of other new lines, Palestine will attract far greater multitudes of pilgrims than have been seen there since the time of the crusades. According to a recent dispatch a steamer put in at Jaffa on Tuesday, February 10, with two hundred and twenty-five passengers, who proceeded to Jerusalem, accompanied by a band of musicians.

In the course of time the children of Israel who once held Palestine, and who yet chant the songs of Jerusalem all over the world, may be induced to try to revive the prosperity of the holy land.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

How a Young Woman Heard Her Father's Speech in a Photograph.

A pathetic story is told in connection with the photograph. A judge in a southern state came to Cincinnati not long ago, says a writer in the Commercial. He had never heard the photograph. When he visited an office he spoke into the funnel, and was amazed and amused to hear his own voice repeated afterward through the tubes of the machine.

Two days after he returned home he died suddenly. His daughter came to Cincinnati on business, and while here a friend took her to hear a photograph. It was a curious coincidence that she should have been escorted to the very office her father had visited but a short time before. The young woman, who was in deep mourning, was very much entertained by some of the musical selections the photograph repeated.

The operator afterward picked up a cylinder from a pile, placed it in the photograph, and said: "Listen to this." The young woman placed the tubes again to her ear, the bar was pulled out and the cylinder began to revolve. Before a dozen words had been repeated the woman in black swooned. Not until she recovered was the cause of her fainting known.

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Red Tape in Saxony.

HOW SOLDIERS DRESS.

Indian Fighters Pay Very Little Attention to Their Clothes.

When fighting the Indians the soldiers pay but little attention to the clothes they wear, says the New York Morning Journal, and to the inexperienced man of the East a private would hardly be recognized as one of Uncle Sam's gallant army should he run across him accidentally.

When the soldiers start out on an Indian campaign the bright blue uniform is usually discarded for a suit of brown goods, very much like the cloth of which overalls are made. The regulation army cap is discarded, and in its place a grayish slouch hat is substituted, which is much easier on the head, and protects the eyes from the glare of the sun.

The soldiers take a great pride in their uniforms, and not only when fighting, but when on long marches do they don the brown suit which does not soil the dirt, and they wouldn't care if it did. It is impossible to keep a blue uniform looking half-way decent, half a day's march being quite sufficient to make it look as though it had been worn for years. The officers as well as the privates wear the slouch hat, and a regiment out in the Indian country, under any circumstances, presents a very unique appearance.

At a distance an officer looks about the same as a private, except that he has no gun, and especially in winter time it is difficult to distinguish them. Everybody wears the warmest clothes he can find regardless of uniform. If a soldier has a buffalo coat he is very liable to wear it if the mercury is sauntering down about twenty or thirty degrees below zero.

Another rather unique affair worn by the soldiers is what is called the California over-shoes. They are nothing more nor less than a large piece of jute tied up over the foot and leg and as high up as the knee. This is a great guard against the snow and cold, and the soldiers prefer it to anything else they can find. About the neck is worn a handkerchief tied in a simple knot, which, among the cavalrymen, invariably jolts around to the back of the collar, though originally tied in front. In cold weather another handkerchief is tied over the head and ears and tied in a knot under the chin. A slouch hat is held on by a string, usually tied to the band and then brought down through holes on either side of the helmet and passed under the back of the head.

In a company of one hundred men almost every style of rough costume imaginable can be seen, most of which is covered with grease and dirt. The more grease the better, as it is said not until the old brown overalls are well smeared with all sorts of truck do they become really warm, and they never wear out.

SHEDDING LIGHT ON CALVARY.

Mohammedan Residents of Jerusalem Amazed at the Work of Electricity.

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Expense attending the movements of petty German officials is illustrated in the case of the Saxon coroner given by the Commercial. He had never heard the photograph. When he visited an office he spoke into the funnel, and was amazed and amused to hear his own voice repeated afterward through the tubes of the machine.

THE CITY HALL CLOCK.

Its Formal Inauguration by the Mayor at Noon, Yesterday—Description.

For long it has been complained that the city of Victoria was not possessed of any means of keeping uniform time, and that the only standard by which time could be regulated was that which has been furnished by Mr. C. E. Redfern, on Government street. Besides, there was nothing to announce the hours as they passed, a convenience that all regard as much to be desired. Some time back, however, the Mayor and City Council awarded the contract to the gentleman above mentioned for a town clock of considerable proportions, whose face could be seen a fairly long distance away, and, without any clock, was likely to meet the requirements of the city for some time to come. On obtaining the order the contractor arranged with Messrs. Gillett & Johnson, the eminent clock manufacturers and bell founders, of Croydon, Surrey, England, to supply the article required. It arrived several weeks since, and it is satisfactory to say, was pushed on so promptly that it was started three months ahead of the time which was originally contemplated. It is detailed in a brief address on the occasion of his setting the machinery in motion.

All who have seen the mechanism of the timepiece, and who are in any way acquainted with the manner in which clocks work, pronounce it a splendid piece of work, both in principle and finish. There are four skeleton iron dials facing four ways, each measuring seven feet six inches, upon which immense hands point out the minutes and the hours as they pass, the hands and frame being made of steel, the latter weighing 2,170 pounds, whose resonance is such as to be heard all over the city. The machinery—rather the works—is of polished gun metal, such pronounces it a splendid piece of work, both in principle and finish. There are four skeleton iron dials facing four ways, each measuring seven feet six inches, upon which immense hands point out the minutes and the hours as they pass, the hands and frame being made of steel, the latter weighing 2,170 pounds, whose resonance is such as to be heard all over the city. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAWS.

The Parliament of Great Britain has of late years enacted a Sunday closing law for Ireland...

So much good has the law done to the parts of the country over which it extended...

The success of the Sunday closing law in Ireland should be a great encouragement to the friends of Mr. Robson's law...

It is not in conformity with public opinion and does not approve itself to the public conscience...

Majority of the liquor dealers themselves regard the law with favor, and they will, if they are wise, combine to enforce it...

NOT INCONSISTENT.

The Times thinks that people will have some difficulty in reconciling the present attitude of the Colonist with that which it took during the recent election campaign...

The time when a party newspaper was required to defend and justify everything that the public men on its side see fit to say or to do has gone by...

never been on the coast before, who conferred with no one, who made his investigations almost furtively, and who remained here only a few days...

The report which the official made is just such a case as might, under the circumstances, be expected. We give our opinion of that report freely...

MR. COLBY RETIRES.

Mr. Colby, having failed to get elected for Stansfeld, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The loss to Parliament of such a man as Mr. Colby is a matter of great regret...

A MATTER OF MANNERS.

The explanation made by the person who represents the United States in Vancouver is ludicrous in the extreme. He is certainly not a better Republican than say, Mr. Lincoln, Minister to London...

We are not a little amused to see that a contemporary in this city considers that it is, in some incomprehensible way, an infringement on an American citizen's liberty to expect him to honor the toast to the Queen of Great Britain...

A NEW COURT OF REVISION.

The finding of the New Orleans Grand Jury will be read with surprise in many places. It is believed that the law is not held in very high respect in the United States...

acquired. The citizens, a greater part of whom had not heard the evidence, and if they had, were not, in their true frame of mind, competent to consider it...

The New Orleans Grand Jury has not a word to say against this wicked, lawless and merciless proceeding. It condemns the jury and the court that tried and acquitted the accused Italians...

It is evident that if justice has not been done, the Italians are not to blame. They were in the hands of the court, and altogether at its mercy. The court was quite as competent to find them guilty as it was to acquit them...

It is not in conformity with public opinion and does not approve itself to the public conscience. We believe that nine men out of ten and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand in all parts of the province would gladly see all saloons and other places where liquor is sold closed during the whole of Sunday...

The explanation made by the person who represents the United States in Vancouver is ludicrous in the extreme. He is certainly not a better Republican than say, Mr. Lincoln, Minister to London, Mr. Lincoln, Minister to London, Mr. Chauncey Depew, or Mr. Carnegie...

We are not a little amused to see that a contemporary in this city considers that it is, in some incomprehensible way, an infringement on an American citizen's liberty to expect him to honor the toast to the Queen of Great Britain...

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PLENTY OF ENTRIES.

The Spring Races of the Jockey Club here to be interesting. If the weather makes will give three or four hours of entertainment...

At the meeting of the Executive committee of the Jockey Club, last night, it was decided that, this time, all races go, wet or shine. As the free for all race, No. 5, was not filled, it was decided to re-open the 5/2 mile race...

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THE NEW CANNING CO.

The Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. and its Officers. The Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. is the name of the company which has been floated in London by Messrs. Bell-Irving & Paterson...

THE PUEBLA-ETON COLLISION.

Opening of the Inquiry in the Admiralty Court. Yesterday, in the Vice-Admiralty Court of British Columbia, before Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C. J., the case of the collision between the S.S. Puebla and the S.S. Eton...

THE CRUISE OF THE LANCEFIELD.

Saving a Vessel in Distress—The Captain's Infant Daughter—H. M. S. Wasp at Callao. The British bark, Lancefield, Capt. Burns, which was bound here for orders, and has been chartered to load wheat and flour at Callao...

reached her, the first vessel to approach, her stores were exhausted, these being no medicines and no coal on board. Captain Burns would have been glad to take the sick seamen on board his own vessel...

The British flag ship Wasp, with Admiral Hotham on board, was found at Callao whence the Lancefield arrived. The Wasp Captain Burns was on the passage with 150 Chilean refugees aboard, and found orders awaiting her to proceed to Behring's Sea, but before she could get away the vessel was countermanded and she was sent back to Iquique...

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Beans, etc.

THE WEATHER FOR APRIL, 1891.

Table with weather statistics for April 1891, including temperature, precipitation, and wind.

ONE DOLLAR'S DIFFERENCE.

The Pilot's Fine \$648, and the Lorne's \$644. Capt. Lawrence's Will Give Bonds. The Port Townsend Leader publishes the following upon the seizure of the tug Pilot...

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new office corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

B. C. MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Conclusion of the Examinations—The Successful Doctors—Officers for the ensuing Year. The examination of candidates for license to practice as physicians and surgeons was concluded last night after two days' sitting...

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT "TRUTH."

Toronto TRUTH has many thousands of testimonials in its possession speaking in the very highest terms of the prize won. We wish we could give them all, but we have only space for a couple of recent ones.

THE WEATHER FOR APRIL, 1891.

Table with weather statistics for April 1891, including temperature, precipitation, and wind.

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new office corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

STOP THAT CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all other Coughs, Scott's Emulsion is the only remedy.

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new office corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

The Third and Last

Of the marvellous CHEAP EXCURSIONS Around the World for \$600.00. R. M. S. EMPIRESS OF CHINA. Sails from Liverpool June 15, 1891.

Passengers will have an opportunity of seeing England, Egypt, Ceylon, China, Japan and Canada. Tickets include meals and berth on rail and steamer.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS EVERY FIVE DAYS for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m. City of Puebla, - - - May 9.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAMSHIP CO.

The fine iron steamship WEST INDIAN, 1800 tons register, S. F. SCOTT, MASTER. Having commenced her regular fortnightly trips between Victoria and San Francisco, will leave the latter port for Victoria on FRIDAY, MAY 15.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY.

On and after November 19th, 1889, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows: CALLING AT WAY POINTS: Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 6.00 a.m.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Bark JULIE, CAPT. RIBER. From Liverpool. This vessel will discharge cargo at our wharf THIS DAY, MAY 8, and following days.

THE BARK "JULIE"

From Liverpool. NEITHER CAPT. RIBER nor the undersigned will be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo on board.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Time Table No. 13, takes effect July 17, 1890. Vancouver Route: Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having claims or holding shares in the estate of the late Mr. J. H. Richardson & Co., of Victoria, B. C., are hereby notified that the same will be sold at public auction on the 15th inst.

WASHING ON'S WELCOME

President Harrison Receives Ovation at Tacoma and Seattle.

Miserable Weather Somewhat interferes with the Demonstration in His Honor.

The Chief Magistrate Delights His Reception at Both Cities.

A Great Day in Seattle—The President Welcomed with Salvo of Artillery.

Mr. Harrison's Speech in Re Judge Burke's Address of Welcome.

Trip to Lake Washington in Cable Cars—The Scene at University Grounds.

TACOMA, May 8.—Despite the weather of the past few days, which have had a most depressing effect on the people of this city and of the State...

SEATTLE, May 8.—President Harrison and his party, who were accompanied by a large number of other persons, gathered at the station, which President arrived, fairly rang with band were drawn up when the steamer was received, and they, with their assistants, all loudly and heartily acknowledged the demonstrations...

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

W. H. KELLOGG, J. H. HILLIS & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year (Postage free to any part of Canada) \$10.00.

Per Week (if delivered) 20c.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$2.00.

Per Month 17c.

Three Months 50c.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character.

First insertion, 10 cents per line per week.

Second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line per week.

Special notices inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Transient advertising—Per line sold nonpareil, each insertion, 10 cents.

Advertisements inserted before expiration of special nonpareil margin, as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

One of the best plans of managing small fruits is to have them in a place by themselves, or rather have the truck patch and fruit patch together.

If care is taken to prepare the soil ready for planting, spring is a good time to set out all kinds of small fruits.

Plant small fruits in long rows, sufficiently far apart to admit of using the cultivator in giving the necessary cultivation.

Plant currants along the fence, where they will grow in a partial shade at least.

Use the 18-inch side, every mark will be a foot and a half apart, or every other one three feet.

A man experienced in tree culture, and a scientific observer, has made this experiment. Its results are worthy of careful attention.

THE HORRORS OF WAB.

Ohilan Rebels, Drunk With Wine and Victory, Sack the Town of Pozo Almonte.

Valparaiso Strongly Fortified—Coquimbo Surrenders to the Insurgents—Scheme to capture Balmaceda.

CALLAO, April 5.—It is stated that the government forces retiring to Callamet have revolted, and that the officers fled towards Bolivia.

The English steamer Puno arrived here this morning. When she left Valparaiso, March 21, the rebels occupied Antofagasta.

A serious accident occurred on Wednesday about 45 miles in a south-easterly direction from Kamloops.

Particulars of the Accident to Mr. Ellis and Family—The Natural Gas Discovery—Fine Stock for the Coast.

The Kamloops Amateur Dramatic Club gave its second performance of the season on Monday night last, at Raven's Hall.

A sum of \$160 was stolen from Mrs. Bachford, wife of the proprietor of the Comptroller hotel, on Thursday morning.

One of the best plans of managing small fruits is to have them in a place by themselves, or rather have the truck patch and fruit patch together.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

The Disputed Date Established by Documentary Evidence.

The various societies of California pioneers are accustomed to celebrate the 19th of January as the date of the discovery of gold by J. W. Marshall at Coloma.

The first record of the discovery, and the only one made on the day of its occurrence, was in the diary of Henry W. Bigler, one of the Mormon laborers at the mill.

Nothing was said in public about the date of the discovery until 1856, eight years after the event when Marshall published a letter in which he said that he found gold at Coloma "about the 19th" of January, 1848.

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A DOCTOR'S FREE RIDE.

It Was on the Back of a Huge Black Bear.

The Lacerous Scene Presented by the Son of Eucalypus in His Headlong Charge on His Singular Steed.

Dr. Irvine Matthews, of Milan, Tenn., while on a professional visit recently to a patient some three miles west of this place, had a curious adventure with a bear.

Dr. Matthews said he had no business with that fellow, and whipped his horse up to a faster trot.

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POISONOUS FLOWERS.

A Beautiful Greenhouse Plant Which is Possessed of Toxic Qualities.

The poisoning of several greenhouse workmen by contact with some greenhouse plant was noticed in our columns the other day, says the New York Sun.

The name of the plant was not mentioned, but we suppose it must have been the Chinese primrose which is technically known as primula obconica.

This primrose is one of the most beautiful of the genus, and it is now in full bloom in our conservatories and offered for sale in the florists' shops.

This lovely little plant is a native of central China, where it was first discovered by Mr. Maries, a botanical collector, who sent seeds of it to England.

Plants raised from these seeds bloomed for the first time in Europe in September, 1850. In the following year it was figured and described in the Botanical Magazine, and three years later a colored plate of it appeared in the Garden newspaper.

It created a sensation in European gardening circles, and on account of its easy growing, neat habits and winter-blooming nature, and the great profusion and beauty of its blossoms, it has found much favor with English and continental florists.

As it seeded and multiplied freely, it soon found its way to this country, where, till two years ago, it was the reigning favorite both in private and commercial gardens.

When its poisonous nature, however, became generally known its popularity received a decided check, but it is such a beautiful little plant that even now cultivators dislike to give it up altogether.

A NOTABLE JOURNEY.

The Extensive Trip of Two Distinguished Frenchmen.

They Consumed Seventeen Months in Travelling Through Countries Which are Little Known to White Men.

With the march of republican ideas, royalty is every year becoming more ornamental than useful.

Therefore, it is with some surprise, writes N. S. Adler in Golden Days, we hear of the percentage doing something useful, as in the case of Prince Henry of Orleans, who, in company with Mr. Bonvalot, a French explorer, has crossed central Asia and performed a most notable journey.

The two men left Paris in July, 1859, and returned in December, 1860, after an absence of seventeen months.

They traveled by Russian, Persian and Transcaucasian railroads, then passing through Bokhara and Samarkand, where they organized a caravan for their march through the western provinces of the Chinese empire.

The Chinese government placed no obstructions in their way, and the real difficulties of the journey did not begin until they reached the Chinese frontier at Kulja.

On the way they were dependent for awhile for food upon the flesh of some sheep they had taken with them, and they drank tea made of melted ice, which was found to be very salt.

On another occasion the authorities of Lhasa threatened their party with death unless they retraced their steps.

THIRTY-THREE MORE DIPLOMATS.

Blaine Makes Public His Lamentation on the Behring Sea Matter.

Full Text of His Letter to the President.

Lord Salisbury's Suggestion Wholly Meets the View of the President.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Blaine this evening made public his lamentation on the Behring's Sea question, and read a letter to the President, which was published in the newspapers.

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Chloe Ferns choice Young Hyson. Write for R. H. JAMES 33 BOSTON STREET THIRTY-THREE MORE DIPLOMATS Blaine Makes Public His Lamentation on the Behring Sea Matter. Full Text of His Letter to the President. Lord Salisbury's Suggestion Wholly Meets the View of the President. Washington, May 7.—Secretary Blaine this evening made public his lamentation on the Behring's Sea question, and read a letter to the President, which was published in the newspapers. Lord Salisbury's suggestion wholly meets the view of the President. Washington, May 7.—Secretary Blaine this evening made public his lamentation on the Behring's Sea question, and read a letter to the President, which was published in the newspapers. Lord Salisbury's suggestion wholly meets the view of the President.