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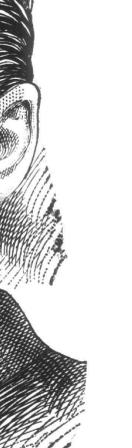
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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895. VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 20

BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

An Unusual Interruption at the Opening—Tribute to the Late Premier's Memory.

Several Perennial Fads Already to the Fore—Details of Some Government Bills.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—Parliament was opened with due formality to-day, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage inside, whilst on Parliament Hill an immense throng watched the military display arranged upon the Governor-General's arrival, the beautifully fine spring weather contributing to the enjoyment. An unusual break occurred in the reading of the speech from the throne in the Senate chamber, where when the Speaker of the Commons had in response to the summons taken his position at the bar, flanked by his fellow Commons who could edge their way in, there was an unusually great crowd. The speech was first read in English, without incident, but when Lord Aberdeen had repeated about half of it in French in the name of a score of voices in the body of the chamber became so pronounced that His Excellency paused, manifesting surprise and annoyance, and the astonished Black Rod disengaging for the nonce with dignified reserve, thrice commanded "Silence!" in tones so vigorous as are seldom heard in this solemn chamber. The speech was as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

It is with much satisfaction that I again have recourse to your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Dominion.

By the sudden and lamented death of the late Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, Canada has sustained a grievous loss. The deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed by Her Majesty, the Queen and the members of the Senate and House of Commons, and the expressions of condolence which have been tendered to the bereaved family, have been gratefully appreciated by the people of Canada. Satisfactory assurances have been received from Her Majesty's government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty of commerce with the United States, which will be exchanged as soon as the necessary legislation has been passed.

The depression in trade, which has prevailed throughout the world, has not unfortunately to a less degree than in other countries. Although this has not resulted in any considerable decrease in the volume of our foreign trade, yet owing to low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation, it has been followed by serious decreases in revenue derived from customs and excise. In order to maintain equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for the coming year, it will be necessary to observe the greatest possible economy in the administration of the various branches of the public service.

The recent session of the Imperial Parliament enabling the various Australasian governments to enter into preferential trade relations with the Empire affords a striking proof that the suggestions of the colonial conference are being favorably entertained by Her Majesty's government.

In conformity with the recent judgment of the lords of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to the effect that the dissenting minority of the people of Manitoba have constitutional rights of appeal to the Governor-General in Council, the bill passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba in relation to the subject of appeal, and my department have been communicated to the legislature of the province. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

During the period that has elapsed since the last session of parliament I have had the opportunity of visiting many portions of the Dominion, including the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Throughout the tour I have been impressed and gratified by the demonstrations of abounding loyalty and public spirit, and notwithstanding the phase of trade depression already referred to, I observed everywhere unmistakable signs of that confident hopefulness in the future, based on a thorough belief in the greatness of the resources of Canada, which is one of the chief reasons for the confidence which I have placed in the future development and progress of the Dominion.

The government of Newfoundland has indicated its desire to renew negotiations looking to the admission of the colony into the Dominion of Canada, a subject which my advisers have recently met in conference a delegation from the island government and discussed with them the terms of union. It will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations now pending result in the incorporation of Her Majesty's oldest colonial possession into the Canadian confederation.

Measures relating to bankruptcy and insolvency and to joint stock companies will be laid before you. You will also be asked to consider several amendments to the insurance act; to the act respecting Dominion lands; to the Dominion lands act; to the Indian act; to the Northwest Territories representation act; as also a bill respecting the land subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed that the accounts of the past year shall be laid before you. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be presented. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I now leave you to the discharge of the important duties devolving upon you with an earnest prayer that being guided by the spirit of wisdom and patriotism your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, conduce to the unity and well-being of Canada.

The Senate, after Hon. Mr. Arsenault had been introduced and some routine business had been transacted, adjourned until Monday as a mark of respect to the late Premier.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Education in the Manitoba Schools—Condemned by the Pope.

Britain the Representative of European Interests in Nicaragua—Grand Trunk of Canada.

LONDON, April 18.—In a letter regarding the inauguration of the American society in London the Daily News will say to-morrow: "It is curious to notice how the people on both sides of the Atlantic have undergone the feeling of mutual distrust and dislike prevailing in the days of Hawthorne and even later. We all are glad that better times have come; glad that there is no longer occasion for us to offer Americans or for them to offer us formal assurances of good will."

The Daily Telegraph will comment on the formation of the American society in London in the same friendly manner as the Daily News. It will say: "Nothing but good can come of an institution giving our American visitors a home in our midst. The benefits to both parties will be equally great. We heartily wish the undertaking success."

The Toronto Globe says in an editorial leader on England's trouble with Nicaragua: "In this matter England represents the general European interests as well as her own. The Central American republics have been guilty of repeated acts of lawlessness against foreigners, and need a salutary lesson. If the United States claim to extend the Monroe doctrine so as to protect these unruly neighbors, they must also undertake the responsibility of fulfilling their international obligations."

The Messenger of Rome, says that ex-President Lancelotti, a Frenchman who professed to be a Canadian named Delacour, has been expelled from Italy because he wrote news letters to several American newspapers which he calumniated King Humbert, Queen Margherita and Premier Crispian, and spread false reports concerning the Italian government.

There was another severe earthquake at Linz, Austria, a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Several buildings which had been erected by previous shocks were thrown to the ground. The wet weather and the scantiness and poverty of the food have caused fever and dysentery among the families who are crowded outside the town. Many children have died and the sick are numbered by the score.

WILL BE FOUND IN PART.

During several years past objections have frequently been raised by citizens unconnected with the business of the day, especially business men—to the use of compelling them to devote their time and energies to the distasteful work of inquests in the case of a fatal accident. It has been pointed out, and two or three juries have noted their views on their findings, that jurors in the courts of law are not asked or expected to give their services gratis to the Crown; and the government has been urged to give consideration to the advisability of providing for the payment of the juror's expenses, and to the payment of a gratuity to the juror.

TRIOLED CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 18.—The Spanish Club gave a banquet in Armas square last evening to the 750 troops who recently arrived from Spain. The soldiers were served by the local volunteers. An enormous crowd gathered in the square and cheered through the night. The forces of the insurgents do not appear to be nearly the number claimed by the rebels, but may be estimated at a total of 8,000, of whom 1,900 are said to be armed with rifles, while the remainder are equipped with spears and bows. The rebels do not possess a single piece of artillery. Captain General Martini Campes has issued a proclamation offering pardon to all insurgents, with the exception of the leaders, who will lay down their arms and surrender. He has made preparations to immediately pursue the members of the bands who refuse to come under the proclamation, and the warfare against them will be waged vigorously.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

WINNIPEG, April 19.—(Special)—Archbishop Langevin informed a reporter to-day that his first pastoral would be issued from the pulpits of his archdiocese on Sunday. The pastoral deals with the school question and other matters of importance to the church. During an interview with His Grace, it was stated that Ablegate Stollwurtz a letter of regret for having been unable to attend the recent consecration services of Archbishop Langevin here. The ablegate expresses the wish that he might soon be able to visit St. Boniface. He sympathizes with the clergy and laity of the archdiocese in their struggle for separate schools, and hopes that the time is near when their rights will be restored there. Although his jurisdiction in no way extends outside the United States, he writes that he places himself entirely in accord with the action of the Canadian hierarchy.

BURNED TO DEATH.

KAMLOOPE, April 19.—(Special)—At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the Dilard hotel, Nicol Lake, caught fire and was quickly consumed. Two boarders, Alexander Ferguson, Miller, brother of the city clerk, and a Brandon man, and Joe Moore, a stranger in the village, perished. The other boarders had narrow escapes. Loss, \$5,000.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

A dispatch from Simla to-day says that Umra Khan has informed Sir Robert Low, commander of the British expedition advancing on Chitral, that if the British advance further he intends to fly from the country. The British loss in the fighting on the Pajikora river was four killed and twenty-one wounded.

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

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Struck Blind by Lightning—Sudden Death of a Well-Known Vancouverite.

Army Work Among the Indians—Interesting News of the Mining Camps.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, April 18.—The steamer *Yankee* carried two Salvation Army officers yesterday to visit among the Indians about Port Eslington and Port Simpson. Mr. Conroy was injured recently at Milton's logging camp, has died at St. Paul's hospital.

The cement manufactured last year by the C.P.R., and used in construction work, was satisfactorily tested this week.

Word has been received of the death of W. J. Smith, at Vernon, yesterday. Mr. Smith came to Vancouver from Montreal in 1887, and was one of the best known men in the district.

Captain Thomas Lynn was found dead in bed this morning. He was a brother of Joseph Lynn who was hanged for murder. The late captain was a member of the English Lynn who was a conspicuous figure on the streets of Vancouver. He was a man of singular physique, and was a born athlete. His extensive knowledge of marine matters made him the rallying spirit and centre of attraction wherever two or three sailing men were gathered together. His keen and healthy Lynn retired from service in the navy, and was a member of his brother's band. His friends desisted him; they were a great loss to the community. Lynn's mind—already weakened by disease—was joined the Christian Scientists, and became so irrational that he was confined to the Westminster asylum. He was liberated in a few months, and was yesterday on the street animated and talkative; to-day he is dead.

VANCOUVER, April 19.—A logging camp has been established at Bear river, nearly 200 miles from Vancouver, by the Hastings Mill Company.

The numerous vestry meetings in the city show the churches to be in a comparatively fair financial condition, and in every instance active efforts are being made to improve the condition of the churches.

Several trains arrive at Vancouver from the East without a stop at any of the intermediate stations. Many children have died and the sick are numbered by the score.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—(Special)—Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, was interviewed this afternoon regarding the cablegram from Rome announcing that the Pope had addressed a letter to the Canadian bishops condemning the frequenting of Protestant schools by the Catholics of Manitoba. His Grace said that no such communication had been received by him, and that the only letter upon the subject of the schools which he had received had come from Cardinal Viale Ladochowski at Rome, a summary of which he had already given to the press. His Grace translated the passage in the letter which referred to the "godless schools," which read as follows:

"Some have erroneously thought that there is no danger in those schools which are called 'neutral,' and that Catholic children can be indoctrinated in them; but the very fact of such institutions existing is a danger, and all other religions, from their teachings infuse a great wrong upon religion itself and danger to the high position it should occupy in every human life, particularly in the education of the young. It is not right to say that parents should be permitted to send their children to such schools as they please, but that they should be permitted to send them to the schools of their own faith."

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

U. S. RELATIONS.

Ambassador Rust's Boasts of the Foreign Policy of His Country.

Fewer Sins to Answer For Than Any Other Nation on Earth.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 19.—The Americans constituting the new American Society in London dined at the Cafe Royal this evening. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present. Ambassador Bayard, who presided, had on his right James B. Eastis, U.S. ambassador to France, and Gen. Patrick A. Collins, commandant, and on his left Andrew Carnegie. In proposing the first toast of the evening—"To the Queen," Mr. Bayard said: "The manifold of America responds to the manifold of Great Britain in this toast, as Americans of every opinion and party honor the British sovereign. The toast to 'the President of the United States,' was then given by the ambassador. He referred to the honor of the honor of the evening—"To the Queen," Mr. Bayard said: "The manifold of America responds to the manifold of Great Britain in this toast, as Americans of every opinion and party honor the British sovereign. The toast to 'the President of the United States,' was then given by the ambassador. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1896.

AN OLD LIBERAL'S VIEW.

Senator Scott, who is one of the oldest and the staunchest of Canadian Liberals now living, has written a letter to the Toronto Globe in which he proves with the greatest clearness that the course which the Government is now pursuing with respect to the Manitoba school question is no invasion of Provincial rights. Here is the first paragraph of the learned Senator's letter:

The Globe seeks to justify its course on the Manitoba school question on the ground that Federal action would be an interference with Provincial rights. If, however, the constitution of Manitoba does not give its legislature the exclusive power of making laws in relation to education, it cannot be truthfully contended that Federal action is any interference with Provincial rights. The restoration of those privileges of the minority that were guaranteed under the constitution. The Privy Council in its recent judgment deals with that aspect of the case in the following extracts: "Before leaving this part of the case it may be well to notice the argument urged by the respondents, that the construction which their Lordships have put upon the second and third sub-sections of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is inconsistent with the power conferred upon the Legislature of the Province to 'exclusively make laws in relation to education.' The argument is fallacious. The power conferred is not absolute, but limited. It is exercisable only 'subject and according to the following provisions.' The sub-sections which follow, therefore, whatever be their true construction, define the conditions under which alone the Provincial Legislature may legislate in relation to education, and indicate the limitations imposed on and the exceptions from their power of exclusive legislation."

Mr. Scott was a member of the Dominion Senate in 1870 when the Manitoba Act, which is the constitution of that Province, was passing through Parliament. He, in his letter, quotes part of the debate on the subject to show that it was the intention of the men who enacted the law to limit the jurisdiction of the Province on education in the direction of preserving to the minority any rights that regard it may have enjoyed and exercised. The debate was on an amendment moved by Mr. Oliver, "raising the question of granting the minority the right to establish separate schools." The amendment was lost. The division list is given in the letter, on which the writer remarks: "It will be observed that excluding the votes of Catholic members there was a clear majority of Protestants supporting the proposal to grant the minority the right to establish separate schools; it cannot therefore be urged that it was by Quebec votes that Manitoba's educational powers were restricted. Did those members, in supporting the rights of the minority, intend the concession to be only a sham to be set aside and violated when it suited a purpose?"

This very interesting letter also contains an extract from a letter written by Sir John Macdonald to a member of the Manitoba Legislature in 1888, when the new Education law abolishing separate schools was before the Legislative Assembly of that Province. The letter explains itself. Here it is:

"You ask me for advice as to the course you should take upon the vexed question of separate schools in your province. There is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba act, the provisions of the B.N.A. act (sec. 93) respecting laws passed for the provision of separate schools in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed; for, by the Imperial act confirming the establishment of the new Provinces, 34 and 35 Vic., ch. 28, sec. 5, it is provided that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba shall be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba act in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba. Originally, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature of the Dominion Parliament. From this it is seen that Sir John Macdonald, under whose administration the Manitoba Act was enacted, was of opinion that the rights of the minority in Manitoba were secured by the constitution of the Province, and there can be no question, we think, that it was the intention of the Government of the day and of the leading men in Parliament of both parties that they should be so secured. Senator Scott's letter is a most valuable contribution to the Manitoba School controversy."

Senator Scott was Secretary of State in the Mackenzie administration, during which he was the Leader of the Senate; and since 1878 he has been the Leader of the Opposition in that body. It was he who introduced into Parliament the Canada Temperance Act, which has from the first been generally known as the "Scott Act."

"RECALCITRANTS." The Times dubs Messrs. Earle and Prior "recalcitrants," and says that our method of defending them is "feeble and will hardly suffice." Those gentlemen are not recalcitrants, and they need no defence. What they did and said at the Board of Trade meeting was not in any sense wrong; on the contrary, it was perfectly right. They, like the great majority of those present, were opposed to a foolish and imprudent way of attempting to further what all believed to be a good enterprise. It is the Times which is "feeble" when it attempts for mere election purposes to create the impression that Messrs. Earle and Prior are hostile to the British Pacific. Everyone who is acquainted with the gentlemen knows that this is not the case; and all who saw them at the Board of Trade meeting and heard what they said—even those who were determined to misrepresent them—know perfectly well that they evinced as strong a desire for the success of the project as any member who spoke on the subject.

The Times might as well try to convince men whose eyesight is good that black is white as to attempt to make the members of

the Board of Trade who attended that meeting believe that Messrs. Earle and Prior showed, by word or gesture, that they are unfriendly to the British Pacific. The Times' attempt to injure the political prospects of those gentlemen by misrepresenting what they said at that meeting is as impudent and as dishonest a piece of political trickery as was ever perpetrated.

NOT OMNISCIENT.

The organ of the Opposition is generally most positive on subjects about which it cannot possibly know anything. It said on Wednesday: "If Mr. Stewart has formed any other conclusion (than that Mr. Fitzsimmons was guilty of gross misconduct) it was only through pressure from superiors." What can the Times know about the working of the mind of the Inspector of Prisons? What does it know about the amount and the kind of evidence that are sufficient to lead him to arrive at a conclusion on the subject? What can the Times know about the influence to which Mr. Stewart was exposed or his susceptibility to be influenced? How does the Times know whether or not any influence at all was brought to bear upon that official in the Fitzsimmons case? Has the Times any idea of the ridiculous position in which it places itself when it virtually claims to possess the attribute of omniscience? The Times is not omniscient. It is, in fact, very stupid and exceedingly short-sighted. The most it can do and the best it can do in such cases is to guess, and the chances are a hundred to one that its guesses are the very opposite of the truth.

Another trick of our ingenuous contemporary is to pronounce judgment before trial. It coolly takes for granted that before trial it professes to fear that some of "the details are so well hidden that no question in the House will reach them." This trick of prejudging the mind of the inquirer is the reverse of honest. It shows pretty clearly that those who resort to it fear that an impartial inquiry will have a result very opposite of that to which they have arrived without inquiry.

AN EDITOR'S DIVERSION.

The other day the Statistic News-Advertiser went into figures on the debt—public and private—of the Province, and arrived at a conclusion that the total sum was somewhere about \$22,000,000. Of course, this was merely an innocent calculation for the amusement of the editor in a dull moment, and had no reference to politics at all. Neither did it enter his mind that the Finance Minister was in England for the purpose of floating a loan; and that statements like these, made by guess work, but put down as gospel truth, would assist materially, in raising (?) the credit of the Province. At least after calling the attention of the editor of the paper in question to it, we are gravely so informed. The fact that other papers in the Province did comment on it, and that it is that class of matter which outside papers eagerly seize upon, is proof that whether intended or not it could serve no good purpose, more especially at the present time. It was not a fair statement, because it was one-sided; it is no more authentic, because it was arrived at by guessing. If, as the editor now assures us, it was merely a statistical effort and nothing more, why give the liabilities without the assets? Such statistical employment as that is as senseless as it is unfair.

We called attention to this fact and asked the News-Advertiser to devote a little time to footing up the credit side of the column, because a statement of debts means nothing without a statement of assets. We further pointed out that the News-Advertiser flew to the defence of the C.P.R. Co. when its annual statement was attacked and held up hard times as a sufficient excuse for falling revenue, lack of dividend and all the rest of it. We wondered, as all fair-minded, reasonable people will wonder, why causes which have common effects as applied to governments, corporations and private individuals, should not be ample justification for deficits in one case as well as another. The Dominion Government will this year suffer a large deficit. The Speech from the Throne refers to the severe depression existing in Canada as elsewhere. The News-Advertiser will not take issue and condemn the Dominion Government on that score. The editor is therefore not honest with himself or his readers.

In Wednesday's issue it replies to the Colonist in a two column editorial, the main feature of which is the skillful avoidance of the issues raised by us. As usual, the News-Advertiser, when unable to meet square issues squarely put, has resort to profuse verbiage. Battered down, what it says is that there is no comparison between the Province requiring more money on account of falling revenue, the result of depression, and the failure of the C.P.R. to pay dividends from a similar cause. It does not say why. Its statement is simply "comparison is impossible," which is very much like a woman's "because."

The editor of the News-Advertiser, though he readily enough gave us a statement of our liabilities—private and public—has failed to meet our invitation to present a statement of our assets, which he must know would place our financial position in a very different light from that which it is his object to show. He "hopes" "on an early occasion" to deal with the matter, but we very much suspect that, if he refers to it at all, his attempt will be characteristically wordy and evasive.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

The amount of work which the Government have put out for Parliament during the present session is very far from being inconsiderable. The questions which it will have to consider are of great moment, and the measures that are to be deliberated upon and passed are of scarcely less importance.

The question of preferential trade with the sister colonies is one which ought to be handled with care and intelligence. The subject which it opens up is one of the greatest importance to the whole empire. Are the Mother Country and the colonies hereafter to consider themselves in matters of trade and commerce as one large family having many and great interests in common, or are they to continue to treat each other in such matters as strangers or new rivals? Will the treaties between the colonies which are alluded to in the Speech be but the prelude to a comprehensive and a most beneficial trade arrangement between the different parts of the whole Empire? We believe that they will. Events and opinions have of late years been tending in that direction, and it is to be hoped that the deliberations of the Parliament of the Dominion will show that the tendency as far as this country is concerned is pronounced, and will give a fresh stimulus to the movement towards a closer union.

We do not anticipate that the debate on the Manitoba School Question will be sharp enough to be interesting. The course that the Government have pursued with regard to it has been so prudent and so closely in conformity with the requirements of the constitution that we do not expect any man of standing in the Opposition—Mr. McCarthy of course excepted—will have much to say in the way of adverse criticism of what has been done or left undone. We see that no legislation on the subject is promised. This is what might have been expected. The matter has been submitted to the Legislature of Manitoba, and it would be unjust to it to assume that it would not deal with that very important question fairly and to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is not until the Manitoba Legislature has had the opportunity to redress any grievance that may exist that the case of the dissatisfied minority can come before the Parliament of the Dominion.

The conditions of Union with Newfoundland will no doubt be favorably considered by Parliament. It is not known how far the negotiations have proceeded, but it is more than likely that a basis of union has been agreed upon. Parliament will, of course, deal with this question in a liberal spirit and will take care to convince the Newfoundlanders that they will be cordially welcomed and generously treated if they elect to join the Dominion on reasonable terms.

PACIFIC RESTORED.

There is peace at last between China and Japan. The Chinese have purchased peace at a very dear rate. They are in the first place terribly humiliated. For a great nation like China, having almost unbounded resources, to suffer itself to be beaten almost without resistance by a much weaker and a far less wealthy power is an unspeakable disgrace. That disgrace is greatly accentuated by the humiliating conditions of peace which the Chinese have felt themselves forced to accept. They must pay an immense indemnity to those who have beaten them so badly and with such apparent ease. They are compelled to give up to their conquerors territory upon which they set a very high value. The Island of Formosa has hitherto been looked upon by the Chinese as one of the most precious parts of their Empire, and the possession of the peninsula of Korea. It is now forced at the dictation of Japan to acknowledge its independence.

Hard as are the terms which China must submit to, they would be most likely harder still if the victorious Japanese did not know that if they pressed their fallen foe too hard on the Western nations would interfere and insist upon their being more moderate in their demands.

It does not yet seem to be very well known what sum China has agreed to pay as indemnity to Japan. The sum is set down by some to be 400,000,000 taels, and others place it at half that amount. The tael is a silver coin which appears to vary in value at different times and in different places. Its value is six shillings sterling, but we see that the New York Times says that in Peking it is worth \$1.93 and that in the southern part of the Empire it is worth from twenty to forty cents and that the indemnity is to be paid in Peking coin and, as seems likely, it is to be 200,000,000 taels, its amount will be \$288,000,000, which is enough in all conscience to pay for being terribly beaten and everlastingly disgraced.

The opening up of China to commercial enterprise is the single feature of the terms of peace which appears to be for China's benefit as well as for that of the rest of the world. It is pretty clear that China's extreme isolation, and the dense ignorance of the great mass of the population of the world of which it forms so considerable a part, is one of the chief causes of China's weakness as a nation. When once the people of China are stirred up by constant intercourse with foreign nations, and when they begin to feel the promptings of national ambition, they will make the improvements which are necessary to enable them to avail

themselves of their immense resources and to make use of the enormous strength they possess. In the next half century, the Chinese make the advances in civilization and in the science and the arts of the West which Japan has made in the last half century, they will become a truly formidable nation, and there will be some probability of their playing the part in the great theatre of the world for which some theorists say they are destined.

UNDULY ELATED.

The Times is greatly elated because two Liberals were returned on Wednesday. It fully expected that all four constituencies would have returned supporters of the Government, so that when it finds that Vercheres and Antigonish returned the Opposition candidates it is most agreeably disappointed. It is quite welcome to its crew. Very few expected that Vercheres would re-ject Mr. Geoffrion, and it is not very surprising that Antigonish has gone back to Liberalism, particularly as the Liberal candidate is a strong man in the county, with a large local connection.

It must be observed that the election in both these counties does not mean disapproval of the Government's action on the Manitoba school question. Both Mr. Geoffrion and Mr. Molcaux declared that they approved of what the Government had done in that matter, and they took a great deal of pains to convince the electors that the Manitoba school question was not then an issue before the people. They made the electors believe that the election was being run on the old lines, and it is not at all wonderful that they were taken at their word. It will be seen before long whether or not they were deceived.

In Haldimand the school question was really the only issue at the polls. The candidate who opposed Dr. Montague represented the views and the aims of those who would condemn the Government for the course they have pursued in the matter of the Manitoba school law. The Liberals left the whole field to the McCarthyites and so did the Patrons of Industry. The McCarthyites and the Conservatives had the contest to themselves, and the country sees the result. As far, then, as the Manitoba school question is concerned, the bye-elections have been a complete endorsement of the Government's policy; and this was the question that during the campaign gave both Conservatives and Liberals most concern. No other question was thought of or talked about in connection with the bye-elections. The Government have good reason to be pleased with the result. In two of the elections the Opposition did all they could to convince the people that the school question was not an issue, and in the third, in which it was the only issue, the Government gained a signal victory. Our Grit contemporary will find that it blundered most egregiously when it exclaimed with apparent sincerity that "the Borell Government received a death blow in (Wednesday's) bye-elections."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINING OUTLOOK.

Elsewhere we publish a letter which has appeared in the British Trade Journal from its Victoria correspondent, and its editorial remarks thereupon. The British Trade Journal, as our readers may be aware, is a influential paper, and probably the largest journal of its class in the world. Its remarks on the mining outlook in British Columbia are most important from the fact that they are published in the very centre of British capitalist influence, and it is extremely rare that any of the metropolitan editors can be induced to take an interest in British Columbia, more especially as a field for investment, or are at all familiar with our affairs.

It will be seen that the British Trade Journal takes strong grounds and warmly supports the views of its correspondent, who, it seems, in a private letter to the editor, advocated that the British investor take a deeper interest in British Columbia's mining resources and make himself personally more familiar with the prospects than he has hitherto done. The correspondent points out that British Trade will follow British investments, as it has done in Australia, South Africa, India and elsewhere, and the editor admits the force of such reasoning as the most practical appeal to British interest and sympathy, and in this we entirely agree. The Americans and their contiguity as well as their enterprises, have got into the Kootenay country and own, we are safe in saying, the great bulk of the best mining properties there. In the development that is going on, so far as possible, are obtained through American channels.

When the mines are developed and become paying properties, they will in all probability be sold at immense advances to the British capitalist, but not before, however, the cream of the investment and the trade have gone into American pockets. It is scarcely necessary to discuss this matter further, except to say that it is highly gratifying to see a leading trade paper of London taking up this matter and calling attention to the opportunities and advantages which exist in British Columbia for British investment. We have no doubt that most beneficial results will follow.

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

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 19. PORT SAN JUAN.

Hon. D. W. Higgins Pays a Visit to That Part of His Constituency.

Bright Prospects as an Agricultural District—Increasing Settlement—Survey for a Wharf.

Hon. D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., has returned from Port San Juan, a part of his constituency, which he visited with Mr. William Clarke, of the Lands and Works department, in connection with the location of a wharf. Mr. Higgins found great changes in the settlement; during the last two years some 10,000 acres of land have been taken up in the San Juan and Gordon river valleys, and there are now fully a hundred settlers there. The soil is extremely rich; the vegetables and other produce are remarkably fine, and altogether the prospects of that thriving district are very rosy from an agricultural point of view. Besides, the forest wealth, in the shape of splendid hemlock, cedar and spruce, is being turned to account. Mr. Clarke took careful soundings in the harbor and will report to the government what he considers the proper location for the wharf. A good place can, it is said, be found outside the bar, which is not nearly so dangerous as has been reported, while the harbor is well landlocked and a valuable refuge for vessels.

A public meeting was held at Mr. Arthur Enory's house during Mr. Higgins' visit, there being sixty settlers present. Mr. J. Baird occupied the chair and Mr. F. Crompton acted as secretary. Hon. Mr. Higgins addressed the gathering, stating that the object of his visit was to ascertain the wants of the settlers, and to see for himself how they were situated. He apologized for the absence of his colleague, Hon. Mr. Foot, who was unable through press of business to be present. Speeches were made by the chairman and Messrs. James Barker, Murton, Wilkinson, Enory, James Jordan, Wigge, C. M. Brown, Blackwell and Hubbs.

The matter of forming a municipality received some attention, but was dropped for the present. Chief Peter of the Pachecha Indians, who have a reserve at Port San Juan, was introduced by Rev. Mr. Stone, the Methodist missionary. Peter wished to know whether if the wharf were built on a reservation it would be as free to Indians as to white men. He also asked that the Indians be consulted before the wharf were built on a reserve.

Hon. Mr. Higgins replied that government wharves were free to everyone, and that nothing would be done to infringe upon any of the rights of the Indians. A resolution was passed asking the government to appoint another road boss and at the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Hon. Mr. Higgins for his visit and the interest he took in the district.

BOYS' BRIGADE IN CANADA.

A conference of officers called by the provincial president, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, of the Boys' Brigade, assembled in Toronto on the 25th of March. There were present twenty-two representatives from St. John, N. B., Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Ottawa and Sarnia, and letters of regret and concurrence were read from Montreal, St. Catharines, Berlin and Victoria, B.C. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham was elected chairman and T. W. Nisbet, of Sarnia, secretary of the meeting, which was opened by prayer by Rev. John Young, of Toronto.

T. W. Nisbet, as treasurer of the fund raised towards paying the expense of Mr. W. A. Smith's visit to Canada, reported that contributions amounting to \$311 55 had been received; that this fell short of Mr. Smith's personal expenses by \$24, and that other expenses had to be met which would make the total deficit \$164 88. At a later date the account was referred to the executive committee to provide ways and means.

The adoption of a constitution for the brigade in Canada was the next order of business; the constitution of the parent brigade with some few alterations was adopted. The following officers were then elected: President—His Excellency Lord Aberdeen. Vice-Presidents—Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., St. John, N.B.; Rev. J. H. Dixon, Montreal; Hon. Senator Allan, Toronto; Major Walker, Calgary. For Manitoba and British Columbia (the President was asked to nominate men to fill the offices for these provinces): Brigadier Secretary and Treasurer—T. W. Nisbet, Sarnia. Eastern District Secretary—J. W. Cassidy, St. John, N.B. Western District Secretary for British Columbia—Referred to the executive to appoint.

Executive Committee—W. B. Rankin, Esq., Halifax; Rev. John Young, Toronto; Major McLane, Hamilton; Rev. A. J. McLeod, Regina; Rev. J. G. Stuart, London. The Boys' Brigade hall, Sarnia, Ont., was then adopted as the headquarters of the brigade for the Dominion.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison, of St. John, N.B., for valuable services rendered; and to Rev. T. F. Fotheringham for introducing the brigade into this country and for his services during the past six years; to the Bible Society for the use of their rooms for the meeting, and to Mr. W. A. Smith, of Glasgow, the founder of the Boys' Brigade, for the interesting meetings he has held since coming hither, and the interest he has created in the work by his visit to Canada.

After some discussion on the practical work of the brigade the conference was closed by prayer by Rev. T. M. Winfield, chaplain to His Excellency the Governor-General. The newly elected executive committee afterwards met and took steps to raise a headquarters fund, and instructed the secretary to publish a leaflet containing the constitution as adopted at the conference, and other information, which will be sent to all officers as soon as possible.

SIR JOSEPH NEEDHAM.

A Former Chief Justice of Vancouver Island Dies in England.

He Was an Able Jurist—A Few Incidents of His Career.

Word has been received from England of the death at Weybridge, Surrey, of Sir Joseph Needham, in his eighty-third year. Sir Joseph Needham's death recalls the position of Chief Justice of Vancouver Island. Governor Kennedy of Vancouver Island landed at Victoria on Good Friday, 1864, and the next year Mr. Needham came from England to fill the position of Chief Justice. Mr. Needham was a barrister in London, and his health having given way he made up his mind to travel for his health. At this time the post of Chief Justice of Vancouver Island became vacant through the decision of the Legislature to superannuate Chief Justice Cameron and to ask that a competent barrister be sent from England to fill his place. Mr. Needham was thereupon appointed. O' judicial mind and well versed in law, Mr. Needham was eminently qualified to occupy a seat upon the bench, and his terse, clear judgments always commanded respect.

West the Mainland and Vancouver Island colonies were united in 1868, there were two chief justices, Mr. Begbie on the mainland and Mr. Needham on the island. It was then considered advisable that there should be but one chief justice, so in 1869 an ordinance was passed providing that, upon a vacancy occurring in the office of chief justice, on either the mainland or island, the office should be merged into one under the survivor. Mr. Needham having resigned in 1870, was appointed Chief Justice of Trinidad, receiving the distinction of knight-hood. He retired from active service in 1886 and has since resided in England.

During his occupancy of the chief justiceship of Vancouver Island a serious trouble arose in Cariboo over a dispute between two rival mining companies. The difficulty arose out of the jumping of mining claims on Grouse Creek by what was called "the Canadian Company." Their contention was that the Grouse Creek Co. had not fulfilled the law as to representation. The Governor commissioned Mr. Needham to hear the case and, accompanied by his son, then a lieutenant on H. M. S. Rover (and who afterwards resided in Victoria for many years), the Chief Justice went to Cariboo. He had a talk with the boys, made himself agreeable and then proceeded to hear the case. Before giving judgment he decided that all the gold—and it was a large amount—that had been taken out by the Canadian Company should be paid over to the Grouse Creek Co. This was a somewhat comical incident in relation to a case which he heard in Victoria. A colored man named Carter became bankrupt and it was popularly supposed that he had hidden a large sum of money. Questions by the judge Carter became very much confused and replied "yes" to every question addressed to him.

"Have you buried your money?" asked the judge. "Yes." "In your yard?" "Yes." The judge then caused the yard to be thoroughly explored by a force of men but not a cent was discovered, for the very good reason that there had been nothing buried. Chief Justice Needham was a shrewd man and not easily deceived, as may be seen from the following: On the 1st of April some jokers nailed a quarter of a dollar to the sidewalk and then watched with delight people who were trying to pick it up. Along came the Chief Justice, and when he found the coin nailed he calmly proceeded to kick away at it with his foot till he loosened it, and then with grim satisfaction put it in his pocket.

MR. WOOD LEADS.

The bye-election in Cowichan-Alberni district, to fill the vacancy in the provincial legislature created by the appointment of Hon. Theodore Davis as Chief Justice, took place yesterday, the candidates being Mr. Thomas J. Wood, of Quamichan, farmer; and Mr. G. A. Huff, of Alberni, storekeeper and both supporters of Hon. Mr. Turner's government. The district is a large and scattered one, there being four hundred odd voters and six polling places in Cowichan, and upwards of one hundred voters and three polling booths in Alberni. Many of the polling places are at a considerable distance from the railway or telegraph line, and it will therefore be impossible to secure complete returns before the beginning of next week at earliest. At Duncan, which is the largest and most populous section of the district, Mr. Wood obtained a majority of 62, there being 121 ballots cast and one of these spoilt. The vote stood: Thomas A. Wood..... 85 G. A. Huff..... 31

THE trans-hundred men fencing the used for the work is pushed as being to the middle of May the park comm will afford first of out-of-door stand seating The admission stand will be temporary commission which minute service special attach Royal Arthur are

THE following of Mr. the contagion parts in the have given out Peter Merrim Wales, Colwood road; William Henry Mycock Smith, Beacon Hill; J. Sehl Spanish road; Habb & Ew Rogers, George Michael and end; North Covendale, W Ross Bay road; A. J. James Nicholl Esquimalt road. military road.

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY.

MONDAY, May 6, has been fixed as the date for the formal opening of the Salvation Army food and shelter home.

It has been arranged that the I.O.O.F. church parade on April 28 shall be the Pandora avenue Methodist church, Rev. Solomon Cleaver preaching a special sermon for the occasion.

The funeral of Arthur Orr, eldest child of Mr. Orr of Powderly avenue, Victoria West, took place on Wednesday afternoon. Services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. D. MacRae.

A VERY crude experiment with the "Eder gold dredging bucket," which is a simple rope and bucket appliance, having been made on the south fork of Quesnelle river, has resulted in \$4 from a yard of dirt.

The Council of Public Instruction have caused a new school district to be created, to be known as Goldstream, and have re-defined the boundaries of Methosia and Clewold school districts to meet the change.

COMET Robin Hood, after their regular meeting last evening at the Temple hall, Victoria West, gave a pleasant social and dance in the pleasure of which friends of the court participated. The Bantley orchestra provided the music.

INCORPORATION was granted on the 11th instant to the Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited, which is capitalized at \$100,000 in \$20 shares, and of which Messrs. T. J. Jones, Albert Lindsay and Joseph Hunter, all of Victoria, are the trustees.

A NOVEL entertainment will be given in St. John's schoolroom on Tuesday evening. There will be a concert; the gypsy dance from "The Travellers" will be presented by permission of Mrs. Lang; and the entertainment will conclude with a laughable farce entitled "Rum's from Rome."

AT Mr. Algernon Anpland's grand concert in the Institute last Tuesday evening he was assisted by such recognized artists as Mr. Clement Rowlands, who has now fully recovered from his attack of the "grippe," Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. A. C. Sheldon, Mrs. Edmund, Mr. W. Edgar Buck and Mr. J. F. Foulkes.

THE ladies of the Centennial church intend to give one of their enjoyable "At Home" teas in the afternoon of this evening. An excellent programme has been arranged. Mrs. Miller and Mr. Dooley being among those who will contribute to the evening's entertainment. The presence of the pastor of the church the chair will be taken by Rev. James Turner.

The funeral of Mr. Marshall J. Simpson took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., assisted by Rev. Joseph Hall and Rev. W. C. Bryant, conducting impressive services at the residence, aged avenue, in the presence of a large number of friends. Rev. Mr. Cleaver officiated at the grave, and the pallbearers were Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, John Kimmer, David Simpson, Henry Jewett, M. Hunter and J. Bullen.

THE constantly increasing popularity of Munsey's Magazine is amply demonstrated by Robert Jamieson's success in its sale. In September last his sales totalled 100 copies; by December 1,000 copies were required to satisfy the monthly demand, and this large number has been needed every month since. Besides the profits from the sales, Mr. Jamieson has been fortunate in drawing the eighth place cash prize for the dealers' quarterly sweepstakes, arranged to stimulate the "pushing" of Munsey's, and has received a check for \$110 from the surprising publishers of the great ten cent magazine.

A VERY pleasant "At Home" was given by Mrs. Dempster, Fernwood road, yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by friends and friends of the W. O. T. U. Mrs. Williams contributed a paper on the causes which developed the character of Mrs. Cady Stanton; it was instructive, interesting and inspiring. Several of the departments of work taken up by the union were also discussed and the plans of work adopted. It was decided to defer the collecting of money for the erection of more commodious quarters for the Refuge Home until later in the year. The W. O. T. U. missionary day was arranged for Thursday in May, to be taken charge of by the superintendent of that department, Mrs. Andrews.

The tramway company have over one hundred men at work cleaning, draining and fencing the several acres of ground to be used for the new O.U. recreation park. The work is well under way and is being pushed as rapidly as possible, the plan being to have everything complete by the middle of May. It is the intention to make the park complete in every detail so that it will afford first-class facilities for all kinds of out-of-door sports. A commodious grand stand seating 2,000 people will be erected. The admission to both grounds and grand stand will be put at a popular figure. The tramway company have completed a new switch, which will allow them to give a ten minute service to the grounds. Among the special attractions contemplated will be the Royal Arthur band, arrangements for securing which are now in progress.

This following notice, bearing the signature of Mr. F. S. Roper, inspector under the contagious disease of animals act, appears in the B.C. Gazette of yesterday: I have given clean bills of health to the following ranches during the month of March: Peter Merriman, Cedar Hill road; William Wales, Colwood; John Irvine, Cedar Hill road; William Holmes, Cedar Hill road; Henry Wood, Glanford avenue; Thomas Smith, Beacon Hill; Charles King, Cedar Hill; J. Seale, Swan Lake; H. Caselton, Sanich road; William Hicks, Sanich road; Hobe & Evans, Burnside road; George Rogers, George road; Mrs. Multhead, Victoria West; W. H. Short, Ross Bay road; Michael Anderson, Garbally road; Fredrick Pemberton, Victoria; Thomas Alexander, North Pembroke street; George Covelada, Wilkinson road; Mrs. Hooper, Ross Bay road; Samuel Sutherland, Ross Bay road; A. J. Woodward, Ross Bay road; Equimath road; Captain McCallum, Admiralty road; and James Barker, Straw-

berry Vale. Those of the above-mentioned ranchers who supply the city with milk, serve great credit for the clean and tidy manner in which they keep their dairies, as well as for the care which they exercise in seeing that the milk is carefully strained and fit for market."

Those desirous of enjoying a good entertainment should not fail to attend the one to be given in Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, by the united I.O.G.T. lodges. Elements of good programs of vocal and instrumental music will be the forte by the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Club, entitled "From Pankin Ridge; or, Blinda Jane and Jonathan." Saturday night is the date fixed.

UPWARDS of seventy-five couples graced ball given at the Work Point barracks Wednesday night by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Engineers. The floor was perfect; the decorations of the ballroom in excellent taste; and the music delightful. Among those who were present a honored guests were: Col. and Mrs. Rawlston, Captain Barnes, M.A.; Surgeon Bell, R.E.; and Lieutenant Gordon, R.E.

MR. W. H. WHEATLEY, of 13 St. Louis street, died suddenly at 5 o'clock last evening while at work in his garden. One of his neighbors saw him fall and ran to his side, but the old gentleman did not speak and soon expired. Dr. Duncan was summoned and pronounced death to be the result of natural causes. Mr. Wheeler came to the province in 1858 and was well and favorably known in the city. He returned from California at the beginning of this month. Mrs. Wheeler, who is at present in Marysville, Cal., was communicated with last night and instructions from her will be awaited.

THE Craven stakes, run for at Newmarket yesterday, was won by The Owl; Villiers second; Cayenne third.

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The constitution and by-laws of the Capital Lacrosse Club were framed at meeting of the executive last night. This business occupied the greater part of the evening, but other matters were also considered. Playing fields will be secured as soon as possible, and it has been decided that Mr. L. Tait represent the team at the inter-collegiate tournament to be held in Vancouver on the 27th inst.

The whist tournament under the auspices of Far West lodge, K. of P., is getting more interesting and gradually narrowed down to six teams last night. It will be continued this evening. The starting of the Gray at the end of last night's play was as follows:

Played, Won, L, D
G. Gilbert and M. H. McCabe... 5 4 1
W. P. Smith and J. H. Henderson... 4 3 2
F. Hinds and R. Potter... 4 3 2
E. D. H. Henderson and J. H. Henderson... 5 2 3
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THE LIBERAL POLICY.
TO THE EDITOR:—Poor old Liberal party! Poor Wilfrid Laurier! Poor genital Cartwright! Has it come to this, that even the Liberals of British Columbia as represented by their chief spokesman, Mr. J. Grant, must needs kick holes in that wonderful new policy of "free-trade-as-they-have-it-in-England."

Just a day or two ago Mr. Grant was not prepared to say that "free-trade-as-they-have-it-in-England" or anywhere else would be a good thing for British Columbia; today he declares that the Liberal talk of free trade is all both and "harping" on the Liberal's themselves don't mean it and don't believe in it, and don't intend to protest it.

Naturally, from the high position in the councils of the party Mr. Grant occupies, he speaks with authority. He discredits the policy of "free-trade-as-they-have-it-in-England." I must confess my surprise, not that the Liberals have changed their policy, because their whole history is one of shifting and shifting of fiscal as well as every other policy; but because they have done it before. Heretofore they have always swapped their policy, and harping on the Liberal's themselves don't mean it and don't believe in it, and don't intend to protest it.

Small wonder that the young Liberals, not yet case-hardened like their chiefs, deem this an opportune time to disavow until the date of the election is announced. Small wonder, too, that the Liberals are saying little or nothing, for how can they know what to say until they are further instructed as to the new departure? And small wonder that the electors of Canada think it a mighty poor policy that can't stand a single campaign.

And the National policy of 1878, 1882, 1887, 1891, and of 1895, is still the same, that he who runs may read.

Victoria, April 18, 1895. CARLOS.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair. It is the only medicine of its class that has been analyzed by the chemists of the World's Fair, and found to be pure and free from any of the deleterious ingredients of other purifiers. It is the only medicine of its class that has been analyzed by the chemists of the World's Fair, and found to be pure and free from any of the deleterious ingredients of other purifiers.

WHITE AND BLUE.

Third Annual Ball of the James Bays Last Night in A.O.U.W. Hall.

Well Planned Arrangements, Delightful Music, and Altogether a Brilliant Affair.

Last night the James Bays proved themselves as able entertainers as they are successful in carrying out every enterprise they undertake. It was the third annual ball of the club, and people who went expecting to enjoy a delightful evening were not disappointed. The A. O. U. W. hall looked very handsome, gaily decked with bright colored Chinese lanterns and bunting artistically fastened across the ceiling and galleries.

White and blue—the club colors—were prominently displayed, and along the upper end of the hall was a huge banner with the club's initials upon it. The floor was in splendid condition for dancing, and the music of Finn's orchestra was too enticing to allow people to sit still. There were not as many people present as might have been expected at an affair given by such a popular organization; but as compensation the floor, though well covered with dancers, was not so crowded as to make it unenjoyable.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

H.M.S. "Nymph" Completes an Eventful Cruise—The Central American Troubles.

Loss of the "Bering Sea" With All Aboard—The Flagship Home-bound.

After a sixteen months' cruise H.M.S. Nymph dropped anchor in Esquimaux harbor at 10:30 yesterday morning. Since leaving here she has covered over 15,000 miles, touching at Callao, Apuruc, Nicaragua, Honolulu and San Francisco. Her budget of news is rather small, most of it having already been told by wire. During the ship's stay in the South there was considerable illness aboard, but none of the crew died. Going down from Apuruc the Royal Arthur tried the experiment of towing the Nymph, but it was a failure, as a strong gale parted the hawser and the signal cannon for the Nymph got up steam and proceeded in the Nymph's original direction. The Nymph came from San Francisco under easy steam, and soon after reaching the harbor went to the naval wharf, where preparation will be made for needed repairs; she will dock on Monday and probably remain in port for some time.

THE "BERING SEA" LOST.
A Port Townsend special to the P. I. announces that another vessel has been lost off Cape Flattery, and it is believed that at least a dozen persons were drowned. Indian sealers went into Neak Bay Tuesday and reported seeing a capped schooner of about fifty tons burden off Cape Flattery last Saturday. The sea was so high and weather so bad that a close examination could not be made. The derelict had a copper, somewhat keel, and answered the description of the Bering Sea, a newly built schooner of 50 tons, which was engaged in sealing. She went out on the Cape last week, and the masters of other vessels who have commented generally upon her cranky appearance. When skimming over the sea she lay almost on her beam end and looked as though she was in danger of capsizing. The consensus of opinion among the sealing captains at the Cape is that all the crew have been drowned. The Bering Sea was a cargo schooner, and was owned by John Strand, ship agent of Old Tacoma. Five of the crew were white men shipped at Seattle; fourteen Indians were shipped at Neak Bay. Capt. Larson, who was in command, is believed to have been killed. The schooner was a new and well built craft, 73 feet long, 19 feet beam and 7 feet deep. She left Seattle about February 13, intending to cruise along the coast in the vicinity of Cape Flattery until July, when she would leave for Behring sea on a regular cruise. When last heard from the schooner had about forty-five skins on board.

THE ship City of Florence, which arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday night, has been brought alongside the outer wharf, where she will probably commence discharging her cargo. Her freight for Victoria consists of 100 tons of wool, 100 tons of sugar, and 100 tons of other goods. She did not bring the new yacht for Mr. Kirk that was expected to arrive by her.

The steamer Queen sailed last evening for Seattle. She will arrive there on Monday. The steamer Victoria sailed for Seattle on Monday. She will arrive there on Tuesday.

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COUGHLAN & MAYO.

Judgment Given by Mr. Justice Drake Set Aside by the Full Court.

Action Against Mr. Wilmot Dismissed With Costs—Plaintiffs Bear Their Appeal Costs.

Yesterday Justices Cressa, McCreigh and Walkem sitting as a Full court gave judgment in the celebrated case of Coughlan & Mayo v. the City of Victoria, and Wilmot. The judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in the court below was set aside and the action against Mr. Wilmot, city engineer, dismissed.

Mr. Justice Cressa's decision in part is as follows: This was an appeal by the defendants against an order of a judge of the Supreme court after a trial by a jury, directing judgment to be entered in the plaintiffs on the 26th February, 1895. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are contractors, against the defendant corporation, and their engineer for the making of certain sewers in the city.

By the contract the plaintiffs engaged to construct and execute all the works described in the annexed specifications, bills of quantities and form of the contract, and were to be read and construed thereon, in strict accordance with all the conditions and stipulations set forth, in the best and most workmanlike manner, for the sum of \$7,032, to be paid to the contractors by the corporation in such manner as is "described in the said specifications."

The contractors claimed also to be entitled to receive under the contract extra for the extension of the sewer according to the schedule rates a further sum of \$1,896.20. There was no dispute at first about the actual measurement of the work done.

The engineer, Wilmot, contended that according to the proper understanding of the contract and specifications the plaintiffs were only entitled to work done under the contract to \$3,862.96, less amount paid on account, \$3,274.39; also less 10 per cent retained for six months, \$366.29—\$3,640.68; leaving a balance due presently payable to the contractors of \$222.28.

The trial went off upon an issue which had not been raised by the pleadings. For the contract, instead of being one of schedule rates and prices, was declared by the judge to be a lump sum contract, and the pleadings were construed on the theory of a lump sum.

If the \$7,032 had been agreed to be paid to the contractors upon work definitely agreed upon, with definite plans, and to be paid in any event—assuming no faults found in the contractor's work, and that they had followed the specifications and obeyed orders—that would have been a lump sum contract, an ascertained sum.

The learned judge gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$3,862.96, less amount paid on account, \$3,274.39; and \$222.28, and costs of \$3,640.68 on the contractors on account.

The learned judge's view of the contract pre-supposes that no change in the contract could be made, if any of the estimated work was not executed, or if there were such the contractors must have payment for it, as if it had been done.

Such view ignores also altogether section 44 providing that the contract could be terminated at any time,—e.g., from failure of the municipal appropriations for the work, and the provision that in such case the work would have to be measured and paid for under the schedule prices according to the terms of the contract.

It is fatal to the idea of a lump sum contract. The conclusion could not well have been arrived at by consulting the plans, as the plans and drawings, which were subject to "variation, were not an integral part of the contract.

I gather from the evidence that the plaintiff was no claim in writing for a lump sum contract put in before the action had commenced.

There was, however, provided for in the estimated amount, and in clause 8 of the contract, that the length of the sewer excavations together, as 2,647 lineal feet; and the price named in the schedule was only 950 feet.

The surplus, the engineer tells us, and the contractor must presumably have known, covered the connections, and these connections were therefore well within the contract and not extra.

There is no doubt in my mind, after careful examination of documents and the evidence, that the contract was one where a gross sum and gross quantities in lineal feet, 2,647 are named, liable to addition or subtraction as the proper execution of the work might require, at the prices named in the schedule.

That construction would include the connections (without which the contractor must be unable to execute the work) would be next to useless; and additional works; until the total, 2,647 feet, was reached; after which any additional work, either inside or outside of the contract, would, as the word implies, be extra—that is outside of the contract but to be paid for at the schedule prices.

The prices are constant quantities varying, though not with regularity, with the depth of the work.

The price of excavating or trenching and refilling one lineal foot by 27 inches (the width of the trench), in a trench "more than five and not less than six feet deep," would be 34 cents for all the way down. It could not be cumulative. It would not be 11 cents for the first lineal foot of the trench to two feet down, and 17 cents for the second foot between two and three feet deep, and 22 cents for the third foot between three and 4 feet deep, and so on to the 6th cumulative. So that the price must necessarily be 34c., not 11+17+22+28+34=102c. for excavating that 1 foot by 27 inches of each 6 feet down.

If the price above 6 feet has been intended to be cumulative—that is added at the same number of lineal feet, at the rates put for 9, 8, 7, etc., to 1, feet respectively—

the cost for 8 feet of this 1,247 lineal feet would have been \$261.15, adding only these two together \$222.28 and \$261.15, would have made \$483.43. If 7 feet deep and so on up to 2 feet had been added to the \$222.28 it would have amounted to the sum of \$2,444.12 for 1,247 feet of earth excavated to 9 feet deep. A proposition which answers itself. It must therefore mean one price set in the schedule for all the excavation down to the given point.

But the contractor wants to construe the bill of particulars as having been done in a manner that if they had excavated down to 11 feet of earth, and from the 11th to the 12th foot (i.e., only one foot) of rock, that he should charge the whole 11 feet of earth as rock, \$8.12 per lineal foot. This is utterly unreasonable.

It is clear from the evidence and what has preceded that this being a contract where, by the contractors are to be paid by schedule and prices, while the pleadings were all drawn on the basis of a lump sum contract, the decision of the learned judge cannot stand and must therefore be set aside.

But as it appears from the evidence that some money is due to the contractors; moreover, there was no specific provision in the estimated bills of quantities and specifications whereby the cost of mixed strata of earth, hardpan and rock could be calculated. That being left for experts to determine should have been provided for in the contract. But no custom was pleaded, or shown, or even attempted; but merely what would be the engineer's and Mr. Mohn's practice on similar occasions.

There is also a difference of opinion between the parties as to the quantity of work actually done.

These reasons seem to afford sufficient grounds, with the question of alleged extras reserved, for a new trial.

I also observe that the judgment appealed from does not touch the question of the finder of the engineer Wilmot as a defendant.

According to Hudson's Law of Building Contracts p. 63 et seq., and the cases there cited, the engineer so far as he acts under the authority of the employer is in no way liable to the contractor, for acting or not acting, unless he acts fraudulently; because there is no privity of contract between the engineer and the contractor. Wilmot therefore must be dismissed from the action with costs.

As the pleadings were for a lump sum contract, and the trial therefore abortive, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the trial. The appeal was successful on one part of the motion, and not successful on the other; the judgment is set aside, but judgment could not be given for the plaintiffs.

If the court had found that the certificate was right judgment could have been given for the plaintiffs, but it could not be certain of that.

I am of opinion therefore that no costs should be given of the appeal.

In case the plaintiffs should go to a new trial liberty must be given to amend the pleadings on both sides, but as the necessity of amendment would have been caused by the mode in which the pleadings were drawn, the costs of all amendments must be defendants' costs in any event.

Mr. W. J. Taylor for the city; Mr. E. V. Bodwell for Coughlan & Mayo.

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EMBROIDERY TALK.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ETCHING OR OUTLINE STITCHES.

The Fundamental or Kensington Stitch, Which Appears on So Many Embroidered Pieces—The Useful Stem, Chain, Rope, Feather and Blanket Stitches Described.

The most important outline stitch and the one most generally in vogue at present is known as the "Kensington outline."



STEM—KENSINGTON—CHAIN

and the needle put in from right to left, while the thread should flow back, allowing the stitch to be taken in front of it.

The "stem stitch" differs from the regular outline in that while it is essentially the same long stitch on the face and short one on the back it is taken a little differently.



BLANKET—ROPE—FEATHER

down from a loop under the point of the needle. The next stitch is taken in the same way on the outline, commencing from within the end of the last loop.

The "feather stitch" is a pretty little finish and may be given among the chains, as the needle and thread are held in the same way.

The "blanket stitch" is a wide apart buttonhole. As it is usually done on soft materials with worsteds, it is better to reverse the needle, as the point is likely to split the thread.

Useless Scarfs Condemned. The Decorator and Furnisher says: There is no sense in buying a handsome scarf and then hiding it under a cloth.

Very Good Gingerbread. Mix a cup of New Orleans molasses, 1 of sour cream, 2 of flour, half a cup of sugar, 2 eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda and 1 of cream of tartar.

GOOD HEALTH.

Surprising Length of Life Amid the Worst Sanitary Conditions.

And yet we seem some distance removed from a complete solution of the phenomena of disease and death. It would seem natural that sickness and death should be most prevalent in the tenement house quarters of the great cities, like New York, where the conditions are, from the sanitary point, most unfavorable.

Some time or other, away back in the course of time, the idea got into the heads of the human family that it was injurious to eat just before going to bed. This peculiar and unnatural whim has caused many a sleepless night and many a weary day.

The value of cold water douches to the entire frame of workers is seldom sufficiently considered. Sea-baths in the bath and rapid friction with a loofah will render the weary constitution capable of enduring fatigue and greatly improve the circulation.

When to Leave Your Card in the Hall, Regrets and Acceptances. The stationer keeps up with the latest thing in Bristol board, engraving script and dimensions.

The custom of leaving your card in the hall after a reception still obtains in good society over here. It helps the hostess to remember whether you were a factor in the crush or not and costs you a pretty penny for cards in the course of the season.

Measure out a quart of white peas beans. Put them to soak overnight in three quarts of cold water in an unglazed dipkin of earthenware, with a handle and cover.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example. It is not enough to mean to do civil. You must show that you are, remarks the New York Commercial Advertiser in including the foregoing practical suggestions.

THE NEW COIFFURES.

MODERN HAIRDRESSING BORROWS SOME OLD TIME STYLES.

The Pompadour Roll to Succeed Parted Hair—Elongated Coils and Curly Chignons Dressed Low in the Neck Promise to Become Popular.

Hairstressing may well be classed among the fine arts, as upon it depends the style of beauty developed. If one may believe all one hears, the newest mode of hairdressing combines all that is piquant in the French, graceful in the Grecian and quaint in the Victorian in a becoming modern blend.

While it is quite futile to positively assert that women will, before the dog days, get on the parting, the Psyche knot and other features of the prevailing coiffures, there can be no possible objection to reporting the rumors afloat concerning radical changes or describing new coiffures already introduced.



With the introduction of elaborate coiffures come the false hair accessories in way of adjustable chignons, coils, curls and fronts. The various fronts of naturally curly hair on very light hair lose favorations render the wearer regardless of damp weather.

The following recipe is gleaned from Table Talk: Remove the corn from one can, cover with 8 cups of water and simmer for one hour. Strain, press through a sieve. Scald 8 cups of milk, add the corn and 1 tablespoonful of butter rubbed smooth with 1 tablespoonful of flour.



One of the latest fads which the feminine sex is cultivating is that of keeping what is termed a "hairbook." This interesting article is supposed to contain a lock of hair of each football player who has in any degree become famous on the gridiron field.

Measure out a quart of white peas beans. Put them to soak overnight in three quarts of cold water in an unglazed dipkin of earthenware, with a handle and cover. In the morning drain them and rinse them thoroughly in clear cold water. Then put them back in the dipkin in which they have been soaking, add a tablespoonful of salt, an even tablespoonful of molasses and a teaspoonful of mustard.

KNITTING STOCKINGS.

An Economical Plan Which is Practiced by German Housewives.

Abroad some of the thrifty housewives, who knit their stockings with five needles, manage the heel so as to be easily unraveled when worn out to knit others instead.

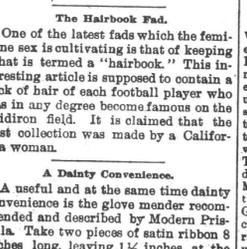
Taking 84 stitches for a stocking, when ready for the heel divide them equally into two parts, 42 on the two front needles, which will be left as usual while doing the heel, and 42 on the back needle, half of which slip on a second one, then cast on 58 stitches on two new needles, 29 on each.

Thus 4 stitches will be lost in one round—1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th rounds; Plain—Second round—Knit 2, purl 2 together, knit 6, purl 2 together, knit 84, purl 2 together, knit 6, purl 2 together, knit 2. Knit the two other needles plain; 9th stitches left. Fourth round—Knit 2, purl 2 together, knit 4, purl 2 together, knit 84, purl 2 together, knit 4, purl 2 together, knit 2.

Twelve stitches now left on the needles. Cast off. Raise the heel stitches on two needles and once more form a round for the foot with the two front needles that had been left aside, and one both of these two last reduce eight stitches, 16 in all, for gussets as done at the beginning of heel, knitting two plain rounds between each of the eight decreasing ones. Repeat, reducing thus, until about 80 stitches remain, which divide on three needles, and proceed with the foot in the ordinary manner.

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A GLOVE MENDER

top as a bag for glove buttons, and feather stitch the two together crosswise at intervals of half an inch. This forms a space just large enough to hold the different colored outsons which come for mending gloves. Below this insert two pieces of fine pinked cotton flannel to hold needles and finish by fringing the ends of the ribbon. Inoclose the whole in a bag made of satin ribbon an inch wider.

A Badly Disfigured Man

HORRID SCARS ON FACE AND NECK!

BLOOD POISONING THE CAUSE

WAS IN A VERY CRITICAL CONDITION.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves the Life of M. D. Arthur.



No end to the wonderful and almost marvellous cures effected every week by Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that saves life in time of greatest peril and danger.

M. D. Arthur, a well-known young man of Chelmsford, Ont., says: "With great pleasure I write about your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poisoning. While in that condition, I could not sleep at night, I had no appetite, and could not attend to my work. I tested the skill of all the doctors in the district, and used their medicines, but was not benefited."

"I think I was miraculously saved at last. My aunt came here from Campbellford, and brought with her some Paine's Celery Compound which she had been using to advantage. She advised me to use the medicine, and I did so to please her. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better that I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to resume work again."

I cannot say sufficient in praise of the great healing medicine. I would not be without it if I were obliged to pay ten dollars a bottle for it.

Now is the time to cleanse the system, to purify the blood, to brace up and strengthen the nerves, to make the digestive organs work harmoniously, so that perfect health may be enjoyed when summer comes. Paine's Celery Compound does the good work for every man and woman.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES: The regular meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's club will be held on Tuesday evening next in the rooms adjoining the Hotel Victoria. It is expected that every member of the club will be present, as several matters of importance will be brought up for consideration.

WHAT FIZES CAN YOU DRINK THEM? JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

50 C. BARGAINS IN PLANTS: The Maximum of Worth at Minimum of Cost. No. 1—15 Gladiolus, finest assorted, for 50c. No. 2—5 Dahlias, select show varieties, "50c. No. 3—5 Montreuxia, handsome, "50c. No. 4—5 Roses, everblooming beauties, "50c. No. 5—5 Window Collectors, 1 each, "50c. No. 6—5 Fuchsias, Dist. Fl. Musk, Ivy and Sweet, "50c. No. 7—5 Geraniums, finest assorted, "50c. No. 8—5 Primroses & Hellebores, "50c. No. 9—5 Geraniums, finest assorted, "50c. No. 10—5 Collins, fine assort of colors, "50c. Any collection of 50 plants, "50c. By Mail, post-paid, our selection. A Sharp Estimate Free.

Full list of names and details from various sports and pastimes sections, including baseball, tennis, and other local events.

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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY APRIL 26 1895

THE CITY.

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In the police court yesterday John Cummings was sentenced to two months...

An interesting ceremony will be witnessed at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church...

CAPTAIN PATTERSON of the food depot of the Salvation Army desires to again thank...

THE Mayor's visit to the normal school...

In the schoolroom of the Centennial Methodist church last evening a very pleasant entertainment was given...

At a meeting of the creditors of the B.C. Pottery Co. yesterday...

NO MEETING of the Board of Trade was held yesterday for the reason that a quorum...

THE Sir William Wallace society held their weekly meeting last night...

THE Rev. H. B. Braisher, of Calgary, will be the new pastor of St. James...

THE Rev. Canon Good, for the past twenty years pastor of St. Paul's church...

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And those who are all tired out and have been afflicted with headache...

Goldsmith was ill-bred and too much inclined to talk about himself.

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OLD MEN'S HOME.

As a matter of convenience for people who need U.S. postage stamps...

THE annual vestry meeting of St. James church will be held in the hall...

An interesting programme of music, including the forces "From Pankin Ridge"...

MR. W. EDGAR BUCK desires to tender his hearty thanks to every member of "The Trovatore" company...

On the occasion of the consecration of the manse of the Bishop of Columbia...

A COSSY new hall that has just been erected on North Pembroke street...

THE preliminary steps toward fixing the date of the annual municipal council...

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THE motion to settle the list of contributors in the Thunder Hill Mining Co. case...

THE ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home returned thanks for the donations received during March...

THE returns are now complete for the Cowichan portion of the Electoral District...

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FOR THE GOOD OF THE YOUNG.

Ald. R. T. Williams, who a few weeks ago gave notice of his intention to introduce a by-law for the purpose of keeping the streets and alleys of the city...

"An ordinance to prevent riots, noise, disturbances and disorderly assemblies in the city of Stillwater, and to provide for the arrest and punishment of any person or persons guilty of the same..."

"Section I.—It shall be unlawful for any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years to be abroad upon the streets or public grounds of the city of Stillwater between the hours of nine o'clock p.m. and six o'clock a.m. unless accompanied by some person of lawful age, having him or her in charge, or unless upon some errand by permission of his or her parents, guardian or employer..."

"Section II.—Any boy or girl who violates any of the provisions of the first section shall be subject to arrest by any police officer or any citizen without process. Upon such arrest he or she shall be taken and delivered into the hands of the parents, guardian or employer of such boy or girl. Upon a second or any subsequent arrest such offender shall be taken by such officer or person before the municipal court for trial, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days..."

"Section III.—It shall be the duty of the chief engineer of the fire department to have the hour of nine p.m. designated by ringing the city fire bell nine slow times consecutively..."

"Section IV.—This ordinance shall take effect from and in force from and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law."

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE

The banquet tendered by the bar to Chief Justice Davie in honor of his appointment to the Driad last night...

In replying, Chief Justice Davie, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, gave reminiscences of the old days and referred to a very able speech by his early career and to those who he had known...

Mr. Justice McCreight, Hon. Attorney General Alberta and others also spoke, and with speech and song the evening passed most pleasantly.

SEEN IN THIS CITY.

William Farr, the dramatic culmination of whose double life has horrified and amazed Winnipeg so recently, has not yet been apprehended, and it is believed he is now in or near San Francisco. No word of his whereabouts since his escape from Victoria was obtained until yesterday...

Leaving the city on the capital on Monday evening, it is evident the fugitive is en route to the Coast, very possibly having the assistance of railway men of his acquaintance, for a lady resident of Toronto street, this city, a former acquaintance of Farr, states positively that she had seen him here on Wednesday or Thursday evening. She was at that time totally ignorant of the crime laid at his door and consequently did not speak of the occurrence until yesterday.

Farr was, when she saw him, standing in front of the post office engaged in conversation with a man whom she did not know. He was dressed in dark clothing and wore a heavy black felt hat of the Christy stamp. So earnestly engaged in conversation was he that she did not get an opportunity to speak, as she believed Farr was now beyond the jurisdiction of British courts.

The case of William Farr furnishes a notable chapter in the criminal history of Canada. A prosperous and popular man, he for years lived a double life—having a wife and family in one part of Winnipeg and at the same time being engaged in marriage to a young lady residing in another quarter of the city, who was believed to be a single man. As the date of his flight approached, it is charged that he conspired the abolition party to destroy his wife and family by burning their home while they slept. The fire was happily extinguished, and a strong case against Farr developed. He was arrested, charged with the attempted arson. While held for trial he managed to make his escape by prying a bar from the guarded window of the room in which he was confined, and descending by a rope to the ground.

Since then, and yesterday, no trace of the missing man was had. He had been a resident of Winnipeg for some years and recently had held a responsible position as the driver of a railway locomotive.

A CLOSE CONTEST

The results of the poll for the bye-election in the Cowichan Electoral district, so far as known yesterday morning was:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes names like Dunsmuir, Sommers, etc.

Cowichan Lake will be heard from to-day and the polling places in the Albert part of the constituency are not expected to have their figures in until Monday or Tuesday at earliest. Some 70 or 80 of voters are expected to be polled there, and as it is the contest will undoubtedly be close.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A serious shooting accident happened to Joseph B. Phillips last evening while he and Braden were driving out to Sooke lake on a fishing expedition. They had a loaded gun in their vehicle. Shortly after leaving Goldstream Phillips jumped out of the rig to fix the traces. While he was doing so the gun exploded, the contents of the barrel striking him under the chin and the pit of the right arm. The wounded man was taken back to Goldstream while Braden accompanied him to the medical aid. Mr. Phillips' father of the wounded man, accompanied by Braden, Dr. Jones and another doctor, drove out to Goldstream where the principal danger of his wound is through loss of blood.

U. S. REVENUE FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—One of the most startling stories of fraudulent evasions of customs duties which have developed in the port of New York for years came to light to-day. It involves the name of O. L. Syger & Co., of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The informer is L. H. Todd, who was arrested in New York and discharged in January last. Two weeks ago he appeared at the collector's office and gave astounding information which has since been verified. The amount of money out of which the government has been swindled, it is said, will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A lively tilt between the Mayor and Ald. Partridge occupies the meeting. His Worship finally terminates the proceedings by declaring an adjournment.

A series of spats between Ald. Partridge and the Mayor resulted last night in the Mayor abruptly bringing the city council meeting to a close.

Upon His Worship directing the City Clerk to read the communications, Ald. PARTRIDGE rose to a point of order. He wanted to know, he said, whether this was not an adjourned meeting from Monday. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he extended that being only a continuation of Monday's meeting the business should proceed from the point at which it had been discontinued, and therefore it was not proper to go back to communications. He asked for a ruling.

"My ruling," said the Mayor, is to go on with the communications."

"No, sir," objected Ald. Partridge, "we are not to go on with the water works by-law introduced by Ald. Bragg at last meeting."

"Why that was adjourned for two weeks," replied the Mayor.

"Ald. PARTRIDGE—That's just what I want to know." (Laughter.)

"His WORSHIP—Well if you don't know do not say so. You are simply acting as an obstructionist."

"Ald. PARTRIDGE—That may be your opinion, but I insist on my point."

"Read the communications," said the Mayor, "and I object to your going into anything foreign to the subject" insisted the alderman.

"What business is to come up then?" asked Ald. PARTRIDGE—"That's just what I want to know." (Laughter.)

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SAN FRANCISCO'S HORROR

The Prisoner Durrant Indicted by the Coroner's Jury on Circumstantial Evidence.

History of The Emmanuel Church Crime—Its Parallel of 1876.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—History repeats itself in crime as in all else, and the tragedy recently enacted in this city and of which all America is now talking, is in many details a repetition of the terrible Tremont street church horror of which Boston was the scene twenty years ago.

The fear that they may condemn a man as innocent as Sheridan may influence San Francisco to proceed with caution in dealing with Durrant, though the evidence against him is so terribly black that Chief Crowley pronounces it "sufficient to hang a dozen men."

The inquest on the body of Marian Williams was concluded to-day, the evidence of Dr. Vogel and E. A. Wolfe being completed.

The police have of course given to the public only a portion of the evidence that diligent research has placed in their possession.

Later in the same day the mutilated body of Marian Williams was found in the library of Emmanuel church, and the suspicion of the police that the Lamont case had been made away with by the same fiend who had slain her friend and Sunday school companion, led them to thoroughly explore the church.

Then the police set to work forging the chain which was drawn about Durrant, the medical student, and which seemed indeed it was found that he was one of the four possessing keys of the church; that he had met Miss Lamont on the day of her disappearance; that they walked together toward the church that occupied for a time so hideous a crime.

When his rooms were searched, he being absent with a corps of the National Guard, of which he was a member, Miss Williams' little purse was found in the pocket of one of his coats.

Rev. J. George Gibson, the pastor of the church brought by the double crime into so undesirable notoriety, is, next to Durrant, receiving more attention at present than perhaps any other resident of San Francisco.

was broken he sent him away with instructions to say nothing about it as he would attend to the matter; and he kept the discovery of the crime from the police and public as long as it was possible for him so to do.

BROOKVILLE, Ore., April 19.—The dead body of Miss Lillian Stevenson, daughter of the late rector of St. Peter's church here, was found yesterday in a corner of a fence about 150 yards from the church.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Official confirmation of the London despatches that Nicaragua had been informed that her counter proposition was not regarded as satisfactory by Great Britain, was received here to-day.

TRADE REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, April 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. to-morrow will say: In every agricultural department business is growing, but cotton, oil, and wheat climb over the export price so that the marketing in products abroad must be checked, and money is absorbed which ought to be employed in productive industry and in the distribution of the products to consumers.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A report just received at the department of state from Consul General Ellis Mills, at Honolulu, says that the Western Sugar Refining Co., through its agents there, is purchasing and shipping large quantities of sugar direct to New York.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS."

CHICAGO, April 19.—Edward Partridge was forced to cover his "shorts" line of wheat to-day at a big loss. The "bulls" had the market in their hands for the greater part of the forenoon session.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

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

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses, easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

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

- 120 Head Cattle, 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses. Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Trilles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, &c. Small Lot Household Furniture, Store and Pipes, Crookery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

OUTLOOK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Coming Mining Boom—Extent and Richness of the British Columbia Deposits.

This Will Be the Next Great Mining Country—Value of Ore Shipments.

The Board of Trade Journal, of London, England, publishes the following "from our own correspondent," dated Victoria, Feb., 1895:

"Last year British Columbia, in common with the rest of the world, suffered depression in a marked degree. This has been the result, in the case of the depression in real estate securities, the withholding of outside capital, and the restriction of credit, being the natural reflex effect of the general financial crisis—a sort of tidal backwash. That this is true is shown by the fact that the volume of trade and industry has not diminished; in fact, compared with 1893, there has been an increase, especially gratifying on account of the depression having reached its lowest ebb during 1894. The outlook is promising, and this is of particular interest to the British public, inasmuch as the extraordinary development now taking place in the mining districts will open up a wide field of investment, and indirectly affect trade in a marked degree.

mineral formations, Kootenay district alone expects to vie with South Africa in mineral production within the next few years. A safe estimate for the output in 1895 is \$5,000,000. Two of the largest hydraulic works on the continent were last year inaugurated in British Columbia, which has yielded \$40,000,000 of gold dust since 1860. The Yale district, near the American boundary, is showing some rich gold leads in the course of development. These are the beginning of a mining era, and they are referred to here as far as possible, direct the trade arising out of them into American channels.

There has been an increase in the foreign lumber trade, but the stagnation in prices of the past two or three years still continues. The sawing industry, however, of improvement with prospective, despite the anticipated unfavorable operation under the regulations arising out of the Behring Sea arbitration, saw last year in 1894 the total catch of fifty-nine vessels being 94,474 skins against 70,332 in 1893. Prices realized were not so satisfactory. In salmon canning the season's operations were profitable. Though the pack was not so great as in 1893, it was above the average, and the market ruled higher. Of the total pack of 494,470 cases, about 400,000 cases were delivered, and sold in Great Britain. A satisfactory increase is noted in the sales in Australia, the result of direct steamship communication. In this connection reference may be made to the first successful establishment of deep sea fishing, after a number of unsuccessful attempts. The New England syndicate has taken hold of the industry, and two steamers are regularly employed in conveying fresh halibut, of extraordinary size and quality, from the halibut banks of Queen Charlotte Islands to Vancouver and Boston, the beginning it is hoped, of an extensive trade, as the Coast waters are wonderfully abundant in fine food fishes, and the market in the United States is an extensive one.

The imports and exports for the year, and the receipts from the inland revenue and post office and other governmental returns show no falling off, so that the statement first ventured that the depression is due to causes outside rather than from within, unless it be a too general speculation in real estate, would seem to be well justified. In view of the number of mines being opened up, the rich character of the ore, and the extraordinary extent of the

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block.

The Gattle is well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s passenger trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given. The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, and from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

point of investment and the consequent trade in mining machinery, contractors' supplies, etc., the British public are in danger of neglecting an opportunity that is before them. The importance of the mines in British Columbia has not been realized in Great Britain, because they are unknown or practically so. There are mines—such as the Silver King, the Sloan Star, and the War Eagle, in the Kootenay district, as rich as anything in the American continent, and will rank with the Comstock and Broken Hill mines when developed; and so widely distributed in the mineral wealth that these are but a few of the many approaching them in richness. Some shipments go much higher, but the ore averages at the smelter from \$45 to \$100 per ton, a statement which may be officially verified. Even at the low price of silver they are paying handsome profits. Here is a wide field for British enterprise and capital, and in a few years for incentive trade. If the writer mistakes not, the British capitalist will fore long be securing an enormous price for his investments in the mines which the Yankees are now buying up and developing as a comparative small cost, thus repeating the old story, at a time, too, when the advantages of trade will be largely lost through diversion into other channels.

Editorially commenting on the letter the Trade Journal says: While the mineral resources of South Africa, Western Australia, and India are receiving constant attention, it is surprising that the mining development of British Columbia should be left entirely to the Americans. The letter from our Victoria correspondent calls special attention to the outlook for investors in mines in that part of the world. Our correspondent, we have reason to know, is neither directly nor indirectly interested in mines; and we should have a very strong objection to booming one particular set of mines above all others. What he has written is, we believe, the result of strong convictions and careful study of the conditions existing in his province. It seems scarcely possible to convince outsiders, and particularly the average British investor, of the extent and richness of the minerals of British Columbia in gold and silver. In the district of Kootenay their occurrence in great bodies widely distributed is remarkable. The Silver King properties were syndicated in England, and stocked at \$1,500,000. The report of the expert upon which the mine was negotiated is available, and from this it appears that the ore surplus of several times the cost. This is the only property in which British

capital is largely interested, and it is only one of the great properties that are being developed. The rest are in the hands of Americans, who practically control the mining industry in the southern part of the province, and everything imported, men and machinery, is American. The Sloan Star, for a sixteenth share in which \$100,000 was refused, has a tunnel of several hundred yards working in solid ore. This is perhaps the most remarkable property being developed, but the richness of the ore is not less noteworthy, averaging \$100 a ton at the smelter. Picked ore runs much higher. There is certainly every reason to believe that this will be the next great mining country. So much is thought of the prospect, that three different lines of railway have been built into the mining districts of Kootenay, which depend solely upon the ore to come out for their earnings, and several more have been projected.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 18.—(Special)—The World says: "Mr. McCarthy should consider the verdict of Haldimand as an intimation to him that the country does not desire his services as an agitator and strike maker. The country has no need for a third party to settle the Manitoba question. It is no use for a beaten politician to pose as the leader of a new party. If Mr. McCarthy will accept the verdict of Haldimand he will at once disband his party of one, step aside from politics and confine himself to his own personal affairs. The public do not seem to appreciate his disinterested concern in their behalf."

At a meeting of the Ontario cabinet council yesterday, Donald Guthrie, Q. C., ex-M. P., of Guelph, was appointed inspector of registry offices, succeeding the late Hon. C. F. Fraser. Thomas Southworth, of Brookville, was appointed clerk of forestry, succeeding the late R. W. Phillips. The Knights of Labor in Canada have resolved to form a Canadian order without connection of any kind with that in the United States. New assemblies will be formed in the industrial centres of the Dominion.

The Evening News asserts that Home Secretary Arundell has liberated the dynamiter McLean and Callaghan, who were imprisoned for blowing up a gasometer in Glasgow.

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

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SAFE IN CLAYQUOOT.

The "Behring Sea" of Tacoma Not a Wreck as Reported From Townsend.

An Interesting Budget of Sealing News Brought From the Coast by Capt. Foot.

The good news of the safety of the Tacoma schooner Behring Sea, which was reported lost on the coast with all hands, was brought to Victoria yesterday morning by Captain Foot, of the steamer Michief.

For some time past she has done practically nothing, and her seal catch to date totals 42 skins.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET OF SEALING NEWS BROUGHT FROM THE COAST BY CAPT. FOOT.

News of the Neah Bay fleet was brought to San Juan by the Steamer Montserrat, which arrived here on Tuesday.

WORK ON THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE FROM WELLINGTON TO ALBERTA is being pushed forward with all possible speed.

THE VICTORIA AND SIDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY has completed arrangements for their daily passenger service between the two cities.

AMONG THE SAILING VESSELS now on route here from the Old Country are the following: Br. bark Wythrop, 1,325 tons, 106 days out.

THE ALASKA STEAMERS Alki and Willapa called North yesterday, the former leaving here early in the morning and the latter starting from the Sound.

IN THE Full court yesterday Chief Justice Davis and Justice McCreight presided, the appeal of Brown v. Drake coming up for hearing.

AS PROMISED in the COLONIST of Sunday, the treasurer of the Mrs. Law relief fund, herewith presents his statement of the moneys contributed by sympathetic Victorians.

IN THE action brought by George Bingham against Mr. Prevost for wages due in connection with the stranded barge Pilot, Police Magistrate Maguire has allowed the claimant wages for nine days instead of fifteen days as claimed.

THE CITY.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the directors of the Fish Growers' Association and Horticultural Society of British Columbia will be held at Mission City on Tuesday, May 7.

TO DAY Provincial Constable Hoosen goes up to Plumper Pass with the government launch to search for the body of young Perkins, who was drowned the other day off with the schooner.

REV. SOLOMON CLEAVER officiated Sunday afternoon at the funeral of William Wheeler, of St. Louis street, who dropped dead while working in his garden a few evenings ago.

THE BANK OF GREEN, WORTOOK & CO. re-opened its doors yesterday, not for a resumption of business but for the payment of an interim dividend of 5 per cent to the creditors.

JOSEPH E. PHILLIPS, who was accidentally shot on Saturday evening, is now at the hospital in a rather precarious condition.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

City Electrician Sends in His Resignation - Assessment Roll for 1895.

A Change of Mind on the City Engineer Question - A Librarian Elected.

There was a more than usually large gathering of business up at last night's city council meeting, and the adjournment was that it was late before the adjournment was taken.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY accepted the city's terms regarding the replanning of Rock Bay bridge and asked that the work proceed immediately.

THE SERRAVALLO COMMITTEE reported that only a few young fellows of a roving disposition have been made trouble.

THE SERRAVALLO COMMITTEE recommended that the Pandora street drain now discharging into the Johnson street ravine be connected with the Johnson street sewer.

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THAT INDIAN ROW.

Colville Swashes Try to Build on the Reclamation Company's Workmen with Winchester.

They Put on War Paint and Plant Tepees Across the Dyke Line.

Mr. George A. Keefe, C.E., of Smith & Keefe, has returned from the Kootenay country where he has been in connection with the Kootenay reclamation works.

FOR A LONG TIME the Colville Indians have been claiming that the line of the reclamation works ran through land owned by them, though their reservation was really across the river.

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QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The first meeting of the Queen's committee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration was held here yesterday afternoon.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A letter dated at Sitka, Alaska, was received from Captain Goid of the sealing schooner St. Katherine yesterday in which it is stated that she had arrived there.

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NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Natural History Society was held last evening in the rooms of the library of the legislature.

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"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family which it often did, we said it was "too rich." We finally tried Cottolene and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So there's why we always fry ours in Cottolene. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTEALE.

THE RAGE FOR SILKS

THEY ARE CHEAP, PRETTY AND CONSEQUENTLY POPULAR.

Universality of Silk Waists and Ribbons. New Woollens For Light Spring Wear. Children's Coats—Light and Dark Serges. Gimpes For Little Ones.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

If silkworms have any personal pride at all, it ought to be at its highest point in these days, for never since the world began is silk worn so extensively as now, nor has it ever been so cheap. Almost everybody has silk waists, gowns and separate skirts of silk, and if it goes on like this those ladies who wear gingham and lawns will be the elite. But even she who wears cotton gowns must have silk ribbons, for ribbons are to be used as garniture this season with a hand as liberal as nature's is in the adorning of this earth with green leaves. Everything must have ribbon, from hat to shoe, both visible and invisible garments, all of which makes it good for the manufacturers. The newest style of ribbon garniture is to have enormous bows at the bottom of the skirt, with the ends pointing upward. These are when the ribbon is wide. When it is narrow or of medium width, it is carried down the skirt in two to six bands, each ending in a bow at the bottom. There are also clusters of loops, each a little longer than the other, set each side of the waist, and with rather short ends. The loops are arranged so as to stand up rather rounding instead of flat. The effect is to make a waist look slender and trim. Often there are very full rosettes made of chiffon or silk tissue, with long ribbon ends. The chrysanthemum rosettes are set on shoulders, and there are drawn ends of ribbon to a point in the center both front and back, and here from another rosette falls a whole lot of loops and ends, not very deep, but overlapping each other nearly to the edge in every case. There are some queer shaped flat oval rosettes made by gathering the round double faced heavy corded satin ribbons in the middle and twisting them round and round and stitching them to a stiff foundation, so that they will lie nearly flat. They look more like ugly buttons than rosettes.

One gown made of Lincoln green satin duchess, with white lace epaulettes over silk of the same shade, had five of these on each shoulder, others set around the neckband and three very large ones down the front of the blouse waist. The skirt was made quite plain, with two bands down the front and two sprawling bows of ribbon of the same color. Green is a very great favorite even in bright tints and shades, and one may almost call it the leading spring color. It is seen in every variety of material. Quite a "goodish" bit of green satin is seen in spring gowns, generally mingled with some other material. It is perhaps more striking than any other silk fabric as a gown made of a perforated or dress, the gleam of the satin showing through the openings far better than iridescent silks.

Among the new woollens for light spring wear there is none prettier or more generally satisfactory than the crystal mohairs in colors or black. Some call them brillantines on account of their luster. One came under my notice yesterday. It was a pale blue, with a paquin skirt. There were two clawlike plastrons of Prussian blue velvet on the upper part of the skirt, starting at the belt. The belt was narrow, of stiffened velvet and fastened with two silver buttons. The waist was a blouse, with an inset of the velvet, and double velvet caps on the shoulders. The collar was of velvet, with two chased buttons like those on the vest. The brillantines is not worn very much in the street as yet, but doubtless it will be later. The light gold color looks positively metallic in the sunshine. Given such a gown as this, with fluttering ribbons, a girl would look like a living picture of the very latest style.

The plain faced, changeable taffeta is in favor again, and to cut the new skirts in proper style they are made in double widths. The same brilliant tints are shown, and no apparent effect of toning down their brilliancy is made. In fact, this is to be a season filled full and to overflowing with bright color. The plainest goods show daring combinations undreamed of for the last two generations. There is a new and quiet Jacquard weave of silk, and silk warp goods called Trilby, which is likely to share in the popularity of the famous book. The material itself is like light colored silk warp hennitina with Jacquard weave, which means a rich sort of self colored brocade. It is quaint and rather medieval in appearance. It is best adapted for street and traveling. In this case it can be made up with a skirt

and a short coat with a full skirt lined with some pretty tint of tulle or other silk. The vest is a natural portion of this suit. Another way of making the Trilby cloth into a traveling wrap is to have a very full skirt fastened to a sort of an elongated yoke, without sleeves,



AFTERNOON COSTUME IN CREPON.

tints. Tiny flowered stripes are seen in light grounds, and crepons, with the wide uneven markings, are spotted in contrasting colors with great effect. Another charming variety seems to have an upper surface quite distinct and very thin, and yet it is all woven together. Crepons bid fair to take the place of foulards, so long and serviceably worn. Very effective and stylish is the afternoon costume in gray spotted crepon cloth, trimmed with collar, belt and clusters of loops and ends in velvet. The full bodice is cut out to describe an all over foliage pattern, through the apertures of which peep out the lining of daffodil yellow satin. Cuffs are made to match. The toque is in velvet, set off with a feather aigret.

HOME GOWNS.

THE TOUCH IN PIANO PLAYING.

A Flexible Hand and an Ear For Tone Color Necessary For Best Results.

There are two things necessary to those who would cultivate a good touch: One is a hand favorable; the other an ear delicate enough to detect the variations of tone color. Given a stiff hand no possible will or pains taken by the student will cultivate a good touch. The playing of those unfortunate in this respect will always remain harsh and unsympathetic, but given a flexible hand and an ear for tone color, and there is no goal to which the student cannot arrive with hard work. Nor does it matter, once flexibility is assured, what the shape of the hand is, according to a writer in The Musical Courier, who describes Chopin's hands as thin and small with tapering fingers, and Rubinstein's as coarse, with fingers long and thick. He says:

Judging therefore from Chopin's hand and Rubinstein's, it would seem as if the shape or formation of the hand matters little. The long, thin hand, for instance, and lightninglike arpeggiato a bagatelle, and the other, like Rubinstein's and Tausig's, with a natural slope from the third to the fifth fingers, will do splendid work in octaves. But for touch flexibility is the chief test, for it is in the stroke of the finger, its lightness or strength, and every gradation of the same, that the secret lies. Once the key is down, no earthly power can produce any effect by the most perfect tremolo ever worked by the finger on the ivory. Once down, the only gradation in tone possible is by the use of the pedal.

As regards a natural touch, it will be most generally found that it is really another name for flexibility of finger. To the student touch is the last and hardest stumbling block in the difficult Parnassus he has set himself to climb. From a bad piano the majority of piano students will never draw forth anything that can satisfy, but in the modern grands of trustworthy makers they will find with study a mine of tone poetry that is limitless.

Making a Plain Omelet.

Beat 2 eggs until well broken, add a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sweet milk. Have your pan perfectly smooth and clean. Now put a spoonful of butter in the pan, and when it is as hot as it can be without scorching the butter pour the egg mixture in; keep slipping a thin broad blade knife under it and raising it up to prevent burning. As soon as the under side is brown and the top is "set" fold it together, shake the spider or pan so as to entirely free it, carefully slide it on to a hot plate and serve immediately. The guests may wait two minutes for an omelet, but an omelet cannot wait one minute for a guest.

Remnants of Vegetables.

Remnants of vegetables are too often thrown away. There is seldom a bit too small to be of further use. Several kinds can be united in a salad or a hash. According to Good Housekeeping, a cupful of tomato, cauliflower or green peas, combined with milk or stock, will give a good soup. Rice or other cereals, sweet or white potato or squash may be worked into breakfast muffins, making a pleasant variety and reducing the quantity of flour required. Mashed vegetables like potatoes, turnips or parsnips can be made into croquettes, or with less labor into little balls to be browned in the oven.

Popular Crepons.

Crepons are if possible more in demand than ever. These possess two advantages which women will hesitate to discard. Crepon wears much better than silk in the first place, and, secondly, it is equally suitable for morning, afternoon and evening wear when full dress is not required.

The new crepons are so varied in design and beautiful in coloring that they baffle description.

There are chine effects in flowers of natural colors and oriental patterns, which are very soft, in prettily blended



AFTERNOON COSTUME IN CREPON.

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BUDS OF THE SEASON.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY HAS MANY CHARMING DEBUTANTES.

Army and Navy, Diplomatic and Professional Circles Well Represented—Some of the Neophytes Are Remarkably Clever as Well as Handsome.

There were many additions to Washington's "rosebud garden of girls" last December, one for nearly every day in the month, and the supply was not exhausted, for several more attractive girls were added to the number during the first half of the present month. One of the first to be presented was Miss Lindsay Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor and granddaughter of Admiral Poor. With her mother she spent several years abroad in study. She is a perfect blond, tall, has a beautiful figure and charming manners. About 2 1/2 years ago Edla Coleman McPherson, only daughter of Senator and Mrs. John R. McPherson, went abroad with her mother to finish her education. She was then a fragile slip of a girl. Thanks to much outdoor exercise—she is a fine horsewoman and very fond of walking—she returned the picture of health and a very accomplished young woman. She was introduced last



MISS McPHERSON AND MISS BURTON.

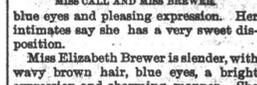
year at a ball by a friend whom she and her mother were visiting in Germany, but this is her first season in Washington, where she has spent much of her life. She is one of the tallest of the new girls and superbly formed. Her father comes of the Scotch clan Macpherson and her mother of a fine old English family.

Another tall, handsome girl, whose fine figure and graceful bearing are owing to her fondness for riding and walking, is Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N. She was born in Philadelphia, but has spent most of her life here. On her mother's side she comes of good old Massachusetts stock. The only daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Richard Rush was born in Philadelphia, where her father's family has enjoyed social prominence since colonial times. She is a lineal descendant of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania and his father-in-law, Richard Stockton of New Jersey. Miss Rush has a fine figure, with fair complexion; blue eyes and golden hair. She returned, not long before her debut, from a long stay abroad, where considerable time was devoted to the cultivation of a sweet and powerful voice. She speaks French fluently and is clever with her pencil.

Lucy Lee Call, the only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Call of Florida, has spent most of her life here, for she was only a year or two old when her father first took his seat in the senate. She is one of the very tall and shapely girls with dark brown hair and eyes and bright expression. She has been carefully educated and possesses much musical talent. She comes of good Revolutionary stock on both sides and is connected with several prominent southern families.

A very pretty and attractive brunette is Miss Helen Hay, daughter of John Hay. She is tall and graceful. She spent last year abroad putting the finishing touches to an excellent education.

There were two debutantes in the supreme court circle, Ruth, second daughter of Justice and Mrs. Harlan, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Justice and Mrs. Franklin Stoddard. She is tall and fair, with light brown hair, gray



MISS CALL AND MISS BREWER.

blue eyes and pleasing expression. Her intimates say she has a very sweet disposition.

Miss Elizabeth Brewer is slender, with wavy brown hair, blue eyes, a bright expression and charming manner. She speaks Spanish and French well, paints exquisitely on china and designs her own gowns, which are always pretty and becoming.

A tall, graceful blond, with blue eyes and a most attractive manner, is Miss Helen Steele, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele. She is highly accomplished, speaks several languages, sketches cleverly and is a fearless and graceful horsewoman.

Miss Margaret Gibson Cassels is tall, slender and very fair. She is a graceful dancer and fond of the study of languages, speaking French and German well. Her father, Mr. John Cassels, is a native of Pennsylvania and prominent in railroad matters. Her mother was a Miss Fletcher, who was born and has lived nearly ever since on the same square—F, above Nineteenth street. A sister of Mrs. Cassels' father was the wife of Daniel Webster.

Miss Audrey Fannestote, fourth and youngest daughter of Sir Julian Fannestote, the British ambassador, was presented at a very beautiful tea to a large number of friends from the best official and resident sets. She is tall, with dark

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To THE EDITOR.—As there is a great amount of matter being telegraphed over the country by the press associations at present regarding the Monroe Doctrine, the subject is a live one just now, especially in the newspapers of the United States.

To any fair-minded person, Mr. Leeperance plainly shows the untenableness of the position taken by the United States against England in her present dealings with Guatemala and Nicaragua, which countries, by the way, are hundreds of miles distant from their would be protector. Even if the long talk of canal ever built across Nicaragua why should Great Britain not have a voice in its management? Will not British commerce passing through the canal preponderate in almost the same ratio that it did in the Suez Canal? And would it not be safe-guarding the interests of all concerned in the navigation of the canal to have England as one of the guardians of it instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of some of the warring republics of South America? Mr. Leeperance says:—

"1. In the first place it is admitted that above party politics and international animosities, there are certain great principles, a certain universal policy, which must, and does, rule the world. In this point of view the seas and the continents of both hemispheres are the common property of humanity. The incessant immigration into every corner of the globe and the facilities of travel have made this a physical right. There is, indeed, an European code for European affairs, an American code for American affairs, an Asiatic code for Asiatic affairs, but above these there is a cosmopolitan code, which governs them all. Jefferson and the politicians of his school do not admit this. They draw a meridian of partition through the ocean beyond which Europe must not venture on the one hand, nor America on the other. But this is the old Casanovi doctrine: 'Plus far and no further.' None but God can arrest the waves. Statesmen are powerless to stem the overwhelming of the world's opinion. Americans themselves have been unable to avoid meddling in European affairs. In 1823 they were for interfering in the Grecian crisis. A little more and their fleet would have fought at Navarino, with Russia, England and France. They came near getting entangled in the Crimean war. Americans must be honest to themselves and to the world. They were forced to acknowledge the universal code. Mr. Marcy, secretary of state under Fillmore, refused to sign the clause annexing Texas, added to the law of nations in the treaty of Paris, after the fall of Sebastopol. Scarcely six years afterward Mr. Seward, secretary of state under Lincoln, offered to sign it, and even stooped so far as to ask the retrospective protection of that clause when the Alabama swept the seas, the scourge of Northern shipping.

"2. Always excepting special cases of necessity, the Monroe doctrine has no foundation in right. It has no inherent right, derived from political or geographical position. Not political, for, although a republic may be the best government for the United States, it is an open philosophical question whether it is the best government for the other nations of this hemisphere. The history of South America for the last sixty years would almost show that it is not. Neither does their geographical situation give Americans such inherent right, and it is only in case of danger that geographical neighborhood can confer the right of meddling. Furthermore, the Monroe doctrine is founded on no conceded right. No demand can be produced, no public act pointed out by which it is shown that the American protectorate has been demanded or claimed as a right by the nations of this hemisphere, still less has this right been conceded in Europe. If, then, this famous doctrine is founded neither on inherent nor conceded right, it must be an assumed right. And that is precisely the fact of the matter. It was enforced on two special occasions, and justly, and then was gradually assumed by the United States as a principle of general policy. Even then it was accepted by the Democratic party.

"3. I may add the following argument in support of Systems similar to that called 'American Policy' have been tried before, but they were opposed at the time, as well as condemned by impartial history. There was the Holy Alliance, which assumed to take the whole of Europe under its wing. Notwithstanding its numerical strength, its moral influence was never acknowledged, and it died in its impotence. There was Napoleon's Continental Policy, more aggressive than the Holy Alliance, which assumed to take the whole of Europe under its wing. Notwithstanding its numerical strength, its moral influence was never acknowledged, and it died in its impotence. There was Napoleon's Continental Policy, more aggressive than the Holy Alliance, which assumed to take the whole of Europe under its wing. Notwithstanding its numerical strength, its moral influence was never acknowledged, and it died in its impotence.

"4. Finally common sense requires that before we lay down a broad principle of protectorate over the North and South American people, the United States should be sure of two points, neither of which, in the nature of things, we can know to a certainty. They should ascertain whether their services are desirable, and whether they will be productive of greater good. 'Lord, save us from our enemies' is a not infrequent prayer among individuals, and might be not be made by Spanish, Brazilian, Mexican or even Canadian people, whose ideas, traditions, religion, language and customs are different from and somewhat antagonistic to ours? And again, how do they know, when rushing in between an American and European power, that they are not thereby preventing a great national good being done to the former? European nations are no less enlightened than they, and if we are to take as a test the late civil war, no less humane. Why not let them settle their own affairs with American powers in their own way? Why cannot they act on the common sense principle of minding their own business?"

URRIT.

Vancouver, B. C., April 22, 1895.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. CERTAIN IN THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES. Dr. J. J. Kendall Co. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. J. J. Kendall Co., Crossborough Falls, Vt.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. 1128 Acres. In the Heart Of the Famous Delta District, Fraser River. FOR SALE.

The land is the very best in the District, and is situated four miles from Ladner's, on the proposed route of the C. P. R., Great Northern and Delta & Eastern R. R. Good markets and cheap freights are always to be had for produce. The land is specially adapted for dairy farming. At the present time there are 350 acres in grass, 375 acres being under fence, while all can be readily brought under cultivation. There is a never-ceasing flow of water from a spring—the best supply in the District. The land is all dyked, and that under cultivation well drained, and the floods have never overflowed any portion of it. There is a six-roomed house and three barns on the premises.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. LANGLEY PRAIRIE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comel River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large woodshed; hen-house and piggery; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 5 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and every thing for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars:

Apply at The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises.

Hono... Inter... Last... terian... form... Divin... ferred... lege of... couple... and wa... clergym... Rae, J... P. D. K... Mr. Bur... prayer... The ma... and Sh... "They... eral lett... at necess... Rev. I... acquaint... of the p... Hood th... not leav... Campbell... Bishop C... and of h... resided... Cridge m... The Bis... the hono... his shon... red and... Cridge m... Bishop C... the hono... his shon... red and... Cridge m... The Bis... In retri... honor con... senate of... Montreal... own Univ... the degre... tion and... ther degre... have add... My subse... ological... me for full... land, I ha... which, the... been cons... It is not... however I... pleased to... church of... one of the... toward for... might hav... funatory m... emanatin... foremost, n... ing for th... the saints."... accept it, a... now for th... which I rep... church of t... But leavin... It is not... the mergi... of the one... a sign of th... more chara... earthly elem... common to... gather and... unity is uni... through a... question. J... lation to t... pate, and o... Pardon m... stating the... Those wh... historio E... through a... (I speak, o... to return t... unity. It is... of union bet... I conside... of the Prot... andor and a... reasons why... tion. These... larged upon... historio Epi... dently good... dence. The... record could... remain, in th... an insupera... failed too gre... to produce m... for us to be... to its pal... nent authori... warrant to be... It is freely... the historio... truth of thei... it with thei... day who are... and admirab... cely believ... sense, in the... Christendom... hard and bit... ply past wh... those who w... schismatis... consigned to... is for their o... ardently desi... But, notwith... have insist... that they are... no desire to... neither they... bear. But head... episcopate an... name was dre... never parted... doubt but t... apostolic leg... function of o... oral use had... ages, to sign... throne is an... office of ov... We believe... star in the o... We can only... apropos side... side also out... that the chur... tion should, o... but with the... Christ, comm... these breath... unity which i... previous and... amount of go... that body, an... hinder the f... good, to ask

BISHOP CRIDGE

Honored by the Degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Presbyterian College.

Interesting Addresses by the Bishop - A Noteworthy Event in Victoria Church History.

Last evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge formally received the degree of Doctor of Divinity and the insignia of the same, conferred upon him by the Presbyterian College of Montreal.

The Rev. D. A. MacRae spoke of his long acquaintance with the Bishop and the debt all the Christian churches of the province owe to him.

The Bishop in reply said: "I am returning my grateful thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the venerable senate of the Presbyterian University of Montreal, I may observe that when, in my own university at Cambridge, I obtained the degree of B.A., it signified the completion of an academic course to which further degrees, as usually conferred, would have added little but formality and expense."

It is not so now. The venerable senate, however I may think of myself, has been pleased to refer to my service in the church of the Protestant Reformation as one of the reasons why this honor is bestowed upon me.

I conceive it to be the part of the church of the Protestant Reformation, with equal candor and solemnity, to make known the reasons why they conferred this honor. These may be stated, though not in enlarged upon, in a few words.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Report Adopted Favoring Formation of a Night School - Music and Writing.

Vacancy in South Park Teaching Staff Filled Temporarily - Youthful Delinquents Discussed.

The meeting of the school board last night was somewhat protracted, several more than usually interesting subjects coming up for discussion.

Mr. John Simpson, second assistant of the High school, was granted temporary leave of absence on account of ill health.

Mr. Campbell, enclosing information regarding the resignation of Miss Horton, second assistant of the South Park school, suggested that the place be filled by the promoting the teachers of the lower divisions of the school.

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THE CITY.

The next examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held here on the 7th of May proximo.

There will be an extra meeting of the city council this evening at which the financial advantages of the contract and day labor systems will be discussed.

The pretty cantata of "Daniel" is being rehearsed by the choir of Emmanuel Baptist Church, assisted by several of the best singers of the city, for presentation on the evening of May 8.

Magistrate MacRae yesterday decided in the provincial court that he had no jurisdiction to try the action of McClure v. Paves for \$57 wages in connection with the large Pilot, the court being limited to \$50.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian church gave a very pleasant "As Home" last evening at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Allen, Queen's avenue. Music and games made the evening enjoyable.

A realistic imitation of the "shabby genteel" adopted by Miss Emma Collinson secured for her the prize given by Mr. Winn for the costume most appropriate to the occasion.

Judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Drake in Victoria & Sidney railway v. Elford. The judgment reduces the award of the arbitrator for damages to the heads of Elford & Smith from \$5,600 to \$2,400.

"WATT'S MUSICAL MONTHLY," published by M. W. Watt & Co., Victoria, has made its appearance. No. 1, containing the music of the month of April, 1895.

In the city police court yesterday Charles Maguire was fined \$20 and costs for assaulting Arthur Appell & John Silvia paid \$5 and costs for a violation of the fire by-law.

Mr. William Emery opened his new hall on North Fort Street last evening with a grand ball and orchestra. The orchestra supplied the music for the evening which was well patronized.

A largely attended annual meeting of the teachers and officers of the Centennial school was held last evening in the parlors of the school. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a superintendent and officers for the ensuing year.

The Daily Tribune, of South Bend, Ind., on the 17th instant contained an item to the effect that "Mr. Frank M. Auch, of South Bend, is endeavoring to locate a brother, Theobald Auch, who was a member of the Victoria Police Force for a number of years."

ALWAYS READY.

NO TROUBLE TO MAKE A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Reindeer Brand

CONDENSED COFFEE.

Manufactured by the Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., Truro, N.S.

THOSE SCHOOL DESKS.

The Globe Furniture Company Secures a Verdict for Infringement of Their Patents.

Particulars of the Transaction as Told to the Supreme Court Yesterday.

The Globe Furniture Company, v. the School Trustees of Victoria, The Albion Iron Works Company and Muirhead & Mann.

This action arose out of a contract given by the school trustees to Muirhead & Mann, for 500 school desks whereby the defendants are alleged to have infringed on the patent of the plaintiff company.

The circumstances of the case are that the school trustees advertised for tenders for school desks, and of those who tendered the plaintiff Muirhead & Mann (whose tender was the lowest) was chosen.

The contract being that the desks were to be made after the pattern of the "Globe" desk. The reason for not awarding the contract to the plaintiff was on account of a wish on the part of the board to give the contract to a local dealer, and a committee was appointed to interview the local people with a view to placing the job, if possible, with local men.

Each of the defendants shortly and simply denied the alleged infringement. Mr. Justice Drake refused to grant an injunction restraining the defendants from manufacturing and selling the desks, and also from ordering the intercountry injunction to grant an order restraining the defendants from manufacturing and selling the desks, and also from ordering the intercountry injunction to grant an order restraining the defendants from manufacturing and selling the desks.

Mr. Ernest V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff company, Mr. Geo. Jay, Jr. for Muirhead & Mann, Mr. A. P. Irving for the Albion Iron Works, and Mr. E. S. Lammiman for the school trustees.

Mr. A. Q. St. George, agent of the Globe Company in British Columbia, explained the patent of the desk from a model, and from one of the desks manufactured by the defendants, which was produced in court to show how it worked, and from which it was shown that, with the exception of one spring omitted by the Albion Iron Works, the desks were identical with the patented desks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Luzzon - He saw pieces of castings at the Albion Iron Works, and he examined several desks, and some of those he inspected had the tonneau spring. That was the only point of difference in the desks made by the plaintiffs and the defendants manufacturing the desks in January, 1894, and went down to the Albion Iron Works to see if such was the case.

The benchball association will meet to-night at William Head office, Laylaw street. A large attendance is particularly requested. R. Cheyne, the well known Malvern lacrosse player, will be in the Capital yesterday. Remainder won the city and suburban yesterday, with St. Michael's second, and Irish Carthage.

FLOTOV'S "MARTHA."

An advertisement appearing to day announced that the sale of seats for the coming production of P. Flotov's charming opera "Martha," to which COLONIST readers have been looking forward, will open at James' bookstore to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and such has been the interest taken in it since it was first put in rehearsal that it is a certainty the box seats for the two nights will be immediately filled up.

The former under the direction of Mr. Flotov, whose reputation in placing amateur operatic productions on the stage in this city has been firmly established, and the latter under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, the well known baritone, whose ability is not questioned. The cast and chorus have been selected with the greatest care and under the training of the above mentioned gentlemen have already attained a degree of proficiency which bids fair to make their presentation of Flotov's masterpiece at least as successful as that of any opera which has hitherto been attempted in Victoria.

The report was adopted. The committee charged with the matter of night schools reported: "That in the district of that school is high school in the city; that such school be commenced on Monday, September 2, and continue until December 31. That each pupil pay at the rate of \$2 a suitable certificate upon the terms herein specified: (a) The teacher to receive the whole of the fees paid by pupils together with a salary of \$1 per month per pupil, provided that the salary fees are not more than \$80 per month. (b) The teaching to be from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, and at the same time necessary for correcting papers in addition. The teacher to make monthly reports of the progress of the school to the Council of Public Instruction, and to act as a general guide for the conduct of the school, and the Minister of Education be requested to exercise through the inspectors of the school the supervision over the school. That the school be held in one of the rooms of the High school. The committee pointed out that a large number of persons anxious to keep writing, grammar, and such books, and to those children whose parents are compelled through various circumstances to utilize their labor in the day time, and to those who are unable to attend the school during the day, it is a very desirable and important matter to have a school of this kind. It should be a very strong case to compel trustees or teachers to bring boys into the school after school hours, and to the responsibility of teachers after school hours, he did not know what were the school regulations but it seems to him that the teacher must have regard to the effect of having a boy like that mingled with the other boys and girls. If he were a teacher he could not allow such a thing. Still it was not for him to say how the question should be dealt with.

Mr. MacRae replied that he was present not as police magistrate but as a private individual at the request of the board. In reply to his remarks on the bench on Saturday, he spoke under the feeling that the police court should be the very last resort for youthful offenders. It should be a very strong case to compel trustees or teachers to bring boys into the school after school hours, and to the responsibility of teachers after school hours, he did not know what were the school regulations but it seems to him that the teacher must have regard to the effect of having a boy like that mingled with the other boys and girls. If he were a teacher he could not allow such a thing. Still it was not for him to say how the question should be dealt with.

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Advertisement for 'LITTLE'S CURE' and 'AVIN CURE' featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'TUNTY' and 'ACROS' featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the benefits of the product.

