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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 21.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Redistribution—Ontario and Quebec Lose a Constituency—Montreal and Toronto Gain.

The Civil Service Bill—Prospects of Canadian Butter Trade—The Canadian Militia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The Redistribution bill will give additional representation to Toronto and Montreal. Algoma will be divided, these changes necessitating the wiping out of two county constituencies in Ontario and Quebec.

The reply of the Prince of Wales to the message of condolence on the death of the Duke of Clarence, was presented to Parliament, to-day.

Preparatory to the presentation of the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Patterson gives notice of a bill to amend the Civil Service Act.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson says the experiments in the manufacture of creamery butter during the winter justify the prediction that it is possible to build up a butter trade of five millions annually in England in ten years.

The project of building a ship canal from Georgian Bay to Toronto will be presented to the Government to-morrow.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Colter, member for Carleton, took his seat.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill respecting the law of evidence.

Sir Charles Tupper's bill, to amend the Steamboat Act, was considered in committee.

The House went into Supply. On the vote for Military Schools, Mr. Casey drew attention to General Herbert's remarks, concerning the deficiencies of the strength of the permanent crops, and his recommendation to adopt a pension system.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said the adoption of pensions would mean a grave charge on the revenue.

The evening was occupied by the opposition in criticising the experimental farm.

The Supreme Court resumes its sitting on May 2nd. At the head of the list is the question submitted by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments of British Columbia as to the jurisdiction of the county courts of British Columbia. The other British Columbia appeals are those of Edmunds vs. Tiernan, and Davies vs. McMillan.

Five election appeals have been inscribed.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

QUEBEC, April 21.—The news of Mercier's arrest at Montreal is confirmed by the Crown Prosecutor here. Messrs. Langelier and Pacaud, the latter of whom manipulated the B[illegible] deal, will be arrested to-day. [illegible] a little disturbed by the bursting of the long threatened cloud upon the heads of Messrs. Mercier, Langelier and himself. He says, "I am convinced the whole thing is an attempt at blackmail. I am informed by a prominent Conservative that this summons is the direct result of Sir Adolphe Caron's visit to this city, on Sunday last. He still hopes, apparently, to frighten the Ottawa Liberals into leaving him alone; but I wish the public to understand that Mercier, Langelier and I are ready to take the responsibility of our actions."

Yesterday, in the case against Mr. Pacaud for the recovery of $100,000 of Baie Des Chaleurs money, Hon. George Irvine, Mr. Pacaud's council, raised a demurrer, which Judge Routhier took *en deliberee*.

CANADIAN.

GALT, April 21.—Beaumont W. Foster, aged 30, employed in Goldie & McCulloch's works, was found dead in bed.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—Conrad Engel, of the Township of Grey, has been imprisoned and fined for running an illicit still.

HAMILTON, April 21.—A tremendous sensation has been created by the discovery that the wife of James Balfour, a leading architect here, has been for months carrying on an intrigue with a stable boy employed in the family. The disgraced woman, who has gone to Chicago, has been married a number of years and has five young children.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 21.—Rev. Dr. Phillips, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Methodist church here, whose views on the atonement brought upon him the suspicion of heresy, has been pronounced orthodox by the committee of representative Methodist divines appointed to examine him.

A petition has been filed against the return of J. Boyle, Conservative member for Monck. A cross petition was filed by Hon. Mr. Patterson against Mr. M. C. Cameron, the defeated candidate for West Huron. The Conservatives have nominated H. A. E. Kent for the Local Legislature at Toronto.

It is understood that the special Colonist excursion trains to Manitoba, which have been despatched every week during the last two months from Toronto, will be discontinued after next Tuesday, only the regular service being continued.

A Missing Man.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Talbot, who was accused of receiving bribes at the last session of the Dominion Parliament and against whom a true bill was found yesterday, is believed to have left for New York. He appeared, when called upon to plead yesterday, and his bail was renewed until this morning, when it was found he had left this city. It is believed that the reason of his going is that LaRose, his companion, has turned Queen's evidence.

Bishop Williams Dead.

QUEBEC, April 22.—Bishop Williams is dead. The Right Rev. James William Williams, was born in Overton, Hampshire, England, September 15, 1825. His primary education was received under his father, who was a clergyman, and he completed it at the Crewkerne Grammar School and Pembroke College, in Oxford, graduating in 1851. In 1856 he was ordained priest, and held curacies in Buckinghamshire and Somersetshire, and for two years was assistant master in Leamington College. In 1857 he went to Canada and became rector of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, occupying the chair of classics and belles-lettres, which he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He succeeded Bishop Mountain, to the see of Quebec, and was consecrated June 11, 1863. He was a close student, and an eloquent preacher. During the 25 years of his episcopacy, he confirmed 11,176 persons, ordained 47 deacons, and 43 priests, and consecrated 37 churches.

Murder Suspected.

WINNIPEG, April 21. — The mounted police at Whitewood, Assa., are investigating a supposed case of murder in the Finland colony. About September, 1889, there were only two settlers in the colony, they being the first to settle there from Michigan. They did not seem to be on good terms, and one of them mysteriously disappeared. His name was John Ero. It was thought he had gone to the States, but now his companion, named Kautouen, is suspected of murdering Ero, and the police are searching for the body and evidence of the crime.

FINAL CEREMONIES.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Remains Consigned to their Last Resting Place.

SARNIA, April 21.—The funeral of the late Mr. Mackenzie to-day was largely attended. The remains lay in state at the church from eleven o'clock till two, fully five thousand people taking a last look at the face of the deceased. The services were conducted by Rev. Prof. McLaren and Rev. Mr. Gregg, both of Knox college. The remains were then taken to the Lakeview cemetery for burial in the family plot. The procession to the cemetery was a very large one. There were several members of Dominion and Provincial Houses of Parliament and delegations of prominent men from all important towns attended the obsequies.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 21.—The action against Hon. Mr. Mercier by the Quebec Government and his apprehension yesterday has caused much excitement here. Although ill, Mr. Mercier will obey the summons and defend himself before the court He declares that he never touched a cent of the money. As to the specific charges, he says: "I never conspired. I never demanded a cent and I never touched the money which was deposited. I never knew till the statement was made before the Royal Commission that Langlais had subscribed a cent. I suppose the public would be surprised to see me accused of conspiracy in the Langlais matter, when I was dismissed for having stolen $100,000 of Baie Des Chaleurs money."

It is announced that L. A. Tache, Hon. Mr. Chapleau's former secretary, will commence the publication here on Sunday next of a large English weekly, which will be issued and delivered every Sunday morning.

Representatives of the senior lacrosse teams here have resolved to form a five club league, consisting [illegible] Toronto, Cornwall, Shamrock, [illegible]. An attempt is to be made to amalgamate the Ottawas and the Capitols of Ottawa.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade decided to memorialize the Dominion Government with a view to secure a subsidy for a line of steamers plying between the St. Lawrence and the West India Islands.

BEHRING SEA CRUISERS.

The Official Instructions Under Which They Will Act.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The conference begun, yesterday, was continued, to-day, at the Navy Department between Assistant Secretary Spaulding, Assistant Secretary Solely, and General J. W. Foster, in preparing instructions to American men-of-war in carrying out the provisions of the *modus vivendi* in Behring Sea. The instructions were practically agreed upon as contained in a general outline submitted by General Foster. A few changes were suggested, and another conference will be held, to-morrow or next day, when the completed instructions will be adopted entire. A rough outline was before the Cabinet at a recent meeting and was approved, and the conference was held simply to perfect details. Within a few days, copies will be sent to Port Townsend, thence to be forwarded to the American men-of-war, already in Behring Sea, and copies left for the men-of-war that are directed to touch at Port Townsend. Still, other copies will be sent to San Francisco and to Major Williams, United States Agent at the Seal Islands. The instructions, with a few additions, are practically the same as those in effect last year.

"Must the Chinese Stay?"

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Chinese question has proved as irrepressible as the Silver question in the Senate. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Foreign Relations committee, that the existing laws remain in force till 1894, a general Chinese debate, characterized by a vigorous onslaught upon the Geary House bill by Mr. Sherman, was entered upon, and remains on the list of unfinished business for to-morrow. An ineffectual attempt was made to arrive at an agreement to take a vote on the question at 5 o'clock to-morrow. Some rather pointed references were made in the debate to senators who denounce the violation of treaty stipulations, but who did not themselves denounce the Scott Exclusion law of 1888.

U. S. Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The statement is made here, to-night, on good authority, that President Harrison has decided upon several changes in his cabinet, which, it is expected will take place about the 1st of May. The new state gives Attorney General Miller to the supreme bench, puts Secretary Noble into the department of Justice and nominates M. M. Estee, of California, to succeed Noble. It is said that Mr. Estee was informed of the President's intention while in Washington recently, and indicated his readiness to accept the Interior department. The transfer of Noble to the department of Justice does not at first look like a promotion, but the possibility of an elevation to the supreme bench, in the event of another vacancy occuring during Harrison's term, is likely to prove a moving consideration to the Missouri lawyer.

CABLE NEWS.

Anarchist Arrests—Italian Cabinet Reinstated—Luxemburg Dissatisfied—Antarctic Exploration.

Murderer Deeming's Trial Postponed—Attack on a Priest's House in Posen.

Anarchist Arrests.

PARIS, April 22.—The police, this morning, raided a number of lodgings occupied by Anarchists, and arrested forty-five men suspected of plotting to make a demonstration on May day.

Deeming's Trial Postponed.

MELBOURNE, April 22.—The trial of Deeming, the wife murderer, was to have been opened to-day, but a postponement was granted until the 28th inst. to give time for witnesses to arrive from England.

Chilean Railway Scandals.

VALPARAISO, April 21.—The commission conservator has not arrived at any conclusion in the railway service scandal. The railroad evil is glaring, and the ministry believes it will receive the public's support in the effort to reform the service. There is a great deal of bitter talk among the cabinet's opponents.

A Priest's Life Threatened.

BERLIN, April 22.—Four men, to-day, called at the House of Canon Tomaszowsi, in Tremessen, Posen, and when told the Canon was not at home, forced an entrance. A servant screamed out of the window for help, and two policemen, who had been stationed near the house, owing to a warning that an attempt against the Canon's life was plotting, answered the call. Three of the men escaped, but the other was captured. It is regarded as certain that these men are assassins. The police have proof of the existence of a plot to extort money or assassinate the high ecclesiastic.

Dissatisfied Luxemburg.

BERLIN, April 22.—The popular agitation in Luxemburg against the continual residence of the Grand Duke abroad is increasing. The matter has reached such a stage that riots are of daily occurrence, and a general revolt is threatened, unless the ruler of the Grand Duchy shows a disposition to give his subjects more attention to the affairs of the Government and the wants of trade.

Antarctic Exploration.

LONDON, April 22.—A committee has been formed at Hamburg, consisting of Prof. Newmayer, director of the Marine Observatory, and some of the leading merchants, to send out an Antarctic expedition by way of Cape Horn, to start in July, under command of Zoologist Michaelson.

Astronomer Hartnup Killed.

LONDON, April 21.—John Hartnup, chief astronomer of the Birdstone observatory at Dickenhead, lost his life by a frightful accident. He went to the summit of the observatory to examine the apparatus, and while there overbalanced and fell to the ground. His neck was broken.

The Italian Cabinet Restored.

ROME, April 21.—Owing to the difficulties that have been encountered in constructing the cabinet, all the members of the ministry which had just resigned, with the exception of Signor Colombo, Minister of Finance, met to-day and decided to withdraw their resignations and remain in office. It was also decided to reduce largely the military expenditure for the colonies.

The Sultan and the Khedive.

LONDON, April 21.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphs the result of an interview with the Khedive. He said that the young ruler of Egypt showed that he had obtained a wonderful grasp of state questions for such a short time as he had been reigning. The Khedive informed the correspondent that the cabinet possessed his complete confidence, and that the rumors to the effect that the members intended to resign were quite unfounded. Since the dispute, which had arisen in regard to the firman of investiture, he had received his first autograph letter from the Sultan. The Sultan addressed him in most cordial terms, and his communication was to the effect that while desiring that the coolness existing between the Khedive and Ghuzi Moukhtar Pasha, the high commissioner of the Sublime Porte should cease, he had forbidden the latter to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt.

Countess Antrim Dead.

LONDON, April 21.—Countess Antrim, wife of the Earl of Antrim, died to-day. The family of Antrim is one of the oldest in Ireland, dating back to the time of the Celts, when it was among those who owned lands in County Antrim, in the northeast of the province of Ulster. When the county in 1584 was divided by Lord-Deputy Sir John Perrott into eight baronies, the Antrims retained one of these baronies. The Earls of Antrim for centuries past have resided at Glenarm castle on their estates, and their bones lie beneath the ancient ecclesiastical establishment of Bonamargy, now a ruin. The present Earl, whose wife has just died, is a peer, but has no seat in the House of Lords.

Vineyards Injured.

PARIS, April 20.—The French vineyards have suffered immense damage from the storms of Easter. The crop was destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected that 75 per cent. of the grapes will be lost in the district of La Touraine. Cognac district also suffers severely.

An Austrian Diplomat Dead.

VIENNA, April 20.—Baron Schaffer, once Austrian minister at Washington City, is dead. He was recalled from Washington City on account of a dispute between the Austrian legation and the United States, and at once retired to private life.

The Victoria Government Sustained.

MELBOURNE, April 20.—The result of the election of the Legislative Assembly is known in sixty-five out of ninety-five districts. The figures indicate a victory for the Government, who gain thirty-nine seats. The opposition lost sixteen seats and the labor party ten. The poll was the heaviest ever known here. The members of the Ministry are all returned. It is roughly estimated that the Government will have a majority of two to one. Of thirty-six labor candidates eleven were elected, of whom only five are workingmen. The opponents of the "one-man-one-vote" principle largely increased their strength, the returns showing the election of fifty supporters and forty-five opponents of the principle.

The Brazilian Insurgents.

BUENOS AYRES, April 21.—The latest news from Matto Grosso, Brazil, is to the effect that the Revolutionists intend to offer determined resistance to the Government troops. All the steamers on the Parana river have been seized by the insurgents. The Government troops are expected to arrive in Matto Grosso next week, and will at once attack the forts occupied by the insurgents. The German papers of this city advocate the formation of a new Republic, to consist of the Brazilian States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catalina, and to be under German imperial protection. Dr. Irigosen, the Radical leader, is awaiting trial. He continues to protest his entire innocence of the recent dynamite plot.

Jæger, the Embezzler.

BERLIN, April 21.—It is announced, this evening, that Jæger's embezzlement from the Rothschilds will amount to two million marks, and probably more. It is thought that he may have committed suicide, as he expressed an intention to that effect in a letter written from Darmstadt to the manager of the Rothschild's house at Frankfort. The police have sent to Darmstadt to search for him. Search is also being made in other directions. Besides plundering the Rothschilds, he wasted in his speculations the money of two widows which had been entrusted to his care.

Well Stricken in Years.

BERLIN, April 21.—The death of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, the favorite sister of Emperor William I., was announced this afternoon. She was stricken suddenly with paralysis as she sat in her chair, and died without uttering an intelligible word. She had been an acute sufferer from heart disease for some time. She was 89 years old.

Rebellious Lashut.

CALCUTTA, April 21.—Grave news has been received from the Lashut country. The rebellious Lashuts have made a sudden raid on the rear of the British column and have attacked the Tea estate of Boorooncherra. The manager and his family succeeded in effecting their escape, but thirty-eight coolies employed on the estate have been carried off by the enemy as prisoners. The revolt is spreading, and strong reinforcements have been sent to the troops now operating against the enemy.

The Amazons on the March.

PARIS, April 20.—The government has received a dispatch which contain information that the vanguard of King Behanzin's force is within 1,000 yards of Porto Novo, and the governor of that place is momentarily expecting an attack.

PARIS, April 20.—An official dispatch from Porto Novo says the King of Dahomey has written to the governor of Porto Novo warning the French that if they touch any of his towns he will destroy Porto Novo and all the French ports in Bight of Benin. Large bodies of Dahomeyans are approaching Porto Novo, and another large force is concentrating beeween Gogomey and Abomey. If they should take the initiative in opening the war the French possessions would be seriously threatened. Reinforcements will be dispatched as quickly as possible. King Behanzin can, it is said, place in the field 15,000 trained warriors.

INDIAN RESERVES.

The Title to the Indian Reserve at Colville Questioned.

COLVILLE, April 21.—Last night a large delegation of the best citizens of Stevens county enlisted their energies in a proposition to open the Colville Indian reservation. For this purpose a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Kettle Falls. The history of the reservation and the facts that established it as such were discussed by all the legal talent of the county, and from the conclusions drawn by them the impression was left that in reality the reservation had been acquired by the whites in "due course of conquest. that the Indians were simply tenants by sufferance, and restoration of the land to the public domain was simply a matter to be determined by voluntary appropriation. This idea has electrified the people of Stevens county, and everybody who has a claim to a portion of the public domain is bent on getting on the reservation at all hazards. Miners are outfitting singly and in groups, bound for the west side of the river, and those who have had rich prospects covered up for years, waiting for the Government to open the reserve, are losing no time in getting there first. It is estimated that there will be 2,000 people from the adjoining country on the reservation in less than ten days for the purpose of taking possession of the mineral and coal deposits alone that are known to exist. The reservation comprises nearly 3,000,000 acres of land, much of which is available for agriculture. Timber is also plentiful. The people say they are tired of the dilly-dallying method that seem to be pursued by congress in getting the fictitious Indian title settled in the general government.

An Entire Fleet Sold.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The purchase has been completed by the Hamburg American Packet company of the Hansa line of nine vessels, plying between Hamburg and Montreal. With one exception, the vessels of the Hansa line will continue to run on the old route. The Pickhutien left Hamburg three days ago on her way to this port. After this trip, she will resume her old route. The vessels of the fleet average 3,000 tons register, and $2,500,000 is said to have been the price paid. In the winter the vessels will run from Hamburg to Boston.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cabinet Changes at Washington—Tremendous Number of Immigrants Arriving.

A Wronged Wife Kills Her Husband—A Serious Labor Disagreement.

Suicide of a Traveller.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Charles N. Smith, of New York, committed suicide at the Palace Hotel, this morning, by shooting himself through the heart. Smith, who was about 30 years of age, has been the guest of the hotel for three weeks, having come here on the China steamer.

Big Arrival of Immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 22.—There reached this port, to-day, the largest number of immigrants landed here in any one day, this year.

They Don't Want to Work.

CHICAGO, April 21.—After an evening of the wildest excitement, a detail of police was left on guard to-night at the shelter house of the society in aid of Russian refugees. Twenty-five or 30 of these refugees who had been housed and fed for weeks past, were provided with work, but insisted upon the continuance of charity, protesting that they were not able to work. The agents of the society, after making every effort to induce them to get out, determined to eject them, and this was done this morning. After a short time the refugees returned and, being refused admittance, made an attack on the house, tearing down one of the doors. The police were summoned and quieted the rioters, but this evening the trouble started again, the refugees being joined by the street rabble. The police were called again and after vigorous work the refugees were separated from the rabble and the situation patiently explained to them through an interpreter. They again set up a cry that they were unable to work, but after two hours of wrangling were forced to leave. They threatened to make trouble. A detail of police remains on guard.

Trouble in the Camps.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—A determined fight has set in, according to advices received between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, to see to which of the great organizations belongs the supremacy. The boycott declared by the Knights against the Rochester clothing dealers will be the objective point of attack, the Federation being determined to counteract it. The executive committee of the Federation will meet in New York city next week, at which session a plan of campaign will be marked out.

Earthquake Shocks in Chili.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Special cablegrams to the Herald from Santiago, Chili, affirm that during the past week details were received of severe and light earthquake shocks at Taltaval, Serena and several coast towns. The shocks were predicted by a German scientist. The next shocks are predicted by him to occur between April 24 and 28.

No Irish Division.

NEW YORK, April 22.—In reply to a cablegram sent to Dr. T. Addis Emmett, president of the National Federation of America, asking if there was any truth in the reports of a division in the Irish National Party, the following has been received: "No foundation of the rumor of a division in the Irish Party. (Signed) Justin McCarthy, John Dillon."

President of the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 22.—It was unofficially stated, this afternoon, that R. S. Hayes had accepted the presidency of the Union Pacific railway. A conference was held today, and the board to be elected on April 27 was agreed to, but the parties holding control declined to give their names.

Tacoma Land Company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Tacoma Land Company has increased its stock from one to two millions. The Northern Pacific owns nearly half of the stock. It is stated that Mr. Villard's recent visit to this city was in connection with this stock.

Spanish Grant Confirmed.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 21.—The United States court of private land claims has confirmed the Spanish grant in Barnallilo county, this territory. This is the first one decided. The original grant dates back to 1753 and was for 31,000 acres. In 1770, 45,000 acres were added. The decision confirms the private ownership of petitioners to the entire 40,000 acres.

Purchases of Silver.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Treasury Department, to-day, purchased 595,000 of silver, as follows: 50,000 at .8790; 50,000 at .8796, and 434,000 at .8797 cents per ounce. The offers were 941,000 ounces. The silver purchases for the month, including to-day, aggregate 3,416,000 ounces.

A Wronged Wife's Revenge.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The trial of Mrs. Annie Walden, who shot and killed her husband, James Walden, on the night of Oct. 31, last, at Broadway and 38th street, ended this evening, by the jury finding a verdict of murder in the second degree against the defendant. The case has attracted a good deal of attention among persons of sporting proclivities, in which class of people both the murdered man and his murderess were prominent. James Walden was the son of Jetter Walden, the well-known owner and trainer of thoroughbreds. He met his wife at the races, where she was known as Mrs. Delmar, although she had never been married. Young Walden, he was only nineteen at the time, became infatuated with the woman, and shortly after their acquaintance they were married at Camden, N. J. Their married life, according to the tale told by Mrs. Walden, was far from a happy one. Walden remained out late at night and his wife learned that he was frequently seen in the company of other women. When she upbraided him he accused her of unfaithfulness, and often beat her severely. This condition of affairs continued until Mrs. Walden saw her husband, on the night of October 31 last, come out of the house of a woman whom she had begged her husband to cease visiting. She reproached him on the street and he retorted that he would go wherever he pleased. She then drew a revolver, which she had concealed in her bosom, and fired the fatal shot.

A New Orleans Judge Missing.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Judge R. H. Marr, one of the oldest and highest esteemed criminal lawyers of the State, has been missing since yesterday morning, and not a trace of him can be found. It is feared he has met with a violent death. Judge Marr is nearly 70 years of age, slight build and weak physically. Four years ago he was chosen as one of two judges of Criminal courts for this State. The first of the two trials of the Italians for having assassinated Chief of Police Hennessy, in October, 1890, took place before him. Another celebrated trial before him was that of Edynne Deschamps, who murdered a 12-year-old girl whom he had debauched, and who was finally sentenced to be hanged on Friday of this week. The authorities are of the opinion that the judge has been kidnapped.

INSURANCE CONSPIRACY.

Big Attempt to Swindle Insurance Companies Brought to Light.

SEATTLE, April 22.—The last vestige of doubt that Radloff burned a stolen body in his house was removed yesterday, and the whole case now stands forth plainly as one of the boldest and most cunningly devised schemes to swindle life insurance companies on record. The fact that Kostrauch pointed out the grave from which the body was missing establishes the connection between the absence of the body and the presence of the charred fragments among the ruins of the house. Radloff was insured as follows: Mutual Life of New York, $15,000; New York Life, of New York, $20,000; Equitable Life, of New York, $20,000. It is possible that Radloff has $10,000 more in the Mutual Life. In addition to this Radloff recently had his house insured for $800 and the five-acre tract of land mortgaged for $800, to say nothing of small sums of money he borrowed from his neighbors. Radloff and his wife lived unhappily together, but they both loved money. They concocted a scheme to get $55,000 and divide the proceeds and each go their way. Kostrouch was to have received the paltry sum of $500 for the part he played.

Kostrauch's confession is as follows: "About a month and a half ago William Radloff came down to South Seattle in search of me, and he didn't find me there, so I went out to his place. There he told me of all the troubles he had with his wife, and that he came to the conclusion to separate from her, and in order to accomplish it, he made up a plan, him and his wife, to get a corpse and have the same put in his house, and let it appear as if he had been murdered. Now, his wife had him get his life insured, and about a week after, he hired from Mr. Patterson his cart or wagon. With that, we went about midnight to Greenwood cemetery and took out a corpse of a party unknown to me. We brought the same home, and we buried it in the chicken yard on the west of the house, coffin and all. Then, last Friday afternoon, we took it up and put it in the house on a pile of bark and mattress. The coffin was laid down on the floor by the side of the bark. We had shavings saturated with coal oil, which were to be lighted by a candle burning down to a waxed string leading to the shavings. The shavings after being lighted were to set fire to the bark, and we also had the same arrangement up stairs, so as to make sure of a fire. We calculated for the candles to burn about one inch in 40 minutes, and that they would burn six inches in about four hours and a half, and would burn down and start fire to the shavings. We lit the candles and left at about 6 o'clock in the evening (Friday) and came to town, and I had probably been in town about three hours before the fire started up.

TWO HANGINGS.

A Boy Murderer's Indifference to Death—For His Wife's Sake.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Philip Baker was hanged in the jail yard here, this afternoon, for the murder, on March 6th, 1890, of Mrs. Neil Nelson, wife of a grocer, by whom Baker was employed as clerk. Baker at the same time assaulted Nelson, his purpose being robbery. The defense attempted to prove that Nelson discovered the intimacy of his wife and Baker, and killed her in a fit of jealousy.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 22.— Charles Miller, the boy-murderer, was hanged this morning. He died with an air of absolute indifference, and sang a song of his own composition on the scaffold. In September, 1890, Miller, then 15 years old, shot and killed his two companions, Waldo Emerson and Charles Fishbaugh, of St. Joseph, Mo. The boys were stealing a ride on the Union Pacific freight train at the time, and both the youths were murdered in cold blood by Miller for the money they had in their possession.

A BIGOTED SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The subject of Chinese Exclusion occupied the Senate all day after the morning hour. An extraordinary feature of the debate was the introduction by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, of an attack on the Papal Hierarchy, the German Ambassador at Rome and the Austrian Royal family for alleged attempted interference with Roman Catholic immigrants into the United States. The Senators were apparently unable to connect this matter with the pending Chinese question until the suggestion was passed around informally that this portion of Mr. Davies prepared speech had been furnished by Col. Elliot Shepard of New York. The Senate did not adjourn as usual till Monday, but will sit again to-morrow. During the morning hour the Senate, without a division, adopted an amendment to a private pension bill, increasing the allowance of all helpless Mexican soldiers from $8 to $12 a month.

EARTHQUAKES.

California Visited by Another Heavy Shock Which Does Great Damage.

Public Buildings Shattered—The People in a State of Absolute Terror.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 21.—Another severe earthquake shock occurred at 9:45 o'clock, this morning, lasting twenty seconds. Buildings got a lively shaking and plaster fell from many ceilings. Several old chimneys toppled over, and much glassware was broken in the crockery stores. The public schools were dismissed and all the pupils got out without creating a panic.

The State capitol building suffered. A large portion of one of the plaster statues over the portico, 150 feet from the ground, fell and struck 40 feet from the building. The gigantic building trembled violently, and there was a general exodus of the clerks.

It was discovered that a crack was made in the ceiling extending from one end of the building to the other, and going through the office of the superintendent of public instruction clear into the assembly chamber. The beautiful ceiling of the latter, which is formed of stucco work tipped with gold, was rent in places, as were also the Corinthian columns supporting the gallery. Books were thrown from the shelves, and general disorder reigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A moderately heavy shock visited San Francisco at 9:42 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were north and south, lasting 20 seconds. The shock was also felt with more or less severity at Colusa, Willows, Marysville, Elmira, Chico, Merced, Livermore and Haywards.

VACAVILLE, Cal., April 21.—No particular damage was done here, but the shock was heavy. Workmen removing debris on the Odd Fellows' building had a narrow escape. They refuse to return to the work. The vibration was East and West, and occurred about 9:47 o'clock. A few chimneys more are also down.

CHICO, Cal., April 21.—Another heavy earthquake was felt here, this morning, at 9:47, lasting thirty seconds. The vibrations were North and South. Lamps in buildings all over the city were set swinging; ceilings in some places were cracked, and clocks stopped. Rain has been steadily falling since last night.

DIXON, Cal., April 11.—At 9:40 a severe shock reached us, completing the wreck which was before threatened. Only two or three brick buildings in town are safe. Occupants of brick buildings who remained after the first shock are moving out. No one was injured, but there were many narrow escapes. People are again panic-stricken and believe the ruin of the town will be completed before the shocks cease. Every available mechanic and laborer is at work attempting to clear away wreckage and take down condemned buildings before a fatal accident occurs. Buildings swayed and the crashing of brick and other noises were appalling.

[At this juncture the operator who is sending this item, said: "I can't stay here any longer, as the buildings is liable to fall at any minute."]

WILLIAMS, Cal., April 11.—Two very distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here, this morning, at 9.44 o'clock, lasting 18 seconds. The vibrations were from north to south. The people rushed into the streets badly frightened, but no serious damage was done.

WOODLAND, Cal., April 21.—The shock of earthquake, this morning, was more severe than the one last Monday night, when a number of brick buildings lost their chimneys and had their walls cracked. This morning the shock caused about 50 feet of the fire wall of the Capital hotel to collapse and fall to the sidewalk.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., April 21.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning a severe earthquake shock was felt at this place, the vibrations running from southeast to northwest. It was of brief duration, lasting no more than five seconds, yet in its severity it seemed to exceed that of the morning of the 19th. The additional damage is scarcely noticeable save in the rear walls of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, where the fissures show considerable enlargement, and are now really dangerous should the vibrations continue. In Campbell's drug store several bottles were thrown from the shelves.

ESPARTO, April 21. — The earthquake shock was of short duration here, but much more severe than that of Tuesday. The brick building occupied by A. M. Schulte, the blacksmith, collapsed, and his son George was buried in the ruins. He was rescued, but his left leg is fractured below the knee and his lower jaw is broken. He is in a very critical condition.

Similar news comes from a number of other points, very many parts of the state having had a regular raking up.

LABOR CONTROVERSY.

An Early Strike Threatened on the Reading Railway System.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The labor situation on the four great railroads allied under the Reading deal last night resembled a smouldering volcano. The grievances of the men have so far been confined to the meeting rooms of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and to the organization of firemen and brakemen, and it is charged that steps are already under way to "weed out" the labor organizations. When this is generally attempted it will speedily bring about a struggle. Since the Reading strike in Pennsylvania, which resulted in President Corbin and Vice-President McLeod uprooting the labor organizations, there has been little organized labor on the Reading road.

It is reported that Mr. McLeod, who is new president of the Reading, said, since the deal, that he would get rid of all labor organizations on the combined roads at any cost. That the Reading's president made use of such a remark is not probable, but his position is so well known that there is no doubt if there is to be a struggle he will welcome it now. The Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Deleware, Lackawanna & Western are all thoroughly organized. It would be almost impossible to find a locomotive not run by a Brotherhood engineer.

One of the oldest members of the Brotherhood of engineers talked freely, last night. "I extremely desire," said he, "and so do all the members of our order, to avoid trouble, yet I do not see how it is to be avoided. There may be nothing to-day or to-morrow, but I deem a strike is inevitable. The men are dissatisfied. Crew after crew have been laid off, here a passenger crew, and there a freight crew, and all because of a combination to cheapen coal. The men do not know what to expect next, and while they will act with care, they will act fearlessly when they think it necessary."

The Colonist.

FRIDAY APRIL 29, 1892.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.

Col. Engledue has been writing to the London Times about the British Columbia scheme for the development of the deep-sea fisheries. He describes the means proposed to induce fishermen from Great Britain to settle on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and says:

"Each crofter village will form the nucleus of a town, and in many instances of a seaport, so that in a few years the western coast, from Victoria to the border of Alaska, will be inhabitated by a thriving and contented population, adding to the wealth of the colony and the security and prosperity of Great Britain."

It will be seen from this that Col. Engledue is sanguine. He believes in the enterprise and feels certain that it will be productive of the best results, both for the immigrants and for the province of British Columbia. The gallant gentleman is not a mere dreamer, who allows his imagination to influence his judgment. He has spent some time in British Columbia. He has been on the fishing grounds, has seen fish caught, and has from the observations which he has himself made formed his conclusions with regard to both the number and the variety of the fish that swarm in the waters which wash the coast of this province. He has also examined the land on which it is proposed to settle the fishermen. He knows all about the climate of the country. In fact if he had lived here all his life he could hardly be in a better position than he is to form an opinion as to the prospects of the enterprise.

DAVITT'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Michael Davitt is regarded by his opponents, as well as his friends, as an honest, as well as an uncommonly able man. Men who believe that his political principles are unsound and his political creed erroneous judge him to be an earnest and sincere man, who wants to do what he believes to be right, in every relation of life. His word, wherever he is known, will be taken as to any matter of fact implicitly, and his judgment on matters outside of politics is considered sound. Mr. Davitt, last summer, took a tour through the Western States, and the West and Northwest of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of finding a good place for those in the British Islands who desired to emigrate, to settle in. He gives his impressions of Northwest Canada in the April number of the Nineteenth Century. Those impressions are favorable. He saw in that immense region great possibilities. He says:

"I am persuaded, after a pretty extensive tour through these regions during last Autumn, that if anything like full and true information of the real extent, fruitfulness of soil and unequalled advantages of this immense and interesting portion of the Empire were in possession of the public of Great Britain and Ireland, the Northwest would not long remain so thinly populated."

He went to work in a practical way to find out what prospect the country held out to the intending settler who is industrious and self-reliant. He conversed with men who came to the country without a dollar and he found how they had prospered and under what circumstances. The accounts he heard from the mouths of the settlers themselves convinced him that the man who brought to the Northwest "a pair of willing hands and some knowledge of land labor" was almost certain to succeed even "without a penny of capital to start with." He found, too, who they were that failed in the Northwest and gave the country a bad name. He says:

"When a small amount of money alone was the equipment, and there was neither industrial training nor labor inclination, the settler either went to the wall, left the country or joined the mounted police. All those who thus failed placed the blame, of course, upon the country and climate. As a countryman of mine said to me in Calgary on this subject. 'We had a large number of young Englishmen out here with some money but little brains, and less love for labor. They dressed themselves on arrival in picturesque cowboy costume, rode about on Indian ponies during the day, and tried to teach us the Cockney way of pronouncing Manitoba, played cards and gambled until the small hours in the morning, lost their money and went to bed cursing the country. More remittances from home would be demanded and in the end such 'colonists' returned to England with harrowing accounts of Manitoba winters and mosquito summers, and a conclusion that the Northwest was only suitable for Indians and Halfbreeds, or they remained dead broke and volunteered to watch the cattle thieves and frontiers as mounted pelice for fifty cents a day."

It is a pity that so many ne'er-do-wells as these are sent out to Canada. It is folly to expect that they will do better freed from the restraints of home than they did while under their fathers' roofs. But it must not be thought that all gentlemen's sons make useless settlers. Not a few of them go to work with a will, adapt themselves to the circumstances of the new country, and in time achieve independence.

Mr. Davitt has a good word to say of British Columbia. "The climate," he says, "notwithstanding its latitude, is as mild in winter as that of the United Kingdom, but far more enjoyable in summer than ours." "The land in the delta of the Fraser River," he says, "is the richest soil to be found possibly on any part of the North American continent. It reminds one very much of the fat soil of Lombardy, along the river Po." But he laments that so much of this good land has been taken up by speculators. He evidently did not know that a change has been made in the land policy of the Government of the province, and that every possible advantage will hereafter be given to the actual settler.

Er. Davitt was delighted with the scenery of British Columbia. This is part of his description:

"The countless giant peaks clothed in everlasting robes of snow, the glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, valleys and pine woods, which pass before the gaze of the bewildered traveller, from Banff, in Alberta, to Vancouver, would make half a dozen Switzerlands, and leave enough of Alpine material and glacier wonders to supply every other country in Europe with as much of the marvellous and the sublime in nature, as would suffice for home admiration."

Mr. Davitt has a scheme of his own for the settlement of the Northwest, which we have no space left to comment upon. His paper is an exceedingly interesting one, and will, no doubt, do much towards making Western Canada better and more favorably known in the British Islands.

HODGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Rev. Mr. Tuckwell, in the March number of the Contemporary Review, shows how miserably the English agricultural laborer lives under the present system, where he is nothing more than a wage-earner, and where the pittance he receives barely keeps starvation from his door. The Rev. reviewer compares his position with that of the French peasant farmer, who owns the bit of land he tills, and has some encouragement to be careful and provident. Not only does the French peasant save enough to buy a plot of land, but he contrives, by foresight and frugality, to make provision for his old age. But the workhouse or the grave is all that the English farm laborer has to look to in his declining years. How many of them hope and pray that the latter may come first, it is pitiful to think.

Mr. Tuckwell does not think that the higher condition, social and material, of the French peasant is owing to any natural superiority in the Frenchman. He believes that Hodge is as good a man as Jacques, any way you can take him, and that if he had as good a chance he would do quite as well. He says:—

"Grant him an acre of land of his own, as a park and mansion are the squire's own, so long as he pays the rent, he will, at once, begin to save upon it, as my Stockton allotment-holders find that they can save £10 to £11 a year; will increase his take, build a cottage on it through a building society; marry, by and by, a sensible, thrifty girl, who understands marketing, needlework, cooking, washing; who brings her savings to add to his, and by her management of bees, poultry, fruit, adds ten or eleven shillings a week to the income. He will extend his acreage till he becomes a farmer and abandons wage-work, or he will live in a home that is comfortable and his own, with money accumulating in the bank as a provision for old age and sickness. He will stand up alongside the Frenchman upon equal terms, instead of blasting like a mildewed ear, the presentment of his wholesome brother."

We on this side of the Atlantic do not need to be convinced of the capabilities of the English farm laborer. We have seen him arriving in Canada with barely a sovereign or two in his pocket, settling on land which he soon made his own, bringing up his family respectably, becoming independent, buying farms for his sons and ending his days a man of property. This is not a solitary instance. Men who have risen in this way from small beginnings are to be found in every province of the Dominion. It is really astonishing to see how Hodge, when he has a farm of his own, developes into a man of business. He becomes ambitious, and his children start in life from a far higher plane socially than that from which he began his career. These men have stuck to the land. They have not been afraid of hard work, and the trough living of backwoods or prairie life had no hardship or privation for them. They were sober, too, as a rule. In America they soon discovered that beer is not a necessary of life, and that they worked better without it than they ever did with it. The stimulus of independence and prosperity was sufficient for them. The knowledge that they were getting on, that what they had was their own, and that, if they kept on, they would have something to leave their children when they died, kept them in heart. Their views often expanded with their circumstances, and they became, in course of time, new men. It is not only English farm laborers who have undergone this metamorphosis; the farm laborers of Scotland and Ireland have done equally well, and they have all, as a rule, beaten the French settlers out of sight, although the latter have been much longer in the country, and have enjoyed what, at first sight, appear to be greater advantages.

If, then, Hodge cannot get his "three acres and a cow" at home, let him not be afraid to cross the ocean. If he is steady and minds his p's and q's, he will soon own in Canada a much bigger piece of land than a three-acre plot and many more than one cow, and he will be able to do much better for his children, if he and they stick to the land, than he could ever hope to do in the Old Country.

A HALF-MEASURE.

Prince Edward Island is about to abolish its Legislative Council. That Council consisted of thirteen members, and it was elective. The members of the House of Assembly are elected by manhood suffrage, but the voters for the Legislative Councillors were required to have a property qualification. The Islanders looked upon the Council as a conservative body that would preserve to them laws and institutions which the radicals, without this check, would be likely to destroy. The principle of the Council has, we see, been embodied in the new law which abolishes it. The new Legislative Assembly is to consist of thirty members, fifteen of whom are to be elected by manhood suffrage, as at present, and fifteen by electors who must have a property qualification. These qualified electors can vote for the whole thirty members, but the manhood suffrage electors cannot vote for fifteen of them. This gives the property holders a double vote, and greatly increases their influence in the electorate. We hardly think that this fancy franchise will be permanent. In these times, when the popular cry is "one man, one vote," it can hardly be expected that a law which gives the property owner two votes to the non-property holder's one, will be allowed to last very long. The distinction which will, we think, be found in practice to be something worse than invidious, is unnecessary. In Ontario and in this Province, where there is only one Legislative Chamber, the members are elected by a uniform franchise, and no evil effects have resulted from giving all electors the same power at the polls—or appear likely to result. The Island Liberals have been too timid. They profess to have great faith in the people, but, like Liberals elsewhere, when it comes to the test, they are afraid to trust them.

THE COLUMBIAN'S ARTICLE.

As an effort is being made to produce the impression that the article of the Columbian about which so much has been said and written and which has caused so much excitement, was nothing more than an ordinary political screed such as is written every day about public men in good standing, it may be well to reproduce part of it to see if it is of such a harmless character.

The article is headed "Outrageous Presumption," and it comments upon the way in which a bill then before the Legislature had been treated by the Private Bills Committee. Here are its opening sentences:

"The conduct of certain members of the House—to wit—the Attorney General and a majority of the Private Bills Committee—in the matter of the charter which has been applied for by the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Company, for power to construct and operate an electric or steam railway line and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines between the cities of Westminster and Vancouver, has been, since the very introduction of the bill, a scandal and an outrage on free institutions and pure government, if, indeed, these can be mentioned in the same breath; and the acme of rottenness and impudence was reached on Tuesday last, when the Private Bills Committee reported to the House that they had decided not to grant the petition of the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Company. The history of the treatment of this bill, and others for a like purpose, so far, in the House, if read between the lines ever so cursorily, throws a perfect glare of light upon the dark and devious ways, and crooked methods pursued in such matters; where unscrupulous politicians are induced, by the most questionable means to make private and monopolistic interests paramount over all considerations of right principles or the public welfare."

After giving what purports to be the history of the progress and withdrawal of the Short Line Tramway Bill, the article goes on to relate more in detail how the Twin Cities Bill had been treated by the Private Bills Committee. It says:

"After its introduction this bill was, in regular order, referred to the Committee on Private Bills and Standing Orders, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Eberts, Hunter, Booth, Milne, Semlin and Keith, which reported, nearly three weeks ago, that the usual conditions for the introduction of such a bill had been complied with. Then the bill should, in the ordinary course, have gone to the Railway Committee, consisting of eighteen members of the House, for examination and report, but, by the interference of the Attorney-General, it is said, the bill was sent back to the star chamber of the Private Bills Committee for mock trial and private strangulation."

It will be observed that the Columbian's remarks are not general or indefinite. It points clearly and distinctly to the persons on whose conduct it animadverts—the Attorney-General and the majority of the Private Bills Committee. It goes even further than this. In order that the public shall be under no mistake as to the persons to whom its criticisms and denunciations apply, it mentions the Private Bills Committee by name, making an exception of Messrs. Semlin and Keith. These are the men whose conduct is "a scandal and an outrage on free institutions and pure government." It was they and no one else who, in their capacity as members of the Private Bills Committee, "reached the acme of rottenness." Let the reader ask himself how representatives of the people act when their conduct is "a scandal and an outrage to free institutions"? Where do public men stand when they "reach the acme of rottenness"? Could more than this be said of Rykert or Mercier, or even Tweed and the San Francisco boodlers? This language is applicable only to the most dishonest of public men—men who have been notoriously venal and unfaithful.

How did these five men, according to the Columbian, act with regard to the measure more particularly under consideration? It declared that the ways of these five members of the Legislature were "dark and devious", and that their methods were "crooked," such as are pursued by "unscrupulous politicians" when they attempt by the "most questionable means" to sacrifice the public welfare to private interests. Is it possible to say worse than this of the most shameless boodlers that ever disgraced a legislature. What are the boodler and the bribe-taker but "unscrupulous politicians," who by the most "questionable means" make "private and monopolistic interests paramount over all considerations of right principles or the public welfare?" Does not the Columbian's language aptly describe the men who betray their trust and sell their votes to contractors and railway companies? We are quite free to admit that it is not very plain English, but, rightly interpreted, it means that the majority of the members of the Private Bills Committee are not fit to occupy places in any legislature. Can the men who hold a mock trial over the bills submitted to their consideration and who strangle them privately be said to be honest and faithful servants of the people. If it can be shown that the majority of the Private Bills Committee have done this in the way indicated by the Columbian they deserve to be driven from the Legislative Assembly with every mark of ignominy.

We pass over the other injurious expressions that are applied to the Private Bills Committee in the article. We have quoted sufficient to show every man who understands the English language that if those members have acted in the way described by the Columbian, they have not only betrayed the trust placed in them by the people, but they deserve the severest and most ignominous punishment that the law has devised for men who are unfaithful public servants.

But it will be observed that the champions of the publishers have not attempted to show that there are the slightest grounds for the accusations which they in their newspaper have preferred against the majority of the Private Bills Committee. They confine their remarks to the discussion of abstruse law points and to a denial of the authority of the Legislative Assembly. This line of defence may be considered legitimate by persons who are fond of litigation, but it does not recommend itself to fair-minded men who believe that the man who injures his neighbor should not wait until he finds out whether or not the injured man can get his remedy in a court of law before he thinks of making reparation. The impulse of right-minded, fair dealing men is to right a wrong as soon as they find that they have, either intentionally or unintentionally, inflicted one. We very much regret that the Messrs. Kennedy, as soon as they found out the real significance of the article they were induced to publish, did not at once retract what was injurious to the reputation of the members of the Private Bills Committee. We find it hard to believe that they intended to defame those gentlemen or to attribute to them such conduct as the article describes. They have, we are satisfied, been made victims of by men whom they trusted, and have been led into a difficulty blindfold, as it were. Their confidence has, we believe, been sadly abused. If they had known the real nature of the article which appeared in the Columbian of the 17th ult. we do not believe that they would have assumed the responsibility of publishing it. The men who are morally responsible for libelling the members of the Legislature are in the background far out of sight.

A CHECK TO BOODLING.

The arrest of Count Mercier must have been a surprise to Quebec Liberal politicians. It was believed that he and his colleagues and agents were safe from arrest. They might be threatened, but it was thought that the Government would not proceed to that extremity. When, therefore, they heard that the ex-premier and his friend, Pacaud, were in the hands of the officers of the law, they were filled with dismay.

The Quebec Government is to be commended for the courage it displayed. It was high time that the politicians, great and small, of that province, had learned that it is just as dangerous to rob the Government as to rob a company or an individual. It is evident that the Government had come to be considered fair game by many in that province. Ways of doing business that would not be tolerated among private persons, were looked upon as legitimate when the victim was the public treasury. It is to be feared that this laxity of view and practice has extended beyond Quebec. It should be understood all over the Dominion that practices which would not be tolerated in private business cannot be carried on with impunity in transactions in which the Government is one of the parties. In Nova Scotia loose practices, to say the least, have been tolerated in the Road department, and we all saw what the investigations in Ottawa brought to light. No doubt there is much still to be discovered there and elsewhere. If Mercier, Pacaud and a few more who are accused of making too free with the people's money are called to account by the authorities, the effect will be wholesome. When it is known that what is wrong and irregular in private business is regarded as equally wrong in public affairs, and when every one is convinced that the Government looks as carefully after its interests and is as strict in its business methods as are the most careful of private concerns, the boodler will find that his occupation is gone.

THE SESSION.

The session of the Legislature that closed, yesterday, was one of more than usual importance. The work done will, we hope and believe, affect the Province beneficially for many a long year to come. The Act to encourage the Deep Sea Fisheries of British Columbia is one of the most important measures ever passed by the Legislature of the Province, and will, if carried into effect, be the most far-reaching in its results. It will aid in the establishment of a great industry, and be the means of making parts of the island and mainland which are now uninhabited and unproductive, the homes of an industrious population engaged in a business which will not only yield them a comfortable livelihood, but will quicken the pulse of trade in both town and country. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefits which this law, if it once goes into successful operation, will confer on the people of British Columbia.

The different railway Acts to which the Lieut.-Governor gave his assent are calculated to greatly aid in the development of the resources of the country. The construction of the Canadian Western or the Canadian Northern will mark a new and a prosperous era in the history of the province. It is simply impossible for the most sagacious and farsighted to foresee the consequences which will certainly follow the opening up of a region of immense possibilities and connecting that region with the great railway systems east of the Rocky Mountains. If either of the companies succeeds in carrying out its projected enterprise the beneficial effect will be felt not only in this province but throughout the whole Dominion. The provision made for the extension of the Mainland line to the Island will be found to be of the utmost importance to Victoria. It is now seen that this city's being the nearest sea port to the Pacific, gives it an advantage which cannot fail in time to make it one of the greatest maritime cities of the continent.

The railway enterprises in the south of the province which the measures passed during the late session are intended to encourage will be of great immediate advantage. The mineral wealth of Southern British Columbia is no longer conjectural. Men of experience know that the country is immensely rich, and the Legislature has done no more than its duty in doing what it can to aid in its development. The people are to be congratulated that business rivalries and sectional jealousies have not been able to prevent their representatives giving the south of the province the encouragement that men interested in its welfare asked for.

The Legislation of the session may not have been all good. Some of it may have been meddlesome, and some unnecessary, but on the whole we believe that the work done will be found to be of very great importance and of immense and permanent benefit.

THE KENNEDY CASE.

The Kennedy case has come to a lame and impotent conclusion. We do not know that this is a misfortune. We believed from the first that undue importance was attached to the bombast of the Columbian. It slandered the members of the Private Bills Committee in the most outrageous manner, but we do not believe that tirades of that kind ever do public men of standing and character the slightest harm. The members of that Committee, notwithstanding the diatribe, stand as high in the opinion of the public as ever they did. Violent censure and undeserved abuse carry with them their own refutation, and all that newspaper ruffianism does is to lessen the influence of the press.

The Messrs. Kennedy may have been the victims of misplaced confidence, or they may have been the willing tools of more crafty men, but it is quite certain that they were not champions of the freedom of the press. Their attempt to establish their right to do wrong, will not raise them in the estimation of right-thinking men. That they did wrong in traducing and misrepresenting the men whom they denounced, no one can deny—indeed, no one attempts to deny. Whether the Legislative Assembly has or has not the power to call them to account, and to punish them, makes no difference in the moral aspect of their case. Neither will the decision either way be of much consequence to the community.

If Parliaments have the power to punish those who malign their members and treat them with contempt, it is quite certain that in these days they very seldom exercise that power. The widest range of criticism is permitted to the press, and it is left pretty much to the good sense and good taste of editors what they say of the parliamentary bodies of the different countries. And it is but just to editors, and others connected with the press, to say that they very seldom go beyond the bounds of decency and moderation. When they become violent and abusive, Parliaments, as a rule, leave their correction to public opinion, which generally does the work very effectively.

It is said that a case is to be submitted to the judges in order to find what authority the Provincial Assembly has in such cases as that for which the Messrs. Kennedy have been called to account. We must say that we do not attach much importance to this reference to the judges. Press prosecutions are not in accordance with British public opinion or with the spirit of the age, and it is not likely that, whatever may be the decision of the judges, the practice of our little Provincial Parliament in such matters will differ much from that of the big Parliaments of larger countries. The press in these days has very much more to fear from the want of principle and the want of moderation of those who wield its influence than from the power of Parliaments or the "Czarism" of of Governments.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

The progress which the Southern States have made since slavery was abolished in the United States has been astonishing. Previous to the Civil war those states were almost purely agricultural. They had no manufactures to speak of, and their commerce was only such as was required to supply the needs of an agricultural community.

Society was composed chiefly of two classes, the slaves and their masters. Manual labor in those states in those days was degrading. As nearly all that kind of labor was done by slaves, the white men who worked with their hands were not recognized as belonging to the dominant class. They were called "white trash" by both the slave-owners and their slaves, and no one, either black or white, attempted to conceal the contempt he felt for them. But all that is changed since slavery has been abolished. Manual labor is no longer regarded in the Southern States as beneath the dignity of a white man. The consequence is, industries of all kinds, agriculture as well as the rest, have received an impetus since the war, which is becoming more and more powerful as time advances. The South is in manufactures and in commerce becoming the rival of the North. In an address recently delivered by Mr. Carrol D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, he gave some figures which will be read with pleasure and surprise by the friends of freedom everywhere. These are some of them, as quoted in a recent number of the New York Herald:

"In ten years—from 1880 to 1890—cotton mills increased in number from a hundred and sixty-one to three hundred and thirty-four, spindles from a half million to two millions and the value of products from sixteen to fifty-four million dollars. During the same period the capital invested in woollen manufactures increased from four to ten millions.

"In 1880 the banking capital of the South was ninety-two million dollars; in 1890 it was a hundred and seventy-one millions. The total capital invested in manufactures and establishments of all kinds rose from a hundred and seventy-nine millions in 1880 to five hundred and fifty-one millions in 1890."

If the South continues to advance at this rate it will, before very long, become a perfect hive of industry and will be a wonderfully rich region. It has immense resources, and the climatic conditions are favorable.

A "FUTILIST."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser complains that land has been given to the company which builds the railway through the Northern section of the Island. It tries to create the impression that the land granted along the line of railway is all good, and that what the company gets is lost to the province. Its whole article is grossly deceptive. The land granted is not all good. It is hard to say what proportion of the land that runs through a mountainous country can be made use of for any purpose. It is, however, safe to say that the figures of the grant do not represent, with any thing-like correctness, the extent of the area which will bring in a return to the company in any shape. Fourteen millions of acres sounds large, and sound is the only thing that the Advertiser regards as of consequence in most of its discussions. But how many of these fourteen millions of acres will be of any use to the company, neither the Advertiser nor any other of the growlers has the slightest idea.

The land given to the company will not be lost to the country. In the first place it will get for it a railroad, which will make accessible an extensive region which, without it, would be wholly unproductive. In the next place, the Company, in its own interest, will have to sell the land to farmer and others, who will not only pay taxes on it, but will be revenue producing in other ways. In fact, the interest of the Company in the land will be necessarily limited and temporary, while it will be all under the jurisdiction of the Government and available for its use for all time. If the Company can be induced by the grant of land, large as it is, to build the road, the province, in our opinion, will have by far the best of the bargain.

Perhaps the Vancouver solon will inform the people of this province how they are to get roads built through the rough and unsettled parts of this province, if they do not encourage their construction by grants of land. The province has no money with which to subsidize railroads. It would be most unwise to burden the future revenue with guarantees for railroads, many of which would, no doubt, be built as they have been in the Argentine Republic, principally with the view of securing the guarantee. All that the province has to give the railroad builders is some of the land.

Of course, it would be better to get the roads built for nothing, but in new countries, whose resources are undeveloped, roads are not built in that way. The people have decided, and very properly, too, that the roads are of more use to them than the land given to encourage their construction. Giving away the land may cause some inconvenience, but to be without the roads would be infinitely more inconvenient. They have counted the cost, and are willing to pay the price, and we are pretty sure that the rival economists of Vancouver and Westminster cannot convince them that they have come to an unwise conclusion.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MR. JOHN GRANT speaking, no doubt, for a large number of persons who are interested in the development and progress of the Kootenay district, on Saturday afternoon asked the Premier "If the Dominion House of Commons refuse to grant a charter during this session to the Nelson & Fort Sheppart railway company, will this Government protect the rights conferred upon said company by this Legislature during the present sitting of the House?"

The Premier replied "Certainly. The Government will in every way protect the rights of the company as granted under the charter."

This is satisfactory. The Provincial Government will, no doubt, carry out in its integrity all that the Legislature has given to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway company. To do otherwise would be to break faith with that company, and the Government has never given any one reason to believe that it is not ready to carry out its engagements to the letter.

BIG BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Rothschilds Robbed by one of Their Most Trusted Employes.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Jaeger, for 20 years in the service of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-Main, is a fugitave and an embezzler of nearly $2,000,000. The Jaegers have for two generations been trusted employes of the Rothschild family, and their name to German-Austrian financiers is almost as familiar as that of the Rothschilds themselves. The father of the defaulting cashier was himself cashier of the Frankfort house of Rothschild. He was so upright and faithful that when the firm lost his services his son was given the position. The son seemed thoroughly qualified for the post and was treated with as much confidence as the Rothschilds treat anyone. They keep close watch on all their employes, and it is surprising that Jaeger got away with the amount he is known to have embezzled. The stolen money, it is rumored, he lost in stock gambling, and then fled. The house will, it is said, spare no effort or expense to bring the defaulter to justice as a lesson to other employes. The direction of his flight is suspected.

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LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
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Burdock Blood Bitters
REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON. tts

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.
Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle.

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere. 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. $3 qts.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.
DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.
DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
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HEALTHY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,
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Cures Rheumatism.
Freeman's Worm Powders
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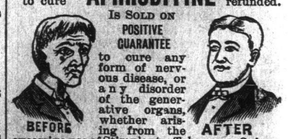
Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.


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CAPITAL NOTES.

B. C. Military Changes—Exports and Imports—Big Indian Meeting at Kamloops.

Canada and Her Right to Negotiate Treaties—Redistribution—The Atlantic Modus Vivendi.

Export of Agricultural Products—The Behring Sea Modus Published in the Gazette.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22.—Lieut. A. T. Cotton, No. 1 Battery, British Columbia Artillery, retires, and Captain J. W. Sinclair, of No. 2 Battery, Victoria, who is leaving the limits, has his name removed from the list of officers. E. A. Praeger has been appointed lieutenant of the Nanaimo Infantry Company, *vice* Richardson, retired.

The exports for March show an increase of $722,000, and for the nine months of the year, $11,750,000. The imports increased during March over a million and a half. The duty collected during the nine months showed a falling off of two millions and a half.

The University men ask that books for college libraries be allowed to enter Canada duty free.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, has been made Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Talbot, the public works boodler, has jumped his bail.

Ex-Judge Foster, of Knowlton, is likely to be made senator, in place of the late Senator Stevens.

Sir John Thompson gives notice of the introduction of his Redistribution bill on Tuesday night.

Archbishop Duhamel and Father McGuicken, of Ottawa, will attend a great meeting of Roman Catholic Indians of British Columbia, at Kamloops, early in June.

Messrs. Earle and Prior saw Sir John Thompson, to-day, and urged payment to the Provincial Government of the amount owing on account of the Esquimalt graving dock.

In the House of Commons the Atlantic *modus vivendi* bill was strongly opposed by the Grits, on the ground that it would give too much power to the Government. They insisted that the Government should ask Parliament annually for authority to issue licenses.

There was a big fight on the immigration vote. The Opposition trotted out the old story about an exodus, and wrangled for six hours. The appropriation was not passed.

The Governor-General transmitted to Parliament, to-day, the reply of the Imperial Government to the Canadian request for the abrogation of the Favored Nation clauses in treaties with the German Zollverein and Belgium. It says Her Majesty's Government would not contest the statement in the Canadian address, that fixing the rates of customs duty by self-governing colonies, when applied fully to all nations, is their incontestable right, but the statement implies the right to discriminate against the mother country or in favor of particular colonies. Her Majesty's Government points out that this claim is too broad. No such general right has hitherto been recognized. The reply further states that the denunciation of the two treaties mentioned would not confer the freedom in fiscal matters the Dominion desires. In order to acquire this, it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing commercial treaties of the British Empire, and a great break-up of existing commercial relations would result. For these and other reasons the Government cannot advise the denunciation of the treaties.

[The above was only received yesterday, though filed the day previous at Ottawa.]

OTTAWA, April 23.—The export of agricultural products was seven millions ahead of last year.

Mr. Stewart, who surveyed Burrard Inlet, has been assigned to Georgian Bay, this season.

The Imperial Government strongly dissent from the Canadian proposition for the carriage of deck loads in winter to the height of the hand rail.

Twelve houses and three stores were wiped out by the fire at Cassellman, near Ottawa.

The Behring sea *modus vivendi* appears in full in the Canada Gazette, to-day, "to the end that the same and every part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by all our loving subjects."

Jacob Sehl gives notice that after 30 days he will apply for permission to erect and extend the wharf fronting his property at Laurel Point, Victoria harbor. The plans were deposited with the Department of Public Works here.

YATES' LETTER.

The Queen Abroad—Prince Alexander of Battenberg—Concerning Other Royalties.

LONDON, April 20.—The Queen's visit to Darmstadt is to be strictly private. Peremptory orders have been issued prohibiting court functions and military display. The Queen will visit Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg at Schloss Hollenburg, near Jugenhelm, and the Count and Countess of Erbach, at Schloss Schonberg, in the same neighborhood. During the visit she will go to the mausoleum at Rosenhope, where the late Grand Duke and Princess Alice was buried.

The Queen's visit to Darmstadt will probably lead to reconciliation between her and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who has been in deep disgrace since his morganatic marriage. The Prince has been placed in comfortable circumstances by an arrangement which he has concluded with the Bulgarian Government, under which he has a life pension of £2,000 a year. When the Prince left Bulgaria, in 1886, it was agreed that he should receive £100,000, and that the Government should purchase his estate, palace, furniture, plate and general paraphernalia. Out of the £100,000, he owed £70,000.

With the remainder he has undertaken to provide for his youngest brother, Francis Joseph. Prince Alexander of Hesse left his second son £15,000, but £10,000 will only come to him on the death of his mother, the Princess of Battenberg. Prince Alexander has been urging his claims on the Government at Belgrade for nearly five years.

Emperor William intends to pay a strictly private visit to England at the end of July, coming in his yacht Hohenzollern direct to Cowes and staying there for the regatta week. The Emperor will probably arrive at Cowes on July 30. He will remain at the Solent for a week, living on board his yacht. There will be no festivities or court functions of any kind.

The Emperor will dine at Osborne with the Queen two or three times during his stay, and he will probably visit the Duke of Connaught at Portsmouth. There is no foundation for the report that he will visit some of the large cities of commerce. He will not even come to London, but will possibly proceed down the channel as far as Devonport, in order to visit the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Emperor's yacht Meteor has arrived at Gossport from Kiel, after a rough passage, and will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted during the next two weeks. It is said that the King of Saxony, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and other German Sovereign Princes have sent a joint protest to Emperor William against his recent policy, more particularly against the Educational bill, and this practically means there will be an end to Prussian dictation in the federal council, which, in Prince Bismarck's days, voted precisely as he wished.

This revival of particularism in Germany will be another and very severe blow to the Emperor's fast waning prestige. The only German sovereign who has supported the Emperor lately is the King of Wurtemburg, who has private reasons for wishing to keep himself in high favor at Berlin, but his opinion carries no weight when opposed by the King of Saxony and by the Grand Duke of Baden and the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha. The last of these personages, who is the Dean of the German Prince, has not visited Berlin since Bismarck's retirement.

ANARCHIST EXCITEMENT.

Great Demonstration Proposed to be Held in London to Protest Against the British Government.

LONDON, April 21.—The excitement of the Anarchists over the arrest of Mowbrey, and the seizure of the Commonweal, is shared by the Socialists and many Radicals, and several meetings have been called to protest against the action of the police. The Berner Street International Workers Club, a Socialistic organization with extreme tendencies, held a meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the police and the Home Office, and expressing sympathy with Mowbrey for the brutal treatment that he had suffered in being arrested but two hours after his wife's death. Many Anarchists were present from other organizations, and violent speeches were made. The club arranged to co-operate with other Socialist organizations in the city to make a great demonstration at Mrs. Mowbrey's funeral, as a protest against the Government's action. Committees were appointed to engage bands for the occasion and to drum up recruits for the procession. It is expected that about 8,000 and perhaps 10,000 men will turn out with society banners and red flags and march behind the body to the grave. Mowbrey remains in custody. Despite his absence the Commonweal will appear as usual, to-morrow. A new corps of writers were engaged immediately after the seizure and another force of compositors has been set to work. The tone of to-morrow's publication is expected to be exceedingly violent and it is not unlikely that this edition will be seized by the police.

HIS RIGHTS AS A BRITISHER.

An Englishman Appeals Against His Scandalous Treatment in France.

LONDON, April 22.—An Englishman named Delmard was arrested in Paris, and notwithstanding his request for a reason for the arrest he was locked up in a wretched cell until morning, and then taken to his lodging. He was ordered to move, but refused to do so. He was struck in the face and knocked down and taken again to the prefecture and placed in a cell filled with vermin. The following day, after an examination by the judge, he was taken to Mazas prison, and stripped, being kept naked for an hour and a half, and then put in a cell measuring six feet by six feet two inches, with Anastuy, who was executed a few days ago for the brutal murder of Baroness Dellard. At night he slept with Anastuy on one side and Ravochal, the anarchist, on the other. Delmard was again taken before a judge, but was again sent back to prison on the charge of being a spy. On April 14, he was liberated, the judge apologizing for his incarceration and blaming the police. The matter has been laid before the foreign office, and Delmard demands heavy compensation for the outrageous treatment. This being the second instance of unwarranted arrest of Englishmen, it is believed England will take such steps in the matter as will leave no doubt as to her intentions.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

Chairman Warner, of the Silver Committee, Issues a Call for May 26th and 27th.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Chairman Warner, of the National Silver Committee, today issued an official call for a National silver convention, to be held at Washington on May 26th and 27th, one of the objects of which is to organize a National Bi-Metallic Association. The call says this action is impelled by a manifest determination on the part of the gold combine to suppress silver issue for at least another half decade, and longer, if possible, and thus enrich one class at the expense of another. Continuing, the call says the people want no "70-cent dollars," neither will they forever tolerate, under the hypocritical pretense of honest money, a dollar that has grown to be a 150-cent dollar, and is still growing at an augmented rate as gold grows scarce and dear. The call is intended to all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bi-metallic coins in the United States, and each Congressman district is requested to send two delegates, and each state and territory to send two additional delegates, each territory to send two additional delegates at large. The Farmers' Alliance organization, the State Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of silver, are also invited to send one delegate for each local organization.

FATAL R. R. ACCIDENT.

A Grand Trunk Collision and Fatal Results.

MONTREAL, April 23.—There is a report of a railway accident, which occurred at Lachine this morning, on the Grand Trunk. It is stated that a Pullman porter fell between the cars of the Toronto express and was killed.

Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of Fairhaven city bonds were sold on Wednesday to the Washington Improvement company at ½ per cent. cash premium.

CABLE LETTER.

Gladstone's Deliverances on Female Suffrage Bring About Him a Swarm of Hornets.

The Anarchists Threaten to Demolish the Standard Newspaper—Concerning Irish Factions.

The Drayton-Borrowe Scandal Results in a Duel in France—May Day.

LONDON, April 23.—The storm which Mr. Gladstone has raised by his pamphlet against woman suffrage is not likely to abate. The woman suffrage movement in Great Britain has powerful influences, both financial and social, supporting it, and these influences have, heretofore, been given to the cause of the Liberal party. Some leading Liberals do not hesitate to say that their veteran chief has made a serious blunder. They think, indeed, that it would have been much better for him to have left the subject alone and allowed the Government majority to vote down the issue when raised.

ANARCHISM IN ENGLAND.

The Anarchists are getting to be as bold in London as they were in Chicago, a few years ago, and their vaporings might have resulted before long in a murderous outbreak. Since the arrest of Mowbray and his editor there has been no further trouble, and the anarchists are very quiet.

ROW AMONG THE IRISH.

The row in the Irish Parliamentary party is getting lively, all denial notwithstanding. Timothy Healy is trying to get John Dillon out of the way so far as the leadership is concerned, so that he may have no rival for the command. John Dillon objects to Healy's methods, although not urging his own promotion. Meantime the Parnellites are looking with interest at this new phase of the situation, and are refraining from any part of the quarrel. At present there are no signs of a settlement.

THE STANDARD THREATENED.

The Standard has received several letters from anonymous writers threatening to blow up the office of that paper with dynamite, for its denunciations of the Anarchists and other lawless persons. The police have detailed ten detectives to guard the building.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Preparations for May Day are being pushed on all sides, and the demonstrations will doubtless eclipse those of any previous year. It is likely that the Anarchists will create some disorder, but nothing serious is looked for. It is considered certain that the workingmen themselves will make no disturbance, although they carried red flags and listened to a speech to-day from Louise Michel.

THE BORROWE-FOX DUEL.

It was rumored to-day that Hallet Alsop Borrowe and Edward Fox were to fight a duel on the Franco-Belgian frontier as the result of Fox's charges that Borrowe authorized him to sell the Borrowe-Drayton scandal correspondence to the New York Sun. Neither of the principals in the proposed encounter has been seen for a few days. A report reached here late, to-night, that the duel has taken place, and that one of the men received a mortal wound. The report does not say which of the men was wounded. According to the report, the duel was fought with swords. It is impossible to confirm the rumor, or get any details, owing to the lateness of the hour.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

His Rich Ancestors.

LONDON, April 23.—Thomas W. Tankersly, of Scott county, Illinois, has retained a London solicitor to visit the township of Tankersly, near Sheffield, the ownership of which the Illinois man claims as a direct descendant and heir of Richard de Tankersly, who left England for America in 1698. The estates are valued at £80,000, and were purchased upwards of 200 years ago by Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford. From him they descended, through the Rockingham family, to the Fitzwilliam family, being now held by the present Earl of Fitzwilliam.

Woman Suffrage by Gladstone.

LONDON, April 23.—The great matter discussed in the political world during the week has been Mr. Gladstone's letter on woman suffrage, which is bringing out protests from the woman suffragists. Mr. Gladstone's organ, the Speaker, says: "The letter will strike a blow at the woman suffrage movement, which has been permitted to attain formidable proportions, chiefly owing to the reluctance of politicians to express an opinion on the subject."

The Samoan Situation.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Vossische Zeitung thinks that Robert Louis Stevenson is designing to strengthen English influence in Samoa and planning a new *coup* against Germany.

AUCKLAND, April 23.—According to advices from Samoa, the Mataafaites are growing in strength and becoming rebellious. The Government funds are exhausted, the natives are two years in arrears in the payment of taxes, and the situation is critical.

More Dynamite Seizures.

SOFIA, April 23.—As a result of a warning from the Turkish police, the police at Rustchuk, to-day, raided the house of an Armenian named Garbal and seized fourteen dynamite bombs, which are supposed to have been intended to be used against Bulgarian statesmen.

Sir Lewis Pelly Dead.

LONDON, April 22.—Major General Sir Lewis Pelly, Conservative M.P. for North Hackney, is dead. He was born in 1825, and educated at Rugby. He entered the army at the age of 15.

Chicago's Anti-Christ.

CHICAGO, April 22.—George J. Schweinfurth, the false Christ, accompanied by his "Apostle Mathew," John E. Welden, arrived here, this morning, to effect settlements of the suits brought against them by George F. Ostrander and Matilda S. Pierce, the two "angels" from Rockford Haven. Ostrander agreed to settle for $1,000, and he was paid. Miss Pierce had an offer of $700, but it was refused. A. W. Wilcox, a lake captain, is preparing to bring suit against the pretended Christ and the Weldens for heavy damages. Several years ago he had a loving wife and family, with considerable property. His wife came under the influence of the "Church Triumphant," and the property gradually dwindled away under the influence of Schweinfurth. Then she left her husband, and refused to consider herself his wife, saying that she belonged to the Church.

The Record Broken.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The White Star SS. Teutonic has established a new ocean record. She left New York, Wednesday, and arrived at Queenstown at 12 last night, covering the 2,900 miles in 5 days, 23 hours and 29 minutes. The Teutonic's best Eastern record was made last September, 5 days, 21 hours and 22 minutes, but at that time the total distance covered was only 2,791 miles.

Knights Templar.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The corner stone of the new Golden Gate Commandery of Knights Templar was laid, this afternoon. The building will cost $70,000. While the parade of Knights was in progress Stewart Menzies, a well known merchant, was thrown from his horse, struck on his head, and seriously injured.

Transactions in Specie.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The export of specie from the port of New York, this week, amounted to $2,278,682, of which $1,771,860 was gold and $506,822 silver. The imports of specie during the week amounted to $99,132, of which $60,760 was gold and $38,372 silver.

Chinese Rioters Beheaded.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Secretary of State is informed by the U. S. Minister at Pekin, that the leaders of the riots at Wahuin in 1891 have been beheaded.

Wyoming Assassins.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 22. A. C. Dunning, from Idaho, is in jail at Buffalo. He is one of the regulators. He stated that he was hired by the Secretary of the State Stock Commission. He had a letter in his pocket, directed to an Idaho friend, in which he gave away the whole story. It says that Champion and Ray had been warned and would not have been killed if they had heeded the warning. The hired assassins, he said, were to get $6 a day and $50 a piece for every man they killed. It cost over $3,000 to kill Champion and Ray.

Food for the Russians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The SS. Conemaugh, laden with 3,000 tons of food for the starving Russian peasants, sailed this afternoon for Riga, Russia.

Killed by Lightning.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—A flash of lightning descended a telephone pole here, this morning, and instantly killed one man. Seven others were also struck and rendered unconscious. One of the number has become insane.

An American Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Tracy said this afternoon that he had given orders to the U. S. vessels in Puget Sound, the Adams and Mohican, to coal at Seattle. The people of Seattle have complained that the U. S. naval vessels in these waters buy their coal at Victoria, Vancouver and other British ports.

The Liberals in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 23.—The committee appointed to prepare a manifesto to the Liberal party will report to-day. The principal feature of the platform will be the introduction of economies in all branches of the Government, especially in the War Department; the abolition of interior custom houses, as directed by the late economical Congress; a reduction of the customs tariff, in order to promote commercial intercourse with foreign nations; the adoption of judiciary reforms, extending the terms of the magistracy, if possible, to life tenure; the creation of the office of Vice-President, in order to avoid complications in case of absolute disability or absence of the President; and reform of the press laws, granting more liberty without license and subjecting journalists to the common law. This is the first time in the history of Mexico that the so-called Liberals have announced a platform.

Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate used up the whole day in further debate on the Chinese bill without any conclusion. An agreement was reached to close the general debate on this subject at 4 p. m. on Monday. The bill will then be open to amendment and may consume still another day.

Not Forced to Carry Arms.

SEATTLE, April 23.—The local inspectors of steam vessels have received notice from Captain Lubbock, supervising inspector at San Francisco, that the law requiring every vessel to carry a gun to be fired in case of accident, has been repealed as far as its provisions related to steamers on inland waters. This law was not enforced on the Sound for a long time, the local inspectors holding that there was nothing to be gained by forcing steamers, other than ocean going, to comply with it, as a boat in distress could always make shore easily, or in case she got crippled and could not make shore she could give a signal with her whistle that would answer just as well as a gun. But a short time ago they were ordered to enforce the law strictly.

The Insurance Conspiracy.

SEATTLE, April 23.—At the inquest held on the remains found in the smouldering ruins of Radloff's house, Kostranch made a full confession of the plot, and the means taken by himself and Radloff to carry it into execution. Mrs. Radloff denied all knowledge of any conspiracy, but, after the inquest, she and Radloff were arrested on a charge of arson, at the instance of the insurance companies.

Not to be Bluffed.

LIVERMORE, Cal., April 23.—Last night an ex-convict, known as "Spanish Jim," assaulted a young man named Sanderson, in a saloon. Marshal Taylor attempted to arrest the former, when he drew a large revolver, covered the marshal, and backed out of the saloon, followed by the latter, who had by this time also drawn his revolver. By this time Constable Fitzgerald, who had been apprised of the state of affairs, appeared on the scene with a Winchester rifle, and ordered "Jim" to throw up his hands. The odds being against him, he quickly surrendered. He was locked up without further trouble.

Sold at Auction in Missouri.

FAYETTE, Mo., April 22.—Another sale of negro vagabonds, three men and one woman, was held to-day. One man sold for $7 for sixty days' work, two others for $4 for thirty days' work, and the woman for $12 for two months' labor. The sale was on the block.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A committee appointed at a recent meeting of colored people, held to take action regarding the Texarkana and other lynchings, has issued an appeal to "the colored people of the United States and friends," requesting them to set aside the 31st day of May next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and praying. The appeal is signed by leading colored and white men in the country.

Good Grounds for Divorce.

TACOMA, April 22.—Floyd E. Bolton was to-day divorced from his wife Grace, on the grounds of coercion and intimidation on the part of his father-in-law, J. P. Hall, of Clear Lake, Iowa. Hall is a Southerner, and is considered a bad man with a gun. He accused Bolton, who is the son of a wealthy stock raiser, of intimacy with his daughter, and at the point of a forty-four-caliber revolver, compelled him to marry Grace. Then he told Bolton that he would blow his brains out if he did not live with his wife. Bolton alleges that they lived a cat and dog life, and he fled to Washington at the first favorable opportunity. It is said that Hall, who is a hotel-keeper, promised to come here and kill Bolton when he learned that he had begun an action for divorce. Bolton would not, if he could help it, give Hall a chance to shoot, believing him to be a thoroughly bad man. Mrs. Bolton notified Bolton's attorney that she would not oppose the action for divorce.

A Missing Man.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Talbot, who was accused of receiving bribes at the last session of the Dominion Parliament and against whom a true bill was found yesterday, is believed to have left for New York. He appeared, when called upon to plead yesterday, and his bail was renewed until this morning, when it was found he had left this city. It is believed that the reason of his going is that LaRose, his companion, has turned Queen's evidence.

Bishop Williams Dead.

QUEBEC, April 22.—Bishop Williams is dead. The Right Rev. James William Williams, was born in Overton, Hampshire, England, September 15, 1825. His primary education was received under his father, who was a clergyman, and he completed it at the Crewkerne Grammar School and Pembroke College, in Oxford, graduating in 1851. In 1856 he was ordained priest, and held curacies in Buckinghamshire and Somersetshire, and for two years was assistant master in Leamington College. In 1857 he went to Canada and became rector of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, occupying the chair of classics and belles-lettres, which he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He succeeded Bishop Mountain, to the see of Quebec, and was consecrated June 11, 1863. He was a close student, and an eloquent preacher. During the 25 years of his episcopacy, he confirmed 11,176 persons, ordained 47 deacons, and 43 priests, and consecrated 37 churches.

Murder Suspected.

WINNIPEG, April 21.—The mounted police at Whitewood, Assa., are investigating a supposed case of murder in the Finland colony. About September, 1889, there were only two settlers in the colony, they being the first to settle there from Michigan. They did not seem to be on good terms, and one of them mysteriously disappeared. His name was John Ero. It was thought he had gone to the States, but now his companion, named Kautouen, is suspected of murdering Ero, and the police are searching for the body and evidence of the crime.

Well Known Merchant Dead.

NEW YORK, April 23.—E. S. Jaffray, head of the well known dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., died to-day, aged 76 years, after a brief illness.

GEORGE OF WALES.

His Betrothal to the Princess May of Teck to be Shortly Announced.

LONDON, April 23.—The Manchester Courier (Conservative) says: "The betrothal of Prince George, the only son of the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary Victoria, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, will shortly be announced. No surprise is occasioned by the statement. It was reported shortly after the death of the Duke of Clarence, the elder brother of Prince George, to whom the Princess was engaged, that such a marriage would be arranged. It is said the Queen, who is very fond of the Princess, is very heartily in favor of the betrothal—in fact, her influence has brought it about. The marriage of the Prince and Princess will be greeted with much satisfaction by the people, with whom both are extremely popular."

A BIGOTED SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The subject of Chinese Exclusion occupied the Senate all day after the morning hour. An extraordinary feature of the debate was the introduction by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, of an attack on the Papal Hierarchy, the German Ambassador at Rome and the Austrian Royal family for alleged attempted interference with Roman Catholic immigrants into the United States. The Senators were apparently unable to connect this matter with the pending Chinese question until the suggestion was passed around informally that this portion of Mr. Davies prepared speech had been furnished by Col. Elliot Shepard of New York. The Senate did not adjourn as usual till Monday, but will sit again to-morrow. During the morning hour the Senate, without a division, adopted an amendment to a private pension bill, increasing the allowance of all helpless Mexican soldiers from $8 to $12 a month.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed,

Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

CANADIAN.

QUEBEC, April 22.—This afternoon, R. H. McGreevey, convicted at the previous term of conspiracy, and who fled to the States, entered Court, to receive sentence. The Judge refused to make a reserved case, and sentenced McGreevy to jail for one year, remarking that but for his running away, he would have been sentenced to six months. Prior to sentence, the prisoner appealed for the clemency of the Court.

INSURANCE CONSPIRACY.

Big Attempt to Swindle Insurance Companies Brought to Light.

SEATTLE, April 22.—The last vestige of doubt that Radloff burned a stolen body in his house was removed yesterday, and the whole case now stands forth plainly as one of the boldest and most cunningly devised schemes to swindle life insurance companies on record. The fact that Kostrauch pointed out the grave from which the body was missing establishes the connection between the absence of the body and the presence of the charred fragments among the ruins of the house. Radloff was insured as follows: Mutual Life of New York, $15,000; New York Life, of New York, $20,000; Equitable Life, of New York, $20,000. It is possible that Radloff has $10,000 more in the Mutual Life. In addition to this Radloff recently had his house insured for $800 and the five-acre tract of land mortgaged for $800, to say nothing of small sums of money he borrowed from his neighbors. Radloff and his wife lived unhappily together, but they both loved money. They concocted a scheme to get $55,000 and divide the proceeds and each go their way. Kostrouch was to have received the paltry sum of $500 for the part he played.

Kostrauch's confession is as follows: "About a month and a half ago William Radloff came down to South Seattle in search of me, and he didn't find me there, so I went out to his place. There he told me of all the troubles he had with his wife, and that he came to the conclusion to separate from her, and in order to accomplish it, he made up a plan, him and his wife, to get a corpse and have the same put in his house, and let it appear as if he had been murdered. Now, his wife had him get his life insured, and about a week after, he hired from Mr. Patterson his cart or wagon. With that, we went about midnight to Greenwood cemetery and took out a corpse of a party unknown to me. We brought the same home, and we buried it in the chicken yard on the west of the house, coffin and all. Then, last Friday afternoon, we took it up and put it in the house on a pile of bark and mattress. The coffin was laid down on the floor by the side of the bark. We had shavings saturated with coal oil, which were to be lighted by a candle burning down to a waxed string leading to the shavings. The shavings after being lighted were to set fire to the bark, and we also had the same arrangement up stairs, so as to make sure of a fire. We calculated for the candles to burn about one inch in 40 minutes, and that they would burn six inches in about four hours and a half, and would burn down and start fire to the shavings. We lit the candles and left at about 6 o'clock in the evening (Friday) and came to town, and I had probably been in town about three hours before the fire started up.

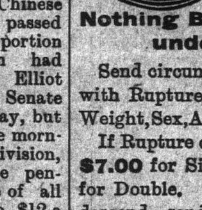
The sale of San Domingo to an American syndicate, is denied.

Rev. John Curtis Burroughs, 74 years old, an eminent educator, died in Chicago.

NEW TOWNSITES!
Plans lithographed on shortest notice—all sizes, from miniatures to 2x3 ft. First-class work at reasonable prices.
IF YOU
Propose organizing a joint stock company, issuing a new map or plan of any kind, or if you want anything engraved, from a visiting card up,
WRITE
For samples and prices.
THE COLONIST,
VICTORIA, B. C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.
ja15-1y-w

RUPTURED & DEFORMED PEOPLE
If you wish to avoid all risk and be positive of getting a TRUSS to suit your case, answer the following questions and it will be sent by mail.



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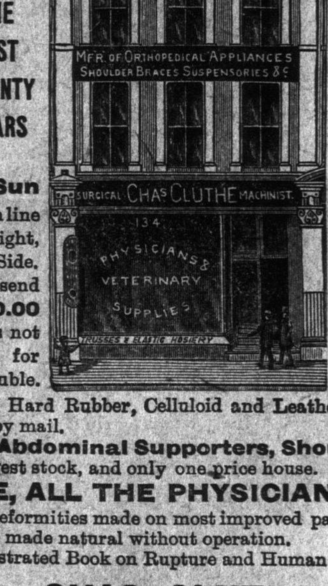
Nothing Better under the Sun



State nearest size (Pigeon, Hen or Goose Egg), also which side is largest.
Infants' Trusses.—Get two at one time. Change every two days. Should be cured in six weeks.
Children—
Small, - - $3.50
Large, - - 4.50
Infants'—
Small, - - $2.50
Large, - - 3.50
Double, one-third more. Send price. By return mail goods are sent prepaid and registered, with a 5-year guarantee and privilege to exchange, if not soiled.
This is Cheap for strictly First-Class Goods.
Send circumference in line with Rupture, your Height, Weight, Sex, Age, which Side.
If Rupture descends, send $7.00 for Single; $10.00 for Double. If it does not descend, send $5.00 for Single, or $8.00 for Double.
You can also have Hard Rubber, Celluloid and Leather Spring Trusses, cheaper than anywhere. Sent by mail.
Suspensories, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, etc., at a moment's notice. Largest stock, and only one price house.
REFERENCE, ALL THE PHYSICIANS IN CANADA.
Appliances for all deformities made on most improved pattern. Persons born with club feet can have same made natural without operation.
Send stamp for Illustrated Book on Rupture and Human Frame (registered).
CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist,
ESTABLISHED 1871 134 King Street West, Toronto.
KAMLOOPS, B. C., Dominion Hotel, Monday, May 2nd.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Colonial Hotel, from Tuesday noon, the 3rd, to Wednesday noon, the 4th of May.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Vancouver Hotel, from 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th, to noon on Friday, the 6th of May.
NANAIMO, B. C., Central Hotel, Friday evening, May 6th, and Saturday, May 7th.
VICTORIA, B. C., Driard House, arrive late Saturday evening, May 7th, leave evening of 10th.
NELSON, B. C., Internatihnal Hotel, Thursday and Friday, May 12th and 13th.
REVELSTOKE, B. C., Victoria Hotel, Saturday, May 14th.
mc2

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 22.

THE CITY.

A Coming Entertainment.

On the second of May, a very interesting entertainment will be given in the Gorge Road Methodist church. The programme will be made as interesting as possible.

The Object of the Meeting.

The special meeting of the Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral company, called for the 30th of May, is to take steps to raise funds to obtain additional coal and oil lands.

The Oar.

A single scull race has been arranged to come off on Thursday evening next between T. Moody and H. Burkholder, for a $10 trophy. The amateurs will start from the railroad bridge, and row around Deadman's Island, back to the starting point.

Official Intimation.

Rev. D. MacRae, Clerk of the Presbytery of Columbia, received a telegram, last evening, intimating the acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Collingwood, Ont., of the call extended to him from the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Campbell expects to arrive here early in June.

Opening of the Gorge Road Church.

The opening of the Gorge Road Centennial Methodist church takes places on Sunday, the 22nd of May. It is not yet known what minister will preach the opening sermon, but it is the intention of the members to hold meetings for the first few weeks in the church, and entertainments of various kinds will be given.

Lost Their Schooner.

On Wednesday last, while the American tug Collis was out about 30 miles beyond Cape Flattery, she picked up a canoe with two Indians. The Siwashes said that they had lost their schooner, and had had nothing to eat for 24 hours. While on board the Collis they were well cared for, and the steamer travelled fully 15 hours before she sighted the schooner to which they belonged, and to which they were returned.

The Plasterers' Association.

The Contracting Plasterers' association of Victoria met at the Trades and Labor hall, yesterday evening, and passed a resolution that none but union journeymen be employed by members of the association. After considerable discussion, a scale of prices was agreed upon, under which no member of the association should be allowed to put in tenders for a contract, under penalty of expulsion from the association.

Methodist Church Arbitration.

The award in the matter of the Methodist Church arbitration was not lifted yesterday, as was expected. It will cost something in the neighborhood of $400 to take it up, and neither the trustees nor the contractor appear to be inclined to take the initiative. However, should neither party, within the next few days, act, the arbitrators will again step in, and insist upon it being taken up jointly, as they are so empowered by the terms of their appointment. Until the seal be removed from the award their mouths are closed as to its contents.

Tailors' Troubles.

Jacob Arthur and Louis Schuer were in court, yesterday morning, before Mr. R. Ward, J.P., and Noah Shakespeare. They are both tailors, and the former charged the latter with having assaulted him and called him a "scab." There is trouble among the tailors. The union men, and those who do not belong to the union, are at daggers drawn, and the bitter feeling which exists among them now and again breaks out. There were several witnesses examined, yesterday, in support of the charge, which the magistrates considered proven and imposed a fine of $5.

Their Fifth Anniversary.

The members of Triumph Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., of Esquimalt, will celebrate their fifth anniversary on the 2nd of May, when an entertainment will be given in the Victoria West Hall by the gentlemen of H. H.S. Warspite. The first half of the evening will be devoted to a concert programme to be furnished by Sister Berry, Brothers Staff, Wilcox, Stephens, Cutcliffe, Barnes, Wilson and Cocking. The second half of the entertainment will consist of two amusing farces—"The Bogus Talking Machine," and "My Fellow Clerk." The committee making arrangements for the entertainment consists of Messrs. Moore, Travers, Stephens and Squibb.

More Precious Than Fine Gold.

Last week, Mr. W. Pellew Harvey, of Golden, B.C., received from Yale with other samples one containing some metal mixed with magnetic iron ore. The sender had no idea what it was, and asked for its discrimination. A test was carefully made, resulting in the discovery of a very rare combination, viz.: native gold amalgam (mercury and gold combined by nature). The assay value of the same was about $187,000 per ton. Little is known as to the extent of this find. As far as can be learned this is the first discovery of such a nature ever made in Canada, and possibly the record assay. Similar finds, however, have been made from time to time in Transylvania, California and Colorado. This metal had recently been passed as of no value.

Christ Church Cathedral.

The annual Easter meeting of the church committee was held in the cathedral vestry last evening, the Lord Bishop of Columbia being in the chair. The church wardens presented their report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31st last, which, upon motion, were received and adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members of the congregation. Dr. T. J. Jones was re-elected rector's warden for the ensuing year, Mr. Thomas R. Smith being again chosen to represent the congregation. Messrs. John Ward, Lindley, Crease, Somerville and Crane were elected so serve as sidesmen; the new church committee being composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Justice Drake, Major Dupont, Mr. W. Curtis Ward, Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. H. E. Croasdaile, Dr. Hanington, Mr. C. Phillips Wolley, Mr. John Ward and Mr. Wollaston.

The Sewers.

Out of the $262,000, more or less, realized from the sale of the Sewer Bonds, there is now on deposit in the Bank about $70,900. This sum will suffice to finish the works which have already been commenced, and should nothing inadvertently happen to delay the construction, it is expected that the whole of that portion of the Sewerage system upon which any work has been performed will be completed and ready for use by July next. This will include all the large sewers, and the heaviest and most expensive portions of the whole proposed system. It is impossible at present to state exactly what sum it will cost to complete the sewerage work of the city, but Mr. Mohun, the conducting engineer, is preparing for the use of the Corporation an estimate of the amount necessary to complete the system in the district. He hopes to have this estimate ready in about two weeks, and is satisfied that the amount now on hand will be sufficient to carry the present works to completion by July.

A Birthday Party.

A birthday party was given at the residence of the Rev. M. C. Browne, Cedar Hill, last evening, in honor of Loftus P. Browne's 21st birthday. A large number of invited guests attended and a very pleasant evening was passed.

Tram Car Accident.

An elderly man named Neill Campbell, while crossing Government street, opposite the COLONIST office, yesterday morning, was knocked down by a passing street car and more or less seriously hurt. He was put into a hack and driven to his home.

Havoc in a Fruit Store.

One of C. W. Schoen's delivery wagons was coming down Pandora street yesterday evening, and the horse taking fright, bolted down the street and into an Italian fruit store. Oranges, apples, bananas and peanuts were scattered about in wild confusion, but the frightened animal was secured before he damaged either himself or the wagon.

Jubilee Hospital Meeting.

A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last night, at Sir William Wallace Hall. There were present, Mr. C. Hayward, Vice-President, in the chair, and Messrs. Flumerfelt, Braden, Braverman, Redfern, and Alex. Wilson. The accounts for salaries for the month, amounting to $550 were passed. Dr. Richardson was granted leave of absence. Communications were received from the white laundry and other institutions soliciting custom. The Visiting Committee reported that the contract for dividing the isolated wards had been let, and the contract for bread for the year awarded to F. H. King.

A Serious Charge.

George Sterling arrived on the Islander from Vancouver, yesterday evening, and had not been in the city an hour before he got into an altercation, on Yates street, with one of the bluejackets of the Warspite, named George McClewe. After arguing for a few minutes, McClewe walked up the street and turned into an alley, just below the Vancouver house. Sterling followed him, and a moment afterwards the report of a pistol shot was heard, Sterling being seen to leave the alley and run away. McClewe was not injured, and Sergeant Levin, being apprised of the occurrence a few seconds afterward, in company with Officers Redgrave and Cameron, started in pursuit of the tar's assailant. They arrested Sterling on Douglas street, and a charge of shooting with intent to kill was preferred against him. Two dollars in silver, six coppers and a five-chambered revolver were found in his possession. Three chambers had been discharged, in one was an empty, and in the other a loaded cartridge. George McClewe was detained till morning to answer his appearing against the prisoner, who, at the time of his arrest, had evidently been drinking freely.

THE MICHIGAN SEIZED.

Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds of Opium Discovered by Custom House Officers.

She is Now Under Arrest—A Clever Capture by United States Officials.

United States Treasury Officer C. J. Mulkey has been in Victoria for some days for his health.

Whenever Mr. Mulkey visits a place for his health, one is sure to hear something drop not long afterwards.

The SS. Michigan now lies in custody of the collector of customs at Port Townsend, having been searched and relieved of 382¼ pounds of opium at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A vigilant watch, a keen scent and a telegram, "Intercept Michigan on arrival Townsend with big batch of dope," did the work. Opium is now for sale in Port Townsend at $13 per pound.

The Michigan arrived here at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She lay in port until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she cleared for Seattle and stood out into the straits. Early in the afternoon Mr. Mulkey received some valuable information that decided his next step. He telegraphed to the collector at Port Townsend what he had ascertained, and then walked up to his room at the Driard, with the conviction strong upon him that the bracing Spring air of Victoria was building up his weak constitution wonderfully.

The Michigan meantime plodded gaily across the blue water, slowing up considerably as she got outside Race Rocks. There was no law against passing Port Townsend before dark, but it appeared as if she would rather be excused from doing it just that once. So, when dusk crept on and blended land and sea into one thick haze, she put on, it is said, a lively gait again, and passed through. Suddenly, speeding along by her side, came a swift little launch out of the darkness. An order: a call. "We are United States officers. Heave to!" and the big ship, in answer to the demand, swung round to port. In about three minutes Collector Wasson, with Customs Officer J. A. Van Bokkelen, clambered up her side, accompanied by eleven others, most of them clerks in the Port Townsend Custom House, taken into the searching service on a pinch.

"Captain," said the Collector, "we're going to overhaul her. Give us all the light we want." "Let her go," returned the commander. And so, at two o'clock in the morning, began a search for smuggled opium. The men were laid off to different sections, the greenest hands to watch for anything that might be thrown overboard. Van Bokkelen, on account of his knowledge of the mechanism, was ordered into the engine room and bunkers. Fifteen minutes after starting, there was a call from the bows, and a five-pound can of Tai Yune opium was held up triumphantly. The searcher had taken it out of a paint locker. Five minutes afterwards, coiled up in a bundle of old rope, were found another twenty pounds. There could be no mistake about the surmise now. Mulkey was evidently "all right." So the search went gaily on for some hours without more success. Suddenly, Van Bokkelen made a discovery. Way down in the forward bunkers he lit on a space four feet long and one foot deep, covered by a trap door. After a lot of trouble, this door was lifted, and there, lying snugly packed in half-pound cans, were found another ninety pounds. Van was puzzled. This was a big capture, but it might be made bigger yet, he thought, if that big pile of coal was shifted from the after bunkers. It looked like a heavy job, but he decided that it ought to be done, if the search was to be thorough. He reported his idea to the collector. "Go ahead," said Mr. Wasson, "We must get that coal away if it takes us all night." So, as the Michigan was brought alongside the dock, four longshoremen were brought into the bunkers. It was hard work, and no fun, but the pitching of the black diamonds went steadily on till a clear space was perceived at the bottom, at last. A quick pounce, a heavy jerk, and up came a second and even more cunningly devised trap, let into the very skin of the ship. Opening it out the officers were rewarded for their perseverance, for there, packed with the greatest ingenuity, was a load of 225 lbs.

The Michigan is under arrest subject to orders of the Treasury Department. She, with an official aboard, went on to Seattle to discharge her cargo, yesterday, and will return to Townsend to-day.

The capture is the second largest ever made on the Sound.

As remarked before, Mr. Mulkey's health is improving.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 23.

THE CITY.

The Summer Arrangement.

The summer time table of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company is expected to come into effect on the 29th of the present month.

Forwarded to Ottawa.

Yesterday was the last day allowed for the reception at Ottawa of tenders for constructing Victoria's new drill hall. It is understood that five or six bids were put in by Victoria contractors.

At Oak Bay.

Mr. Roswell Bayne is preparing plans for a handsome home for himself, which he proposes to erect at Oak Bay beach during the approaching summer.

To Be Repeated.

The military "broom drill," given so successfully last Wednesday, by the young ladies of Christ Church Cathedral, is shortly to be repeated for the benefit of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West.

Cash is King.

The Emma Juch Opera Company sang at Portland, on Thurday night, but did not commence the performance until after nine o'clock, owing to the prima donna refusing to go on until she had been paid $60, which sum she advanced to get the company out of the hole in which they found themselves a week ago.

Arrived Safe and Doing Well.

A letter received at the COLONIST office, yesterday, says that Capt. A. McKinnon has arrived at the Buffalo, N.Y., Surgical Institute, with his nurse, Mr. T. Hedderly, and that the long journey had been borne by the patient very well, indeed. Capt. McKinnon's friends in Victoria will be glad to hear of his safe arrival.

The Case Dismissed.

Yesterday morning in the Provincial Police Court Messrs. Robt. Ward & Pearson, J's. P., decided to dismiss the case brought by two seamen against Captain Sieward for back wages. It was proved that Captain Sieward was not the registered owner of the vessel at all, and of course the presiding magistrates had no option, on this account, but to declare the case dismissed.

An Indian's Temptations.

Before Messrs. Ward and Shakespeare, yesterday morning, an Indian from Cowichan, charged by Officer Smith with having in his possession a bottle of gin, was fined $50, with the alternative of serving six months at hard labor. Ah Sin, convicted of supplying him with the liquor, was fined $25, or in default, three months' imprisonment.

Handsome and Substantial.

The substantial suburban mansion of Mr. J. J. Dunsmuir is fast nearing completion, and begins to present a very attractive appearance, with its quiet classical architecture, wide handsome porches, general spaciousness and neat out build, while the inside is alive with skilled workmen putting on the finishing touches, which will be supplied with all the modern improvements.

Supreme Court Doings.

The case of Byrnes v. McMillan, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $1,000 from the Sheriff for alleged loss owing to stated negligence of defendant in advertising the sale of certain property, is docketted for Tuesday next. The case of McFarlane v. McFarlane comes up on Tuesday and Gillespie v. Black on the same day. Wagner v. the Corporation has been adjourned *sine die*.

Queen's Birthday.

It seems to be the opinion among the officers of H. M. fleet that Admiral Hotham will meet the wishes of the committee appointed to wait upon him in regard to the navy assisting at the Queen's Birthday celebration, with that uniform courtesy and kindness which have distinguished the Commander of H. M. Pacific Squadron, whenever it has laid within his power to assist the citizens of this city. The cooperation of the land and naval forces on the 24th of May celebration, ensures the success of any festivities inaugurated to celebrate the Queen's Birthday.

Behring Sea.

Although Admiral Hotham has received official notice of the renewal of the *modus vivendi*, as yet no orders have been received for the dispatch of any war ships to Behring Sea, to serve notice upon the sealing schooners, now there, of the renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and to warn them of the necessity of their desisting from further pursuit of seals in those regions. It is expected, however, that orders will shortly arrive for the dispatch of at least two ships northwards, and H.M.S. Phesant and Daphne will probably go.

"The Commonwealth"

The COLONIST is in receipt of the first number of The Commonwealth, "a weekly journal of the industrial and agricultural progress of British Columbia." The paper is handsomely printed, well arranged, and comes into the literary world modestly and without any particular flourish of trumpets. Among its staff of contributors are several well known literary workers of the province, and every department in the columns of the new venture is done ample justice to. The reading matter is bright, and the advertisements are evidently coming in satisfactorily. No doubt the special field which the Commonwealth has come to fill will give it ample scope for future development and success. The COLONIST wishes it all prosperity.

Fire on the Esquimalt Road.

The residence of R. Menaugh on the Esquimalt Road, was burnt to the ground early yesterday morning. The watchman at No. 2 station noticed the flames, and hose reel No. 3, with six firemen, was quickly on the spot. The building, a frame one, was completely enveloped in flames by the time they arrived, but they managed to save the furniture in the front room. Mr. Menaugh and Mrs. Menaugh lost all their trunks and clothes, and attribute the fire to a defective flue. They retired as usual about 11 p.m., and were awakened in the morning by the noise of something falling. A few moments afterwards the house was afire. The furniture was insured in the Pacific Coast Company, and the building, which belonged to Mrs. Work, also carried an insurance.

Sad Accident.

By an unfortunate accident which occurred in the Turner block, Douglas street, yesterday afternoon, James Bruce, a stonemason employed on the work, may possibly lose his right arm. Whilst engaged in laying down the heavy iron frames for the asphalt pavement, one of them was inadvertently left, so that the inside edge did not rest upon the basement, and Bruce, unaware of this, stepped upon it, with the result that he and the frame were precipitated into the cellar. In falling the edge of the frame struck his right arm midway between the wrist and the elbow, and jamming him to the floor, almost cut off his hand. With the assistance of his comrade, Bruce was carefully extricated from his painful position, and removed in a hack to St. Joseph's hospital, where, considering the great loss of blood, he is doing fairly well.

Board of Trade Building.

Several tenders have been sent in for the erection of the proposed Board of Trade building, and the secretary *pro tem* of the committee appointed to receive them will at an early date call a meeting of the committee, when the tenders will be opened and considered.

Handsome Country House.

Mr. McConnell, a recent arrival from the country to the south, has taken up a piece of land at Mount Tolmie, on the Gordon Head Road, and, in addition to other improvements, is building a very handsome and imposing two-story residence. The house is large and substantial, with great bay windows facing the road, and is placed on a brick foundation. It is situate in a beautiful, well sheltered valley, and would compare favorably with numbers of city residences for size and architectural taste.

The Shooting Affray.

The case of George Sterring, arrested on Thursday evening by Sergt. Levin and Officers Redgrave and Cameron, and held on a charge of shooting at, with intent to kill, George McClewe, a stoker on the Warspite, came up for preliminary hearing in the police court yesterday. After listening to the evidence of the prosecutor, who at the time that the pistol was discharged had his back turned towards the prisoner, and could not positively state that the shot was intended for him, the magistrates adjourned the case for eight days.

A Destroyer Destroyed.

Mr. Weir, of Mechosin, brought to town yesterday one of the largest panthers killed on the island for a very long time. The farmers and ranchers in the district have been patient, longsufferers from the ravages of wild beasts. Sheep have been carried away wholesale, and about a month ago a yearling heifer disappeared, whose bleeding carcass was traced into the bush. Panthers have been frequently seen in the neighborhood, and although everyone appeared to be on the alert the unwelcome intruders were too wary to come within bullet range. Mr. Weir, however, managed to steal a march on the enemy on Wednesday, and put a bullet into the most formidable of the dangerous stragglers with fatal effect. The panther measures 6 feet 11 inches from tip of tail to snout, and weighs 160 pounds. There is great rejoicing in the neighborhood over the death of the destroyer. The carcass has been presented to Mr. H. S. Mason.

A Lively Tar.

The other day, while a number of bluejackets from H. M. S. Champion were admiring the new brick building being run up on Johnson street, opposite the grocery establishment of Mr. H. Saunders, a discussion ensued between them as to the work of the hod carriers. One of the number made a wager that he would ascend the ladder, with the hod on his shoulder, in a given time. Approaching the man who was carrying the mortar aloft, Jack introduced himself with a "Hailo my hearty," and added "I could do that myself." The laborer was doubtful, but to satisfy himself on the point, volunteered to give the son of Neptune a try. Shouldering the hod, the bluejacket proceeded to mount the ladder with wonderful agility, amid the plaudits of his backers. On reaching the top, the bricklayers were preparing to receive the fresh supply, and seeing the new man asked "Are you the new hod-man? Just drop it here." "Not by a jug-full," responded the sailor, "I don't want to do the fellow out of his job," and so saying he proceed to descend the ladder at a lively pace. Below he handed over the hod to its rightful operator and retired triumphantly.

A Presbyterian Synod for B. C.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod has returned from the meeting of the Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church, recently held at Toronto, and is quite pleased as to the result of his trip. He was the representative of the B. C. Presbytery at the Home Mission and went with the object of urging upon that body the necessity of having a synod established for this province, with three presbyteries—one at Victoria, another at New Westminster, and the third at Kamloops. The rapid growth of the church in British Columbia has made it most desirable that there should be a synod for this province, instead of having the business transacted in Manitoba, as at present. The proposition was very favorably received, and will, no doubt, be ratified at the general assembly to be held in Montreal. Finances also formed a theme of Rev. Mr. McLeod's representations while in Toronto. He asked for and received an annual grant for this province of $6,400 from the general funds, in consideration of the great area to be covered. The stipend paid an ordained missionary is $1,000 per annum. Towards this the people among whom the labors are supposed to contribute at least $600, and from the general fund the balance is paid. There are now in the province eighteen clergymen whose income is made up in this manner. During the past 12 months 16 new churches have been built, valued at not less than $40,000—a good showing for the zeal and energy of the Presbyterians of British Columbia.

Missionary work among the Indians has also been commenced, and Mr. McLeod has made arrangements for the purchase of a house and a tract of land at Alberni, to be used by Rev. J. A. McDonald, the missionary there. Rev. Mr. McDonald intends opening a school for the instruction of the Indians, and with this object in view, is busily engaged in putting their language, purely oral up to the present, into writing. While East, Rev. Mr. McLeod visited his old church at Stratford, where he preached during his visit. He says that enquiries as to British Columbia and Victoria, particularly, were numerous, wherever he went, and the good account he was able to give of the province and its capital, will no doubt have the effect of inducing many people to come out and settle here.

More About the Michigan.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 21.—The value of the dope seized by Collector Wasson was about $4,000. The vessel was seized in the name of the U. S. Government, but owing to there being a large quantity of perishable merchandise on board consigned to Seattle she was allowed to proceed to that port to discharge and receive the necessary repairs to her propeller. In all probability the vessel will be confiscated or a heavy fine be imposed and part of the crew placed under arrest. Collector Wasson chartered the steamer at his own expense to go and meet the Michigan. The most conclusive evidence it is said exists that the engineers were in full knowledge of the opium being aboard. The captain denies absolutely being aware that his vessel carried contraband stuff.

THE WESTMINSTER PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. J. M. and Robert Kennedy, of the "Columbian," at the Provincial Jail.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Again Instituted—Not Admitted to Bail.

As soon as the Provincial Legislature had, yesterday morning, determined the nature and extent of the punishment to be meted out to Messrs. James M. and Robert Kennedy, publishers of the Westminster Columbian, for their contempt of the House, the Speaker issued his formal warrant for their commitment to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The document read as follows:

"*To the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia:*

"Whereas, James M. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy having been adjudged guilty of a contempt have been ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Legislative Assembly.

"These are therefore to require you to take the bodies of the said Jas. M. Kennedy and Robt. Kennedy and them to keep safely during the pleasure of the said Legislative Assembly, or until the same shall be prorogued, or until the Legislative Assembly shall be dissolved, whichever event shall first be signified or happen, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant, and shall also be a warrant to the sheriffs, constables and police officers to assist you in the premises.

"Given under my hand and seal, this 22nd day of April, 1892.
(Signed) D. W. HIGGINS, Speaker."

With this document the Kennedy Brothers were received at the provincial jail by Warden B. H. John, to whose care both the paper and the persons were consigned. The Messrs. Kennedy were received and treated with the utmost consideration, allowed to occupy the warden's room, and permitted to enjoy every comfort and convenience. The conduct of the police and jail officials could not have been more considerate.

During the afternoon an *ex parte* application was made to Mr. Justice Drake, for the release of the brothers upon *habeas corpus*, the Messrs. Kennedy being represented by Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. H. D Helmcken, who were heard, after the affidavits of their client's had been read to the hon. judge. A writ *nisi* was granted by Mr. Justice Drake, and served upon the Speaker, the Attorney-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms, later in the day, accompanied by the following letter:

To the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia;

To the Hon. the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia;

To the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia:

Take notice that Her Majesty's Supreme Court of British Columbia has granted a rule *nisi* that the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia attend before the said Court, at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, Victoria, on Saturday, the 23rd day of April instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue directed to him, commanding him to produce the bodies of James M. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, now committed and detained in his custody, and why, in the event of the rule being made absolute, the said James M. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy should not be discharged without the writ of *habeas corpus* actually issuing, and without the said James M. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy being personally brought before the court.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of April, A.D. 1892.

Yours, etc.,
H. B. W. AIKMAN,
of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, 20 Bastion street, Victoria, solicitor for the said James M. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy.

An effort was made, but unsuccessfully, to secure the release of the publishers upon bail until the hearing of the *habeas corpus* application, and they remained in custody during the night.

WHOLESALE DENUNCIATIONS.

Resolutions Passed at the Regular Meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

Last night's regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council proved one of the most interesting in the history of that body. President Chipchase, as usual was in the chair, and the members turned out in strength.

The first business taken up was in the form of a communication, which was duly read as follows:

DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.
TORONTO, April 2, 1892.

Mr. Geo. A. Grant, Secretary Trades and Labor Council:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Yours to hand enclosing *per capita* tax, for which please accept thanks. At the time of receipt, I was in Ottawa on business in connection with the Congress, and took occasion to interview the British Columbia members on the question of Chinese immigration. Mr. Gordon, of Nanaimo, has introduced a bill increasing the tonnage allowance of ships one-half, and providing that return certificates be not allowed after four months. I am sorry to say that Messrs. Prior and Barnard will oppose the bill, Mr. Prior on the ground that there are not enough Chinese in the province, and also that they are cheapest. He also states that those were the grounds he took before and that he was endorsed by the workingmen of Victoria. If his statements are correct, kindly let me know, for if they are, we have been misled in this part of the country in regard to the organized labor of British Columbia. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours respecrfully,
(Signed) GEORGE DEWER.

The letter was discussed at length, and a resolution was finally adopted expressing the opinion that Mr. Prior had misrepresented the interests of British Columbia labor in the East, and condemning his course in the premises.

The conduct, in the Provincial Legislature, of Victoria's senior member, Mr. John Grant, was next discussed. It was said that he, while looked upon as the champion of labor, had slighted the interest of Victoria's workingmen, and he too was, by resolution, denounced, and requested to resign his sea in the House.

The case of the Kennedy Bros. was, last of all, discussed, and a third resolution was passed and referred to the Legislative committee, condemning the action of the House, which was described as "an interference with the liberty of the press—the true, and only safeguard, of the people's liberties."

SONS OF ST. GEORGE

Celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint.

The members of Milton Lodge, No. 311, Sons of St. George, gave their first annual banquet at the Victoria Hotel last evening. Forty members of the order sat down to an appetizing repast prepared by Host Patton, and friendship and good feeling was the order of the night. Brother George Penketh presided, and, dinner over, in a loyal speech the chairman proposed "The Queen and Royal Family." The national anthem was trolled from forty patriotic throats, and then Bro. Thomas Bradley gave "The President of the United States." "The Star Spangled Banner" was heartily sung, and the healths of the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly, proposed by Bro. Dearburg, were washed down in flowing bumpers.

In neat speeches, Bro. Becknell responded to "The Army, Navy and Volunteers;" Rev. Mr. Barber, "The Clergy;" and Ald. Munn, "The Mayor and Aldermen." Dr. Foote gave "The Medical Profession," and Bro. Hardacre "The Sister Societies;" and after "The Ladies" had been courteously flattered by Bro. Watson, Bro. Hardacre sang a ballad and was vociferously encored. Bro. Sackwell then in an appropriate speech invited every one to drink "To the land we live in." Bro. W. E. Ottaway proposed the final toast, "Our Patron Saint," and after singing "Auld Lang Syne," a very enjoyable reunion came to an end.

THE THUNDER HILL MINE.

Declared by an Expert to be One of the Best Prospects He Has Seen.

Many Different Kinds of Ore in Sight, and in Such Quantities as to Promise Untold Wealth.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, secretary and treasurer of the Thunder Hill Mining company, returned to Victoria on Wednesday last, from a visit to the new rival of the Comstock lode. Mr. Bainbridge is enthusiastic as to the prospects of the mine, and from a thorough inspection of the different claims, he is satisfied that his company possess in their new venture, a property which will eventually put in the shade the famous Broken Hill silver mines of New South Wales, and will rival in output the richest days of Virginia City.

The company own eight claims, each 600 feet by 1,500 feet in extent, situate in the East Kootenay district, about one and a quarter miles from the Upper Columbia Lake, and having an elevation above the lake of about 1,000 feet. From the lake to the mine is a gradual incline, and transit along the wagon road is very easy, in itself a great consideration. The company have in their employ eight men, and so far have opened up 362 feet of cuts and drifts down to the 100 feet level. These so far are merely prospects, but the results have been extremely gratifying, from all appearances the lode which is unbroken throughout the claim being one of richly mineralized ore. The ores from a cursory examination carry lead, silver and grey copper in large quantities with a slight percentage of gold, and from repeated blasts made on the different claims, Mr. Bainbridge, who has had 20 years experience of mines and mining properties, is satisfied that the mountain is one mass of metal. The stock of the company is owned in Victoria and Vancouver.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Numerously Attended Meeting at the City Hall to Consider Steps to be Taken.

A General Committee Appointed to Arrange a Programme of the Celebration.

In response to an invitation from the Mayor, a numerous and influential body of citizens attended at the City Hall, last evening, to make arrangements for the coming celebration of the Queen's Birthday. Mayor Beaven took the chair and, on his motion, Mr. Dowler, was appointed secretary of the meeting. After referring to the past celebrations, the chairman called for suggestions, and Mr. Brodrick moved that a committee be appointed, in whose hands should be left the task of arranging a programme of sports and the days on which they should be held.

Dr. Hanington remarked that the time to intervene was very short, and urged that, if a committee were appointed, it should waste no time in getting to work, but should meet this evening.

Mr. Brodrick read the list of last year's committee, and moved that the old committee be reappointed, with power to add to their number any one who might be suggested.

The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed a general committee, to make such arrangements as would ensure a fitting celebration of the anniversary.

Admiral Hotham and officers of Her Majesty's fleet, W. Dalby, Hon. J. H. Turner, E. G. Prior, M. P., Thos. Earle, M. P., Hon. D. W. Higgins, C. E. Redfern, S. P. Mills, Dr. Hanington, F. Macgurn, F. Jackson, W. Snyder, Jno. Grant, Dr. T. Jones, F. Carne, A. M. Leach, D. R. Ker, R. Carter, E. Baker, A. G. McCandless, Chas. Williams, J. Davis, G. L. Milne, ex-Alderman Renouf, J. C. Scott, J. Wilby, Wm. Franklin, Hon. Jno. Robson, D. Routledge, S. Lœwen, J. H. Innes, R. Chipchase, Hon. Theo. Davie, W. Tebb, R. Jones, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. F. G. Vernon, W. M. Chudley, R. P. Rithet, Robert Ward, R. Seabrook, T. B. Hall, W. A. Ward, F. Bourchier, R. B. Brodrick, H. B. Young, C. Spencer, F. C. Wolfenden, H. D. Helmcken, W. D. Aden, D. Sullivan, John Braden, H. J. Scott, C. D. Godson, C. W. Miner, W. Christie, A. C. Flumerfelt, W. G. Mackenzie, D. W. Morrow, J. H. Baker, Captain J. G. Cox, J. H. Close, Geo. Richardson, W. J. McKeon, Thos. Watson, Dr. Verrinder, J. Seeley, R. C. Davies, A. Heathorn, R. H. Crum, C. H. Gibbons, W. Sherbourne, C. A. Lombard, George Denny, R. Jones, F. Elworthy, B. Boggs, W. C. Chambers, D. E. Campbell, W. J. Taylor, C. N. Gowen, Thos. Deasy, Col. Holmes and officers of "C" Battery, Capt. A. W. Jones, A. W. Vowell, Charles Hayward, W. C. Ward, W. H. Cullin, O. C. Bass, G. A. Cooper, Jos. Wilson, R. Hall, J. Hall, F. S. Barnard, M.P., W. D. McGregor, Board of Aldermen, W. H. Ellis, A. G. Sargison, Wm. Templeman, W. J. Dowler, Charles Kent, A. P. Luxton, Davidson Brothers, D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., Henry Mansell, Henry Croft, M.P.P.; C. F. Gardner, James Dunsmuir, A Dunsmuir, U.S. Consul Myers, Capt. Irving, T. R. Smith, H. C. Beeton, M. J. Conlin, Gus Borde, B. Gordon, W. J. Macaulay, C. P. Woolley, T. Lubbe, L. McQuade, E. McQuade, T. J. Burnes, F. Campbell, F. H. Worlock, E. B. Marvin, G. H. Burns, G. W. Wilson, J. G. Cameron, R. Tolmie, T. C. Sorby, T. W. Edwards, C. Wenger, W. G. Stevenson, S. O'Brien, W. Croft, G. C. Mesher, C. T. W. Piper, W. Lorimer, D. Hart, M. Young, Dr. Powell, Major Dupont, J. Loewen, A. B. Erskine, A. B. Gray, L. Goodacre, R. H. Hall, M.P.P.; Jno. Earsman, J. A. Sayward, W. P. Sayward, C. A. Goffin, A. J. C. Galletly, G. Byrnes, L. Boscowitz, Captain W. R. Clarke, Gus Hartnagle, M. H. Cowan, W. E. Wilson, R. Irving, Major Nicholles, P. Æ. Irving, B. H. T. Drake, Justice Crease, A. R. Milne, Thos. Harman, H. F. W. Behnsen, B. Levy, H. E. Croasdaile, A. Bechtel, F. Carne, and W. Jensen, with power to add to their number.

Dr. Hanington moved that the General committee meet this evening and make final arrangements.

Ald. Hall moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Admiral Hotham and ask that a naval review be held off Beacon Hill on the 24th. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the city if such a review could be secured.

Dr. Hanington pointed out that his motion would put this in the hands of the General committee.

The Mayor suggested that, as the present was a very representative meeting, it would be advisable to proceed with business forthwith, and Ald. Hall again urged the advisability of appointing the sub-committee asked for by him.

After discussion, His Honor the Mayor, the Honorable J.H. Turner and Mr. Robert Ward were appointed a Committee to wait on the Admiral of the Fleet and the Commander of "C" Battery, to enquire from them whether it would be possible to have a naval review and sham fight on the days set apart for the celebration.

The Mayor pointed out that it would be almost impossible for the General Committee to meet to-day, and on the motion of Mr. Brodrick it was agreed that Monday evening next at 8 p.m., in the City Hall, be the time and place for the first General meeting of the Committee. On the motion of Mr. Brodrick the meeting then adjourned.

BOTH PARTIES AT SEA.

The Chief Justice Decides That Two Litigants Are Mixed Over an Agreement.

Judgment in the Case of Gordon and Marymont—Costs to be Divided.

The following is the judgment rendered by the Chief Justice in the case of Gordon v. Marymont:—

"I think that in deciding this case all the doctrines examined in the case of Derry v. Peek and Peek v. Derry find a place. I think the ruling laid down by Lord Herschel in the commencement of his judgment in the House of Lords will illustrate and govern the decision here. On the 19th of December, 1891, the plaintiff and defendant signed a memorandum whereby defendant acknowledged the receipt of $100 cash and an order for $50 worth of goods "received for and on account of B. Gordon giving up to H. Marymont his claim on the store occupied by Lockhart & Co." The plaintiff seeks to have the agreement of the 19th of December, 1891, set aside as a nullity, and the sum of $100 repaid and the order for $50 cancelled on the ground that the defendant had not at that time, nor at any time before or since, any claim (*i.e.*, any assignable interest) in the Lockhart store, and this is demonstrated by the evidence. But the defendant had for a few weeks previously been in correspondence with the agent here of the landlord, touching the said store. It is true nothing precise was specified either by that agent or the defendant, either as to the rent or the term of years, but the negotiations, though in so very inchoate a form, had yet been so far recognized by the landlord's agent that other applicants would have been referred to the defendant, or postponed till the defendant's negotiations were concluded one way or the other. This at least was the evidence of a gentleman who seems to have taken upon him, I think, erroniously, to act as the Landlord's agent. I take his statement as merely showing the view he took of the negotiations (of which he seems to have to some extent aware) and not as binding on the landlord or anybody else.

This action is in fact two actions in one. So far as the plaintiff seeks a return of $100 it is an action of deceit. In so far as it seeks to cancel this agreement of the 19th of December and all liability under it, it seems to be in the nature of either an action seeking relief on the ground of a common mistake, being an agreement for the sale of a non-existing thing, or perhaps as more analogous to the case where a contributory to a joint stock company seeks to have his name struck off the list, and his contract to take shares cancelled, on the ground of untrue representations in the prospectus. Such an action is often accompanied by a prayer that the directors or promoters who made the untrue statement may be decreed to repay to the plaintiff any instalments he may have made and which they have received in respect of the shares so improvidently applied for. Now as to this relief against the directors or promoters personally, Derry v. Peck, in the House of Lords, 14 App., cases reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal in Peck v. Derry (36 C. D.) and replacing Mr. Justice Stirling's original decision has finally ruled that the plaintiff cannot obtain such relief unless he shows fraud in the directors. That decision has been much discussed in subsequent cases. In Angus vs. Clifford 2 Ch. 480, and in the still more recent case of Knox vs. Hayman in the Chancery Division and decided on March last. And, according to them all, the Plaintiff in the present case cannot recover his $100 unless he shows that the defendant on the 19th of December knew that he was assigning nothing and conveying no advantage from himself to the plaintiff. Now, although I agree that Gordon had, at that time, no assignable estate or interest, yet it is to be observed that the memorandum contains no word of grant or assignment, no allegation of any estate. He "gives up his claim.' I do not know that this necessarily means a claim enforceable against the landlord. I think Gordon clearly had nothing of the kind. Whatever favor or consideration the landlord, or the landlord's assumed agent, was willing to show him, was a matter of grace only, of preference shown in dealing with one who was already tenant of other adjoining property belonging to the landlord. But I think Gordon believed, however, erroneously, that Mr. Prentice was the landlord's agent in Mr. Burns' temporary absence, and I think that Mr. Prentice had led him to believe that such a preference would be shown him. This was the "claim" which, by agreement, he was to "give up," though it is highly probable that Marymont was not at all aware of its shadowy nature when he agreed to give him $150 and the sole use of the basement and part of the upper floor, for renouncing it. But I also think it highly probable that Gordon, however erroneously, did really believe that he had a claim of some description, such at all events as to make it difficult, for a time at least, for Marymont to get a lease without his concurrence. The agreement of the 19th December was not, therefore, from his point of view, consciously without consideration moving from him to the plaintiff. I do not think he fully explained to Marymont the nature and extent of his negotiations with Burns any more than he disclosed to Burns the nature and extent of his negotiations with Marymont. But I do not think that reticence makes him liable in an action of deceit as defined in the recent cases already referred to. What has been done and paid without intentional fraud cannot be recalled.

As regards the cancellation of the unperformed part of the agreement of the 19th of December, however, the case is very different. It seems clear from Lord Herschell's very lucid exordium that if Peek's claim had merely been against the Company to annul his contract to take shares in consequence of the mis-statements of the prospectuses, and to have the list of contributaries rectified, he would have succeeded. But, inasmuch as the action was against the directors personally, to make them refund the instalments paid by him, he failed, for he could not show that the directors were aware of the falsity of their statements at the time of publication.

In the present case, both the parties seem to have been laboring under a misconception of the defendant's rights in the subject matter of the agreement. The defendant had no claims whatever upon the land or the landlord. Possibly, he may, even to this day, think that he had some interest, perhaps, that he has some still. That only shows to my mind the thoroughness of his misapprehension of his position, for he has no interest, and never had any, and when two parties have made any agreement, both of them being under the same complete misapprehension of facts as to the subject matter of the contract, it is a matter of course to give relief. The order for $50 of goods must be given up to be cancelled, and the whole of the agreement of the 19th of December declared void. But Mr. Gordon will retain the $100. As each party has succeeded in part and failed in part, there will be no costs either way."

Mr. Barnard, of McPhillips, Wooton & Barnard, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pryor, of Eberts & Taylor, for the defendant.

INDIAN LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir, the British Columbia members at Ottawa are assuredly ignorant or are using a very long bow, and making exaggerations and mistakes. They say there are only three Indians on the Songees reserve, at Victoria, who have any claim to the reserve, whereas, the truth is, there are about 130. It is well known that the Indians in British Columbia cultivate a considerable quantity of their reserves, and, in addition, have bands of cattle and horses. For these they require, and must have "runs," the same as the greedy white man, for which the white man does not pay half enough.

The complaint used to be and is often now, that the reserves were not large enough. Will the hon. members at Ottawa say how many thousands of acres of land are held by so-called white men, merely for the purpose of speculation—no improvements of any kind being made and also whether they wish the Indian reserves to be bought up for a similar purpose?

It is fully time that the educated aborigine should be allowed to own and pre-empt land, cultivate it on his own account, and become merged in the body politic. This has always been intended, and is the true solution of the Indian question. At present the reserves must be held by them and, in any case, for their benefit, and by no means sold, if merely for the greed of speculators. I.S.H.

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PROVINCIAL

Second Session of ... men

All the formalities in passing of the estimate posed of,

The House went int Mr. Martin in the chair vide certain sums of mo service, introduced by M nister.

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A WIRE TO

MR. FLETCHER mov the rich and important is practically isolated province;

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DR. MILNE seconded was supported by th hon. gentlemen.

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HON. MR. ROBSON this point in the letter tion in transmission to

The resolution passed

NO INFORM

MR. GRANT, infor premier if any communi had been received Government as to the the Nelson and Fort answer to the resolu passed on March 31st.

HON. MR. ROBSON re had been received, and

The House rose for

Business was resume

HON. MR. ROBSON, privilege, reviewed the nected with Mr. Speak construction of the E bill, asked for by the position. At the time Premier) took very s the ruling, which was Speaker, who, on the brought in a second a accompanied by an op Richards and numero seeming to show c stand taken by bot of the Opposition a wrong one. Hon. to place himself right Speaker his regret fo opposed a ruling whic tion proved to have and well grounded.

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WATER RESE

The Water Rese passed its final readi

C. W. AND C.

The House went i Canadian Western a Railway bill, Mr. H

The committee ro progress.

At 5:40 o'clock shouldered the gli doors of the House moment later the peared, ushering James M. and Rob ers of the Westmins gentlemen had j steamer Louise, and the dock to the legi Supt. Hussey, Serge Hunter, of the Provi

As the much-look peared, the members dulged in enthusias was at once taken leries, to whom M immediate attention.

Said he: "Gentle

TH PARTIES AT SEA.

ef Justice Decides That Two gants Are Mixed Over an Agreement.

nt in the Case of Gordon and Marymont—Costs to be Divided.

owing is the judgment rendered by Justice in the case of Gordon v. t:—

that in deciding this case all the examined in the case of Derry v. Peek v. Derry find a place. I think laid down by Lord Herschel in the ement of his judgment in the House will illustrate and govern the decision the 19th of December, 1891, the plain- defendant signed a memorandum defendant acknowledged the receipt sh and an order for $50 worth of goods for and on account of B. Go don giv- H. Marymont his claim on the store by Lockhart & Co." The plaintiff ave the agreement of the 19th of De- 91, set aside as a nullity, and the sum paid and the order for $50 cancelled round that the defendant had not at nor at any time before or since, any any assignable interest in the Lock- e, and this is demonstrated by the But the defendant had for a few viously been in correspondence with here of the landlord, touching the . It is true nothing precise was speci- er by that agent or the defendant, o the rent or the term of years, but iations, though in so very inchoate a yet been so far recognized by the agent that other applicants would referred to the defendant, or post- the defendant's negotiations were one way or the other. This at least vidence of a gentleman who seems to n upon him, I think, erroniously, to Landlord's agent. I take his state- erely showing the view he took of tations (of which he seem's to have- xtent aware) and not as binding on d, or anybody else. ion is in fact two actions in one. So plaintiff seeks a return of $100 it is of deceit. In so far as it seeks to agreement of the 19th of December liability under it, it seems to be in e of either an action seeking relief und of a common mistake, being an t for the sale of a non-existing thing. s as more analogous to the case ontributory to a joint stock company ave his name struck off the list, and ot to take shares cancelled, on the untrue representations in the pro- Such an action is often accompanied er that the directors or promoters who untrue statement may be decreed to the plaintiff any instalments he may le and which they have received in the shares so improvidently applied w as to this relief against the directors ters personally, Derry v. Peck, in the es, 14 App., cases reversing the de- he Court of Appeal in Peck v. Derry 37 replacing Mr. Justice Stirling's origi- ion has finally ruled that the plaintiff tain such relief unless he showsfraud in tors. That decision has been much in subsequent cases. In Angus vs. 3 Ch. 48, and in the still more recent hox vs. Hayman in the Chancery and decided on March last. And, ac- o them all, the Plaintiff in the present to recover his $100 unless he shows defendant on the 19th of December at he was assigning nothing and con- no advantage from himself to the Now, although I agree that Gordon nat time, no assignable estate or inter- ts to be observed that the memoran- talks no word of grant or assignment ation of any estate. He "gives claim.' I do not know that this r means a claim enforceable the landlord. I think Gordon ad nothing of the kind. Whatever consideration the landlord, or the land- ceived again, was willing to show him, atter of grace only, of preference shown g with one who was already tenant of belong property belonging to the land. ut I think Gordon believed, however, sly, that Mr. Practice was the landlord's Mr. Burns' temporary absence, and at Mr. Prentice had led him to believe a preference would be shown him. This claim" which, by agreement, he was up,' though it is highly probable that nt was not at all aware of its shadowy hen he agreed to give him $150 and e of the basement and part of the up- , for renouncing it. But I also think probable that Gordon, however erron- did really believe that he had m of some description, such events as to make it for a time at least, for Marymont to s without his concurrence. The agree- the 19th December was not, therefore, point of view, consciously without con- moving from him to the plaintiff. I ink he fully explained to Marymont re and extent of his negotiations with y more than he disclosed to Burns the extent of his negotiations with nt. But I do not think that reticence m liable in an action of deceit as de- recent cases already referred to. s been done and paid without inten- aud cannot be recalled. rds the cancellation of the unperformed the agreement of the 19th of December, , the case is very different. It seems n Lord Herschell's very lucid exordium eak, a claim had merely been against the y to annul his contract to take shares in nce of the mis-statements of the pros- , and to have the list of contributories he would have succeeded. But, inas- the action was against the directors, y, to make them refund the instal- aid by him, he failed, for he could not t the directors were aware of the f their statements at the time of pub-

present case, both the parties seem to laboring under a misconception of ndant's rights in the subject matter of ment. The defendant had no claims upon the land or the landlord. Pos- e may, even to this day, think that some interest, perhaps, that me still. That only shows the firmness of his misapprehension of ion, for he has no interest, and never and when two parties have made ement, both of them being under the mplete misapprehension of facts as to ect matter of the contract, it is a mat- urse to give relief. The order for $50 must be given up to be cancelled, and e of the agreement of the 19th of De- declared void. But Mr. Gordon will e $100. As each party has succeeded nd failed in part, there will be no costs ay."

Barnard, of McPhillips, Wooton & for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pryor, of Taylor, for the defendant.

INDIAN LANDS,

EDITOR:—Sir, the British Columbia at Ottawa are assuredly ignorant or a very long bow, and making exag- s and mistakes. They say there are e Indians on the Songees reserve, at who have any claim to the reserve, the truth is, there are about 130. It nown that the Indians in British Col- ultivate a considerable quantity of their , and, in addition, have bands of cattle es. For these they require, and must ns," the same as the greedy white which the white man does not pay gh. mplaint used to be and is often now reserves were not large enough. Will members at Ottawa say how many s of acres of land are held by so-called en, merely for the purpose of specula- improvements of any kind being made whether they wish the Indian reserves ght up for a similar purpose? ly time that the educated aborigine allowed to own and pre-empt land, it on his own account, and become n the body politic. This has always nded, and is the true solution of the estion. At present the reserves must y them and, in any case, for their ben- by no means sold, if merely for the speculators. I.S.H.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

All the formalities in connection with the passing of the estimates having been disposed of,

The House went into Committee, with Mr. Martin in the chair, upon a bill, to provide certain sums of money for the public service, introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

The bill was reported to the House, the report adopted, and the bill advanced through its first and second readings.

MR. SPEAKER'S RULING.

MR. SPEAKER ruled the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern Railway Company's bill in order. It might have been assailable in the manner outlined by the hon. senior member for Vancouver City, had it been introduced by a private member, but, on the contrary, it had been brought down by message from the Lieut.-Governor. The bill did not enlarge the powers granted to the Canadian Western Railway Company by the act of 1886.

The ruling was debated at considerable length by the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Davie, Mr. Cotton and Dr. Milne.

B. C. UNIVERSITY.

MR. EBERTS moved the House into committee upon the bill to amend the B. C. University Act of 1891.

The House seemed of opinion that the subject was one which might well stand over for another session, and the resolution was lost upon the following division:

AYES—Messrs. Grant, Beaven, Smith, Robson, Vernon, Hunter, Anderson, Eberts, and Fletcher—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Punch, Cotton, Milne, Horne, Brown, Forster, Keith, Stoddart, Booth and Rogers—14.

A WIRE TO ALBERNI.

MR. FLETCHER moved That "whereas the rich and important District of Alberni is practically isolated from the rest of the province;

"And whereas a contract, to which the Dominion Government is a party, has been entered into for the extension of the Victoria-Wellington telegraph line to Comox, within easy distance of Alberni;

"And whereas extensive milling and manufacturing interests are now being established in the said district;

"And whereas it is believed that the further extension of this line to the head of Alberni Canal, in the said district, could be accomplished for the moderate sum of fourteen hundred dollars;

"And whereas such further extension would be of immense benefit to said interests, as well as to the whole of the west coast of Vancouver Island;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That an humble address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he may be pleased to move the Dominion Government take such steps as may be necessary to secure the speedy construction of the work referred to."

The hon. gentleman in presenting his resolution, described the varied and rich resources of his district, and outlined its needs, though he would have preferred, he said, to have retained his character as "the silent member."

DR. MILNE seconded the resolution, which was supported by the remarks of several hon. gentlemen.

MR. GRANT particularly referred to the advantage of the proposed line in the cases of shipwrecks, which were frequently occurring on the West Coast, and

HON. MR. ROBSON promised to embody this point in the letter covering the resolution in transmission to Ottawa.

The resolution passed unanimously.

NO INFORMATION.

MR. GRANT, informally, asked the premier if any communication or notification had been received from the Dominion Government as to their intentions towards the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, in answer to the resolution of the House, passed on March 31st.

HON. MR. ROBSON replied that no word had been received, and

The House rose for luncheon.

Business was resumed at 2:30 o'clock.

HON. MR. ROBSON, rising to a question of privilege, reviewed the circumstances connected with Mr. Speaker's ruling as to the construction of the Esquimalt water works bill, asked for by the hon. leader of the Opposition. At the time, on March 17, he (the Premier) took very strong ground against the ruling, which was referred back to Mr. Speaker, who, on the 10th of this month, brought in a second and elaborate ruling, accompanied by an opinion of Hon. A. N. Richards and numerous authorities. These seeming to show conclusively that the stand taken by both the hon. leader of the Opposition and himself was a wrong one, Hon. Mr. Robson wished to place himself right and express to Mr. Speaker his regret for having so warmly opposed a ruling which subsequent information proved to have been well considered and well grounded.

COMPANIES' ACT.

The House went into committee with Mr. Cotton chairman, upon the bill to amend the Companies' Act.

The bill was reported complete with amendments; the report adopted and the bill finally read.

LAND REGISTRY BILL.

The House again went into committee, Mr. Smith in the chair, upon the Land Registry bill, which was reported complete with amendments.

U. C. N. AND T. L. S.

The report on the Upper Columbian Navigation and Tramway Co. Land Subsidy bill was adopted and the bill read a third time.

WATER RESERVATION BILL.

The Water Reservation bill, No. 75, passed its final reading.

C. W. AND C. N. RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern Railway bill, Mr. Horne in the chair.

The committee rose at 5:40, reporting progress.

At 5:40 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms shouldered the glittering mace and the doors of the House were thrown open. A moment later the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, ushering to the bar Messrs. James M. and Robert Kennedy, publishers of the Westminster Columbian. These gentlemen had just arrived by the steamer Louise, and had been escorted from the dock to the legislative hall direct by Supt. Hussey, Sergeant Langley and officer Hunter, of the Provincial police.

As the much-looked-for publishers appeared, the members of the Opposition indulged in enthusiastic hand-clapping, which was at once taken up by the crowded galleries, to whom Mr. Speaker directed his immediate attention.

Said he: "Gentlemen in the gallery will please remember that they cannot be allowed to express either approval or disapproval; in the Legislature such a privilege is enjoyed only by the members."

The clerk of the House then proceeded to read the resolution passed on the 12th of April, and Mr. Speaker continued:

"My warrant has been returned, and the parties themselves are now present. I have to ask you, gentlemen (this to the Messrs. Kennedy), why you disobeyed the summons of this House on the 22d of March?"

MR. J. M. KENNEDY—"Is that the only question you have to ask?"

MR. SPEAKER—"The only one at present."

MR. J. M. KENNEDY—"I will then proceed to read a statement which I have here written—it is the only statement which we intend to make here to-day."

The statement read was as follows:

"1. That previous to the 7th day of April A.D. 1892, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia did not possess the power of arrest with a view to adjudicate on a complaint of contempt committed out of doors.

"2. That the alleged offence (if any) was committed (if at all) previous to the 7th day of April, A.D. 1892, 55 vit, on the 17th day of March A.D. 1892, at the city of New Westminster.

"3. That they have not been guilty of any contempt against your honorable House or against any Committee thereof, or against any honorable or any member thereof, touching any of its privileges.

"4. That they did not attend at the Bar of your honorable House on the 29th day of March last past as directed in the summons firstly issued on the 23rd day of March A.D. 1892, acting under the advice of counsel, who advised that your honorable body had no jurisdiction to punish as for contempt for the publication of an alleged libel committed out of doors.

"5. That although sufficient notice of the granting of an injunction may be given by telegram, yet service of any process issued by or with the sanction of your honorable House, directed to or against any party or parties whom it is sought to affect, disobedience to which would be followed by punishment, as for contempt, must be personal, and the original of any such process must be shown by the party serving.

"6. That at the time of the alleged service of the summons issued after the passing of the Legislative Assembly Privileges Act, 1892, the original summons or process was not in the possession of the party effecting such service, nor was it in the City of New Westminster where the alleged service was attempted to be effected.

"7. That the said Act, viz.: 'Legislative Assembly Privileges Act, 1892,' does not give to your Honorable House, jurisdiction to entertain any application in the nature of process for contempt, in respect of the matter complained of herein, inasmuch as the alleged contempt was committed (if at all) before the passing of the said Act.

"8. That the said Act itself is *ultra vires* so far as punishing for libel alleged to have been published out of doors.

"9. That the said Act is not expressed to be retrospective, yet, in the proposed application of it against Messrs. Kennedy, it is construed so as to be retrospective.

"10. That should it be attempted to punish as for non-attendance or disobedience to summons, subpœna or warrant, Messrs. Kennedy contend that it must be and is in respect of a summons, subpœna or warrant issued in a matter which this Honorable House has no jurisdiction to enquire into.

"11. That they *bona fide* believed that no summons, subpœna or warrant had been issued, and the alleged notice by telegram or an alleged summons was not genuine, as the circumstances surrounding the proceedings in this matter from its very inception will prove that their belief was not unreasonable.

"12. That the editorial published in the Columbian of the 24th March last past, complains the article published in the said newspaper on the 17th day of March last past, (being the alleged libel constituting the contempt herein) and clearly demonstrates the fact that Messrs. Kennedy did not make any personal charges against any of your committee, or any members thereof, or against any member of your Honorable House.

"13. That Messrs. Kennedy believed at the time, and still believe, that the public interests would have been better served by the granting of the charter referred to in the said article, so that the carrying of passengers between the two cities should not be a monopoly.

"14. That they believed, and still do believe, that it was their duty as public journalists to criticize the action of the Committee in reporting again the said Bill."

Having passed up to the Chair copies of the statement and of the Columbian of March 24, the clerk proceeded to read the article in that issue, headed "Amateur Czarism," the contents of which have already been given in substance in the COLONIST.

MR. SPEAKER, referring to the article, read—"Is this intended as your explanation of the article of the 17th?"

MR. KENNEDY—"Yes, sir."

MR. SPEAKER—"As an apology for that article?"

MR. KENNEDY—"As an explanation —— only."

HON. MR. DAVIE stated that he had a motion prepared touching the case, but did not know whether it would be advisable to introduce it while the publishers were at the bar or not. He supposed that they should withdraw and await the pleasure of the House.

HON. MR. POOLEY quoted from May's Parliamentary Practice, page 115, touching the point, and

MR. SPEAKER decided that, following the practice as laid down in May, the parties at the bar should be allowed to withdraw before the case was opened for discussion.

The Messrs. Kennedy, with their escort, accordingly withdrew.

HON. MR. DAVIE—I beg now to move that Messrs. James M. and Robert Kennedy, having been convicted of a contempt of the House, be taken in charge by the Sergeant-at-Arms and brought to the Bar of the House on Friday morning (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock.

Said the Attorney-General—"I cannot help thinking that that explanation—a remarkable document—we have just heard read, shows clearly that these defendants have, unfortunately for themselves, been very badly advised. In the first place, in defying the authority of the House they have chosen to take the point that the House is dealing with them in respect to matter published prior to the passage of the Act dealing with the rights and privileges of the Legislature. To me this is purely immaterial. We may assume, for the purposes of argument, that the point is properly taken. But what has been said and done here to-day is simply a reiteration and exaggeration of the libellous action of the 17th of March. Here, to-day, on the 21st of April, the defendants come and hand in to the House what is as bad a libel as that perpetrated on the House on the 17th of March. Every publication of any libellous article is a fresh libel, and nothing could be a more flagrant contempt than for these parties to come to this House with such a document as that handed Mr. Speaker, to-day. Already they have been guilty of contempt of this House, in not having obeyed its summons. They say they did not attend because the copy of the summons was transmitted by telegraph. Again I say they have been very badly advised. They have already learned from one judge of the Supreme Court, that the advice they followed was far from sound. There are several judges in this city, and if they choose to go further, and again apply for *habeas corpus*, they will only find his judgment confirmed.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to cite the parallel case of John Dill, which came up in Melbourne, Australia, in 1862, when the House acted as it had in this present case. The delinquent initiated and was defeated on *habeas corpus* proceedings in the Colonial Courts, and then, after taking action against the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker, carried the matter before the Privy Council, by whom, of course, the decision of the Legislature was sustained. He (Hon. Mr. Davie) understood that the Messrs. Kennedy were anxious to make a further test of the power of the legislature; his motion would give them opportunity. They had tried one judge; let them try the other five, one at a time, and then altogether if they choose. They had chosen to pose as martyrs for public rights and principle, and were making piteous appeals for popular sympathy; if any sympathy should be given them, it was on account of the bad advice they were so unfortunate as to have received, which they had followed, and by which they would be forced to abide. The Messrs. Kennedy might now go to the Supreme Court, which had ample jurisdiction, and to whose decision the House was bound to bow. The House was not proceeding under any retroactive statute; the House was very properly dealing with a contempt arising from the refusal of the Messrs. Kennedy to obey its summons, and also dealing with them for coming to-day and reiterating their libel previously published in their newspaper. The matter was being dealt with by the House exactly as it should be dealt with. The Messrs. Kennedy had simply chosen to set themselves against the House, and they should be shown that the House could not be maligned, abused and treated with contempt—and with impunity. He was sorry to see any attempt made to make this a party question; it was not of such a character, but one touching the honor of the House, and it was in this light that it should be considered and disposed of.

The motion was duly seconded by the hon. Premier, and

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that he would have thought experience might have taught the Attorney-General some little wisdom. He seemed, however, determined to push this matter until he had shown that as a constitutional lawyer he was not a great success. Apart from this, the House should not assent to back up the Government in one of the most high-handed measures ever attempted in a free province, a measure having for its object the suppression of a free press and the death of free discussion. In every instance where an effort had been made in this province to honestly discuss and criticise their actions, the Government policy was to take advantage of all the little technicalities of libel laws to bulldoze and crush the press. Presumably, the Attorney-General was the author and and adviser of this course. Libel suits by members of the Government against the newspapers that dared to criticise them had been unknown until the present Government stepped into power. Why, when Mr. Speaker himself was editor of a decidedly free-spoken paper, he had libelled him (Hon. Mr. Beaven) more than any man in the Provincial Legislature, and yet, no libel proceedings were instituted, or even thought of. An Independent press was a guarantee of freedom; but he was not in favor, however, of license for the press. He had read the article in question, and he had read hundreds of other articles about members of the Government, of which no notice was taken—and that very properly. He proposed to move an amendment to the resolution of the Attorney-General. That gentleman might be a great constitutional lawyer; but he was not the greatest in Canada. There was the Hon. Edward Blake, whose opinion in regard to similar legislation in Quebec, to that defining the rights and privileges of the Legislature, he proceeded to read. The Quebec act had been pronounced *ultra vires* of a Provincial Legislature, and such might very possibly be the decision of the B. C. act, was put to the test. The House should proceed no further in this matter; they should not take the action outlined by the Attorney-General in his resolution, at least not until the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature had been tested in the courts. In this 19th century such powers of the House, even if possessed, should not be exercised in an attempt to suppress the Fourth estate. If the only newspapers published were those subsidized and controlled by the Government, public interests would be very poorly safe-guarded; an independent press was an indispensable adjunct of freedom. Of course license was not an advantage; it was a direct and great injury to the paper itself. He moved an amendment to Hon. Mr. Davie's resolution to strike out all words following the introductory "that," and to insert, "this House proceed no further in this matter, and that Messrs. James M. and Robert Kennedy be now discharged from custody."

MR. BROWN, speaking to the amendment, said that the leader of the Opposition had gone over the ground he had chosen very thoroughly and fully, relieving him of much he would otherwise have felt bound to say. He (Mr. Brown) would speak more particularly of other aspects of the question than those touched on by the last speaker. He denied that the House had the power that was here sought to be exercised; he denied that any libel had been published; and he denied that any contempt had been committed. If the House had no power to make the order which was treated with contempt, where was the contempt. Certain members of the House insisted on calling the article published in the Columbian of the 17th of March, "a scandalous libel," and this before any investigation had been made. The House itself had already condemned the actions of the Attorney-General and the Committee which were referred to in the articles about which so much fuss was being made—though perhaps not in the same manner or as strongly as the paper. Steps taken by the Attorney-General and the Committee had, however, been rejected by the House, and it was a criticism of these very things condemned by the House, that formed these very articles for which the Messrs. Kennedy were taken to task. Their articles were simply a reiteration of the expressed opinion of the House. It was certainly very bad taste on the part of the Attorney-General to say that the Kennedys had been badly advised. The Attorney-General, too, said that the article of March 24 was "as bad a libel as the other." How could this be fairly said? He (Mr. Brown) did not see how a criticism of the public acts of certain public men, members of the House, could by any intelligent man be taken as an insult to the House. The publishers of the Columbian had distinctly stated that they never intended to make any imputation of personal wrong-doing, corruption or bribery. No attempt had been made to show that the Columbian was not justified; no attempt had been made to prove that their articles meant more than honest criticism. There had been no argument in this direction; only blatant assertion. While appreciating the Attorney-General's ability as a lawyer, he (Mr. Brown) could not take as gospel all he said. In fact he was never sure when the Attorney-General gave an opinion to the House whether it was an honest opinion, or one dexterously framed to mislead the House. Supposing for a moment that the legislation in this matter be *intra vires*, by its mere passage, the Attorney-General admitted that the House didn't possess the power before. For an example: supposing that all duties were removed, and there was free trade in tobacco and cigars. A Victoria gentleman goes over the Sound and brings back a box of good cigars. He pays no duty; there is none to pay. Then the Government passes a tariff law, placing a duty, and proceeds to arrest, for smuggling, all who have brought goods in during the free trade regime. Would this be fair or right? The Attorney-General said that the act created no crime; certainly not, it created nothing. In the case of Dill, instanced by the Attorney-General, the Legislature had power by express grant of the Crown—power not possessed by this Legislature. The Attorney-General's action in this matter had from the first been anything but judicial, anything but calm, anything but the conduct to be looked for in a person sitting in judgment upon other men. The truth was that the Attorney-General by means of a small majority of followers at the back of him and his colleagues, thought to intrench himself in a position that he or they could not hold for a single day if the voice of the people could be properly heard. This was the object in attempting to muzzle the press. In regard to the Columbian, it was a paper against which the premier had his special grudge. So had the attorney-general, whose conduct had been severely criticised in its columns, and so had the second member for Yale. These three were the leaders in the present matter, so it would be seen that personal feeling played an important part. It was said that the press had to be taught respect for the House. Surely the innuendoes and libels of a certain paper supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Government were infinitely more objectionable to decent men than plain, Anglo-Saxon denunciation of wrong-doing wherever seen. The House was nothing more than a big Municipal Council; to say that it should have the power the Attorney-General wished to give it was absolutely ridiculous. What were the facts? The Kennedys had yet to see the original summons, and because they would not obey a telegram, which might or might not have possessed any authority, they were arrested and dragged to jail like common felons. If this sort of thing was to be tolerated, no journalist could criticise any act of a majority of the House without the fear of being arrested like a thief, and dragged from home to the bar of the House. At the bar of the English House such power would be used calmly and intelligently; here it would be used vindictively, for party purposes and for purposes of little personal spite.

The debate was adjourned until evening, the House rising at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

HON. MR. POOLEY said that he had heard nothing to cause him to change his opinion of the question now before the House, since the matter had been discussed on the three previous occasions. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition had referred to legal opinions expressed by Hon. Edward Blake and Sir John Macdonald, but it should be remembered that these opinions had been given on statutes passed by a House which had not the authority of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly. When those unfortunate men had come to the bar of the House during the afternoon, what had the Hon. Leader of the Opposition done? He had tapped his desk, and otherwise applauded the men who had defamed every member of the House. It was the greatest insult of all, that a man in the position of the leader of the Opposition should have gone out of his way to signify his approval of the acts of the Kennedy brothers in maligning himself and his fellow members. It was despicable, and what should he say of the conduct of the hon. member for New Westminster City? It was absolutely beneath contempt. No other term could possibly be used in characterizing his conduct which had been most abominable and unwarranted. And what did the applause of these two members and one or two others prove? It proved beyond a shadow of doubt that those two unfortunate men who had appeared before the House were mere catspaws. They were working men. They had not written the libellous article. They were not capable of writing it. They were simply brought forward to shelter the real writer of the article the man who had applauded their appearance so loudly and so disgracefully. As far as the legal aspect of the case was concerned he fully agreed with the opinion of the Attorney-General, to the effect that the House had full power to deal with the contempt shown it. If the men so dealt with felt themselves aggrieved in any way they had their redress by an application to the judges, who would soon set the matter right. The judges could only interpret the law as passed by the Legislature of the Province. The speaker did not think that there was much in the argument brought forward by Hon. Mr. Beaven, but one thing he had referred to needed clearing up once and for all. The leader of the Opposition had stated that "the Government were attempting to interfere with men who were peacefully pursuing their ordinary avocation." Now, no man need ever have any fear of molestation when pursuing his ordinary avocation, but when he went beyond that—when he attempted to steal away the characters of honorable men, then it was time that a power higher than himself should step in and interfere. The article in the Columbian of the 17th inst. was not directed, as some hon. members seemed to imagine, against the Government of the province, but against a committee of the House, composed of members of every party. It then became the duty of the Government acting as men with a sense of their responsibilities to uphold the dignity and honor of the House. The Government itself had not been slandered. They were not defending themselves in the matter. They were simply defending the hon. members of the whole House, no matter whether they were friendly to the Government or not. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for New Westminster city had that day lowered himself in the estimation of everybody by his contemptible actions. They were told that the vote, summoning the Kennedy Brothers to the bar of the House, was a party vote. It was nothing whatever of the kind. The vote stood 22 to 6, and the member for New Westminster had cast a slur on 22 of his fellow members when he acted in such a disgraceful manner and applauded the actions of the men who had tried to cast the gravest charges on the characters of his fellow members. It had been said that the Government were attempting to gag the press. He didn't know how the press were being gagged in the matter before the House. If gagging the press was stopping a newspaper from printing grave untruths affecting personal honesty, then he would say let the press be gagged. He would never attempt to interfere with the great work of the press, or its high duties, for its duties were of the very highest order. But if the proprietors of the Columbian had wished to censure the Private Bills Committee they could have done it in a very different way. Any man of common sense or education could write an article quite as strong and just as much to the point, but couched in respectful, decent language. The duty of the Private Bills Committee was a very difficult one, at best, to perform satisfactorily, and if they did their work honorably and well they should get the credit of it, but if they incurred the enmity of private individuals simply because they chose to throw out certain bills, were they to be shamefully abused and vilified? The conduct of the men who sat in their places in the House and applauded such actions bore its own condemnation. The resolution of the Attorney-General went to this extent, that the House should take some reasonable time to consider what they thought to be a proper punishment for the Kennedy brothers under the circumstances. These men had come forward and simply defied the authority of the House, and objected to tender any apology for their action. If they were depending on any statements or threats of certain members having the effect of deterring the Government from any action it saw fit to take, they were making a very great mistake. The Government would not be swayed one bit from the right course in this matter, and that course having been decided on they would carry it out regardless of threats or accusations from whatever source they came. The honor of the House was going to be protected, and the members of the House had, he was confident, sufficient honor among themselves to support the honor of the House as a body. He would vote for the resolution.

MR. BROWN—I rise to a point of order. Does Mr. Pooley says that I wrote that article in the Columbian?

HON. MR. ROBSON—He didn't say so.

HON. MR. POOLEY—What I said was that neither of those unfortunate men who were brought to the Bar of the House to-day wrote it, but that they were being made merely the catspaws for the man who did.

MR. BROWN—Well I declare here that the article was neither inspired or written by me.

MR. SEMLIN said that the Attorney-General, in support of his resolution had to go, for a parallel example of what he proposed to do, to Australia, and even that instance happened 24 years ago. The hon. member for Yale then went on to say that the article in question had no doubt been written when the people of New Westminster felt very warm over the question at issue. The men who had been called to the Bar of the House had, he understood, been born and brought up in the province, and had reached the position they had attained through sheer pluck and energy. They felt the matter deeply, and surely could be excused for writing as they felt. The House was strong, and they ought to be magnanimous as well. It would be far more befitting the dignity of the Assembly, and far more to their credit, if, now that the men were before them, they ordered their release and allowed the matter to drop. The speaker then followed up the remarks of the leader of the opposition concerning the legal aspect of the case, going over the same line of argument. He had seen, only a few days ago, in the Hamilton Spectator, the Dominion House of Commons called a "den of horse thieves," and still that honorable body had not felt themselves entitled to take any notice of the accusation. If what the Columbian had stated was a libel then hundreds of papers throughout the Dominion were guilty of libel every day in the week. This referred not only to the leading journals but minor ones as well, and some not so prominent. It would be much more gracious, now that the Kennedy's had been so humbled, to be humane and let them go. They had been dragged from their homes some distance away, and surely that should be enough.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that in supplementing what remarks on the subject he had already made he didn't intend to follow the line of argument offered by the last speaker. He supported the remarks of Mr. Pooley concerning the absolute unfairness of designating the matter before the House as a party question. The Government had no grievance specially on the subject. They took up no direct charge against themselves, for none was made. What they did take up was the gross attack and charge of personal corruption against certain members of the Private Bills Committee. When the matter had been brought to the notice of the Government, though several of the men attacked were their foes, they took it up and determined to do justice to everybody concerned, friends or foes, and to uphold the rights of the House. He had very little respect for the public feeling that was said to run so high in New Westminster. A portion of the Westminster public was very excitable; they lionized a man one day, and hanged him in effigy the next. The resolution was a merciful one, which would give the defendants every opportunity to test the legality of their contentions.

MR. FORSTER devoted himself to the right of the Legislature to summon any one before the bar of the House. He did not care for precedents they could be found for any action, and if the House could imprison these men for a year for having dared to criticise the Government, the fact that they had the power would not make such action just and right. It had been said by some that the publishers of the Columbian had "gone a little too far." Who was to draw the line between legitimate criticism and "a little too far?" To cut off the liberty of the press to comment upon the public acts of public men, was to destroy one of the most effective means of ensuring good Government. Even if the Messrs. Kennedy did go a little too far, lack of discretion was their most serious offence; the House, too, was going too far in persecuting men who were standing out as he (Mr. Forster) always would for the freedom of the press.

MR. MARTIN, as chairman of the Private Bills committee, explained that the attorney-general appeared before the committee in his official capacity to say that it was not in the public interest to have a parallel tram line to the one under discussion constructed. As to the Kennedys, he felt no vindictiveness toward them. All were liable to make mistakes, and if the Kennedy Brothers had acknowledged their error, he would have been the first to move that their apology be accepted. As matters stood, he felt bound to support the motion of the Attorney-General.

DR. MILNE also promised to support the resolution. If members of the committee were to be libelled as they had been in the Columbian, he proposed to resign his seat. The conduct of the Kennedys in writing the article just to give offence, and the subsequent publications, showed a studied contempt of the House, which could not be allowed to pass unattended to. The actions of the Messrs. Kennedy, and their statement read to the House were fresh insults, of which the House was in duty bound to take cognizance. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain in detail the transactions of the Private Bills committee, which were referred to in the objectionable articles, and to comment upon the published "libels," paragraph by paragraph. As to the power of the House to deal with the case of the publishers of the Columbian he read from Bourinot, and other authorities. He insisted that the Messrs. Kennedy be compelled to apologize at the bar, and announced his intention of voting for the motion, which he considered very lenient indeed—named evidently with the express purpose of giving the culprits another chance.

MR. COTTON defended the cause of the Messrs. Kennedy, and reviewed the "evidence" upon which the House was called upon to conduct the trial. He argued for a free press, not because he was a member of the profession himself, but because the time might soon come when the House and the country would feel the need of newspapers which condemn the wrong and stand up for the right. The tendency everywhere was for a great portion of the press to become subservient to the powers that be.

Col. BAKER accused the member for New Westminster City with having an interest in a private bill before the House; also with having an interest in a newspaper in that city, and with stirring up an agitation among the people of the Province when he found that he could not advance his own interests in the Legislature, as represented by this Private bill. All this was to gratify his own vanity. After the representation of the character of the people of New Westminster City which had been given by the Attorney-General. There was some consolation in looking forward to the time when the population would burn the hon. gentleman now representing them in effigy. (Laughter).

MR. BROWN found it difficult to confine himself to parliamentary language and at the same time to give a proper denial to the statements of the member for Kootenay.

COL. BAKER—Have you any interest directly or indirectly in the Columbian newspaper?

MR. BROWN—I have not one cent of interest directly or indirectly in the Columbian newspaper.

MR. KEITH endorsed the amendment and defended a free press for a free people. He did not think the members of the Private Bills Committee should remain in the House while the House sat in judgment upon the Kennedy brothers.

COL. BAKER accepted the denial of the hon. member for Westminster city, of the accusations made by him (Col. Baker) in the full belief of their truth. He accepted the denial, and frankly apologized.

MR. BROWN accepted the apology with pleasure that he would not be compelled to change his good opinion of the gallant Colonel.

MR. GRANT referred to the impression created abroad, in regard to the Legislature of British Columbia, by the publication of such articles as those appearing in the Columbian, and regretted that the Messrs. Kennedy had not come to the House when first summoned. The man who stole character, a hard thing to recover, should, at least, apologize or be punished. While he thought the Messrs. Kennedy had traduced the members of the House, and should be punished, he counseled leniency.

HON. MR. ROBSON referred to the extraordinary position in this matter occupied by the hon. member for Nanaimo city. When the House was considering the first step toward bringing the culprits to the bar this same hon. member had upon the floor to stand as one man, sinking party feelings altogether, in maintaining the honor of the House. He (Hon. Mr. Robson) could not understand how this hon. gentleman had turned tail upon his own position, abandoning those who had followed his lead in dealing with the traducers of the House. The hon. Premier contradicted emphatically the false statement that the proceedings against the publishers were initiated on account of personal spite on the Government side of the House, and denied that any attempt was being made to interfere with the liberty of the press—it was license not liberty that was being dealt with. The House owed it to itself to vindicate its honor; there was no disposition to persecute the Messrs. Kennedy, but the House could not now do anything else but compel the publishers of the grossly libellous articles complained of to apologize.

MR. TURNER did not think anyone could interpret the articles in question as insinuating any dishonesty among the members of the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. BOOTH said the question, whatever it originally had been, was now, is this House to be set at defiance with impunity by any newspaper that may choose to libel it? There was no course open but to proceed with the resolution; all that was wanted from the Messrs. Kennedy was an apology such as any honorable man would make to another on finding himself in the wrong.

MR. SMITH would support any measure having for its purpose the vindication of the honor of the House.

MR. KITCHEN said that the Premier took very good care not to summon to the House the responsible editor of the Columbian, while bringing down the responsible heads of the paper, who happened to work in the mechanical department. He did not think there was any fairness in creating a court of accusers to try the accused, as had been done in the present case.

The House divided on the amendment, which was negatived on the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beaven, Semlin, Brown, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Kitchen, Sword, Kellie and McKenzie—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Grant, Baker, Horne, Smith, Nason, Fletcher, Hall, Anderson, Rogers, Booth, Stoddart, Hunter, Eberts, Martin, Vernon, Turner, Davie, Robson, Punch and Pooley—20.

MR. MCKENZIE moved, seconded by Mr. Kellie, that the Messrs. Kennedy be now discharged from custody. This would give them the opportunity to set themselves right before the House.

Mr. KELLIE launched into a criticism of the Attorney-General's conduct in dealing with the case of a Chinese slave girl in Victoria, but was called to order by the Chair, and informed that the present was not the time to give the particulars of the matter of which he complained to the House.

Mr. BROWN, at 12.15, again proceeded to review are the circumstances of the case. He spoke for over half an hour.

MR. HUNTER followed, devoting himself to the hon. member for Westminster City, and the part he had played in dealing with the Columbian incident.

The amendment was lost on division of

Ayes—Messrs. Semlin, Beaven, Kitchen, McKenzie, Sword, Cotton, Foster, Keith, Brown and Kellie—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Punch, Smith, Horne, Baker, Nason, Fletcher, Anderson, Rogers, Hall, Booth, Hunter, Stoddart, Eberts, Martin, Vernon, Davie, Turner, Pooley and Robson—19.

The original motion carried, and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

APRIL 22, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the following resolution of this House, passed on the 19th April, 1892, viz.: "That the addition to Rule 64, as printed on page 67 of the journals of the House for the year 1884, be added as sub-section (*b*) of Rule 74, as reported from the Select Committee on 19th February, 1892, and that the report as thus amended be now adopted," be amended by striking out the words "and that the report as thus amended be now adopted." The hon. gentleman explained that the House had not yet had time to make themselves acquainted with the rules, which no doubt contained much that was valuable, but which should not govern the proceedings of the House until thoroughly understood by the hon. members.

HON. MR. BEAVE

Special to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mrs. Bowser Asserts Herself and Completely Subdues her Grumbling Husband.

The Arizona Kicker Extracts—Would Hold the Gate even Against the President.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

There were three or four things on Mr. Bowser's mind as he came home to dinner tha other evening. Some one had stolen his umbrella, and some one must be blamed for it. He had snapped a button off his vest, and of course that was Mrs. Bowser's fault. His shirt bunched up around the neck, and some one must be held responsible. In jumping off the car he broke a suspender, but would that suspender have given way in that manner if Mrs. Bowser had been attending to her domestic duties?

Mr. Bowser began on the dinner itself, intending to gradually lead up to the other things. The beef was overdone, the potatoes not properly mashed, and he found fault with the butter and cocoa and everything else. He expected to hear Mrs. Bowser make excuses and try to soothe him, but she had nothing to say. Even when he declared that he would go out and discharge the cook if she didn't, she simply looked at him in a queer sort of way instead of answering:

"Mr. Bowser, please be a little patient. I know she is a poor stick of a girl, but I hope to change her for a better one soon. I am ashamed that you must sit down to such a dinner in your own house, and I promise it shall not happen again."

SHE WENT ON IN A CALM, COLD WAY.

Mr. Bowser confessed to himself that it was surprising, but he hadn't the remotest idea that the worm was about to turn. For three long years he had held Mrs. Bowser under his thumb, and he had come to look upon her as the most docile of wives. He left the table wondering if she hadn't a sick headache or hadn't received a letter with bad news, but after a few minutes, as she made no excuses, he inquired:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know whether this shirt belongs to me or to a man eleven feet high who wears a No. 17 collar?"

"No, sir!" she promptly replied, as she looked him full in the eyes.

"You—you don't!"

"No, sir! I put your shirts in a drawer, just as they come from the laundry, and you change whenever you want to. What's the matter with the one you have on?"

"Matter! Matter! Why the infernal thing has all climbed up around my neck!"

"Well, go and change it; you've got half a dozen in the drawer."

Mr. Bowser had grown pale, as he stood up to say:

"I hadn't got a rod from the house this morning when a button flew off my vest! I suppose I've got half a dozen vests in a drawer somewhere, haven't I!"

"Do you imagine that I married you to watch your vest buttons?" demanded Mrs. Bowser.

"W-what! What's that!" he asked, growing paler still, and his eyes hanging out in surprise. "Mrs. Bowser, no wife should ever talk back to her husband!"

"And no husband should make a crank and a nuisance of himself!" she retorted.

"Crank! Nuisance!" he repeated, as if he mistrusted his hearing, and his knees growing so weak that he had to sit down. For half a minute the room seemed to whirl around with him. Then he pulled himself together and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I do not want the gossip of a divorce suit, but it seems to me that"——

"If you are dissatisfied, you can file a bill to-morrow!" she interrupted, with an independent toss of her head.

He sat and looked at her with open mouth. He rubbed his eyes and looked again, and he wondered to himself if it was all a dream. His voice sounded strange to his own ears, as he finally said:

"Mrs. Bowser, it has always pained me to be obliged to speak of the way this house is run, but I have felt it to be my duty as a husband to do"——

"This house has been run well enough to suit me!" she interrupted in icy tones. "If it hadn't been, I should have got out of it long ago! Don't you like my management, Mr. Bowser?"

His face was as white as flour, and his hair was trying to stand up, and he could only stare at her.

"There are several little things I want to speak to you about," she continued, as she rocked to and fro. "You have no business poking your nose into the kitchen, for instance. When I can't oversee the help down there I'll give you due notice and let you try your hand. And I don't want this kicking and fault finding about the meals. We buy enough and it is cooked well enough for any family in our circumstances. If you don't agree with me, then you'd better go to some high toned hotel!"

Was that Mrs. Bowser sitting before him—the wife who had sometimes dared to assert her opinion, but had always "knuckled" when he reminded her that man was the superior being?

"And another thing"—she went on in a cold, calm way which froze his blood—"I want a certain sum set aside for me each week as salary. As the case now stands I have to beg for every dollar I get. While you have plenty of pin money, I have none. Your cigars alone cost you three dollars per week. I want five dollars every Saturday afternoon, and it will be none of your business how I spend it."

Mr. Bowser came back to consciousness. He realized that the case called for heroic treatment and he stood up to say:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know that there are private insane asylums in this state? Do you know that when a wife exhibits such proofs of mental derangement as you have this evening that her husband is morally and legally justified in"——

"I know all about 'em, sir! I could have you sent to one of them before noon to-morrow! Sit down, Mr. Bowser! Now, about your shirts, collars, cuffs and socks. You buy em to please yourself. If they don't suit after you get them home don't attempt to hold me responsible. The next time I go up stairs and find a shirt under the bed, a couple of collars on a chair and socks and cuffs kicking around on the floor they will remain right there until you pick them up. I've got something to do besides follow you around and pick up after you!"

"Mrs. Bowser, to-morrow morning I leave"——

"Sit down, Mr. Bowser! To-morrow morning you will be right here, the same as now, except that you will start out on a different policy. You are not looking well this evening, and I would suggest that you go to bed early. I've had a headache all the afternoon, and I'm going to retire and don't want to be disturbed. Good night, Mr. Bowser!"

She rose up and sailed away and disappeared on the stairs. Mr. Bowser pinched his right leg to see whether he had turned to stone or not. There was no feeling. He reached up and pulled his hair. It appeared loose at the roots and ready to "shed." He looked around the room to see whether it was his back parlor or the man's next door. Every object had a familiar look, but about Mrs. Bowser—what was the matter with her? He crept off to bed on tiptoe, wondering if brain fever always started in this fashion, and presently the Bowser mansion was shrouded in darkness and the gravelike silence was interrupted only when Mr. Bowser repeated his whispered exclamation:

"By George! but I can't believe it—can't possibly believe it!"

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.—In our last issue we stated that Tom Jordon, proprietor of the Bald Eagle saloon, had to leave Montana for gouging one Bill White's right eye out in a saloon row. Mr. Jordon called at the office next day and brought abundance of proof that we were mistaken. It was not with Bill White, but with Jim Davis, that he had a row, and it was not Davis' right eye, but his left, which was left sparkling in the sawdust after the fight was over.

It has always been the policy of The Kicker to state facts and facts only. Being satisfied that we did Mr. Jordon an injustice in our statement, we hereby make the amende honorable, as the New York dailies call it. Mr. Jordon not only subscriced to The Kicker, paying a year in advance, but his attractive advertisement will be found under the head of "Saloons" on another page.

A BLUFF.—Monday morning, while his honor the mayor (who is ourself) was transacting official business in his room at the city hall, a Clinch Valley cowboy named Joe Scott sent in word that he was on the public square prepared to take and hold the town. In just thirteen seconds after receiving the message, his honor had buckled two revolvers about his waist and

SENT IN WORD THAT HE WAS ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

was at the foot of the stairs. His prompt response to the defi rattled Scott, who put spurs to his mule and clattered out of town without firing a shot. His honor got two shots at the flying coward, one of which passed through his hat, but he got away unhurt, and people who met him seven miles out say that he was still on the gallop.

The Clinch Valley chaps might as well quit their bluffing and knock under. They could scare the former mayor out of his boots with one war whoop, but things have changed. The present mayor (who is ourself) doesn't scare, and he is bound to run this town on the law and order principle if it necessitates adding ten more acres to the graveyard.

IT DIDN'T TAKE.—When Professor Wentworth Foster came to us as the owner of the only hall in town and wanted to engage it to deliver his world renowned lecture on "The Past and Future of Egypt," we frankly told him that our people would be disappointed. When he approached us as editor of The Kicker we told him the same thing. When he came to us as mayor for his license we reiterated our former observations, but he was self willed and obstinate. He got out his paper and went ahead. The boys crowded the hall at a quarter a head, anticipating an exhibition of mummies and a boxing match as a wind up. Some even figured, just as we had informed him they would, that he would pass around a bottle of budge 6,000 or 7,000 years old—something dug out from under one of the pyramids.

We do not know where the professor is located at this date. After the boys got through tossing him in a blanket he disappeared in the direction of Poko mountain, and perhaps he is still moving. We would say to all others of his ilk, however, that this is a plain town, full of plain people. We like to hear of almost anything connected with the United States, from the discovery of Columbus to the investigation by the pension department, but we don't go a cent on anything over 500 years old happening in a foreign country. We haven't got any pyramids around here and don't want any, and we run to the mule instead of the camel.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—Our contemporary is out with a scare head article informing the public that Captain Bill Henderson had stopped his subscription to The Kicker because it did not satisfy him as a newspaper. Our contemporary is off his base, as usual. We heard that the captain had said he should do so, and we spent half a day looking him up. He wasn't five minutes in deciding to continue on as a paying subscriber. We don't deny that any one has a legal right to stop his copy of The Kicker any time he so elects, but in every instance we shall look him up and demand an explanation.

PASSING THE GATEMAN.

There were gates to prevent passengers from gaining access to the trains until they had passed the ticket inspectors, and at one of them was a colored man who evidently realized the full dignity of his position. A lot of colored people were going down to Montgomery, and pretty soon an old darky made a move for the gate.

"Stand back, sah—stand back!" shouted the gateman.

"What I stand back fur?" queried the old man.

"Kase yo'r train hain't dun ready to go yit?"

"But I want to git frew."

"Yo' can't do it."

"Does yo' own dis railrode?'

"No, sah; but I'ze put at dis yere gate to be 'sponsible. Nobody kin pass 'till de train is dun ready."

"STAND BACK, SAH!"

"Yo's a powerful nigger, hain't yo'!" sneered the old man. "Sposin de boss of de railrode should dun come along? I reckon yo' wouldn't stop him."

"If de president of dis line should dun cum along," replied the gateman, as he drew himself up, "I should say:

"'Train hain't in yit.'

"But I'ze de president.'

"'Show yo'r ticket.'

"'But I doan't hev to.'

"'Den yo' must be identified by sumbody!'

"'Why, Billy, doan't yo' know me! I'ze de man who gin yo' dis yere job at fo'ty dollars a month, as who am gwine to make yo' a conductor next fall!'

"'Oh, yes! I dun recognize yo' now, Mars Peters! Pass on, sah—pass on, but doan' let dis happen agin!'

"Dat's what I'd say, old man," continued the gateman, as he waved his arm to the ancient relic, "an now yo' kin see what a clus call yo' hev had in buckin up agin me! I 'scuses yo' dis time kase yo' is ole an pore, but doan' provocate any furder distinguished dissatisfactions onless yo' want heaps o' trubble!"

PETRIFIED PRICES.

We were sitting on the tavern veranda after supper for a smoke, when an old darky with a crooked leg came along and took off his hat and said:

"Gem'len, I should like to ax yo' a few queshuns, please."

Being told to go ahead, he came up the steps, bowed and scraped, and observed:

"I lost my ole woman doorin de wah, and she was buried on de gravel ridge ober yere 'bout two miles. I dun went an dug up de body last week to put it in a new place, an it was all paralyzed to stun."

"You mean petrified."

"Dat's it, sah. Took fo' men to git it out of de grave. Jest dun turned into rock an looked as nateral as life. Seemed like I was dun talkin to de ole lady agin."

"Yes."

"She was lyin dar on de grass when a feller driv up in a a wagin an offered me five dollars fur de body. Do yo' recken it was right to sell it?"

"Well, that's according to your own feelings."

"Jest so. She was dun dead."

"Yes."

"An all turned to stun."

"Yes."

"An so I reckoned it wouldn't hurt nuffin. I got de money an de man driv off. An now Uncle Jason tells me dat I got cheated. He says a paralyzed body am wuth thirty dollars. Kin yo' tell me if dat's so?"

"You ought to have got at least twenty-five dollars."

"Hu! Den I was cheated?"

"It looks that way."

"Jest beat right outer twenty dollars! Hu! Wall, dey doan play dat trick on me agin. I'ze got de market price now, an I knows what figger to ask."

"But the body is already gone."

"Yes, dat body, but I dun buried two odder wives an three chillen on dat same gravel ridge, an when I git 'em dug out dey is gwine to fetch market quotashuns or I'll tumbled 'em right back in agin!"

M. QUAD.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the "Grand Old Man," has been vice-principal of Newnham College—the "annex" of Cambridge—for a number of years. She is forty-three years of age, quite retiring, though a brilliant conversationalist when interested, and a firm believer that the higher education prepares a girl to be a better wife and mother.

To the Reading Public.

Select reading matter at Kerr & Begg's bookstore. They have what you want. Opposite Bank of B.C.

THE REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

BY JOSE BORNN.

(Harper's Weekly.)

Venezuela, South America's northernmost republic, is again the theatre of a revolution, that seemingly chronic condition of the Latin-American states—from the view point of collectiveness—that so seriously militates against their highest development.

With them, unfortunately, a Presidential election cannot take place peaceably, and thus be allowed to resolve itself into an expression of the people's choice. Its result is oftener apt to be instead the manifestation of might; for the man in power, desiring to continue in power, either in *propria persona* or through a proxy, rarely fails to attain his ends by adopting such measures and means, as the suppression of hostile newspapers, the banishment from the country from other candidates, the imprisonment of party leaders or other influential persons not favorable to his cause, and various other oppressive methods, that are abundantly calculated to stifle all opposition. If they do not accomplish that purpose, they plunge the country into a revolution, which almost invariably ends in the downfall of the tyrant, dictator, usurper, or whatever term may have been especially culled for him from the vindictive vocabulary of his enemies. The people, already hot-tempered and now driven to desperation, rush madly on to avenge their wrongs, and knowing that no mercy, or even clemency, awaits them if unsuccessful in their resort to arms, fight with a vim and valor that cannot know defeat. The vanquished President if he be not captured and butchered by his enraged countrymen, seeks safety in flight or, failing that, commits suicide.

It is the same old story with Venezuela as regards to the unfortunate condition in which she finds herself to-day. Her Constitution states unequivocally that the President is not eligible for re-election except after one term or more shall have intervened between his incumbency of the Chief Magistracy of the nation and his candidacy for another term. Dr. Raimundo Anduezs Palacio, the present President, came to the conclusion early in his administration that two years would not be sufficient for him in his exalted station. He, therefore, set to work to make it possible to retain the reins of government after his term should have expired. He sought to have the Constitution amended so that the President should not only be eligible to re-election immediately after completing his term, but that he should hold office four years instead of two.

The proposition was favorably received by the country, but the hitch came when the President wanted the amended Constitution put in force immediately. The people, as represented by the majority of members in both Houses of Congress, held that the amendment should not take effect except with the beginning of the next administration. This did not suit Anduezs, inasmuch as the next administration would not be his if the old Constitution were to be continued in force to the end of his term, wherefore the object he had in view in seeking the amendment would be forever lost to him. He therefore sought by every means in his power to get the amendment put in force immediately, and the contest thus arising continued steadily from day to day and week to week. It reached a crisis on February 20th last, when, according to law, Congress was to meet. Palacio, aware that his friends and supporters in both Houses were in the minority, thought to compel the fulfilment of his designs by instructing them to absent themselves from the opening session, thus making it impossible to have a quorum, and therefore preventing the transaction of any business whatever. The dead-lock continued without any signs of being broken, and the people in Caracas, the capital, as well as in the other cities and towns to which the news spread, grew greatly excited. At length the majority held a meeting of indignation, and, as a result, issued a manifesto to the country denouncing the President as a tyrant and usurper, and declaring they had dissolved Congress.

This decisive and revolutionary action was taken early last month. It fired the whole country as a flaming torch applied to the ready wood-pile, and in the twinkling of an eye the people were up in arms not figuratively, but actually, against the scheming ruler. He, on the other hand, did not remain inactive, but boldly set his sails for the coming storm. He sent his minions right and left into the ranks of the opposition, or Legalistas, as they called themselves, be reason of their stand in favor of the law, and had them thrown into prison. Not even the person of a judge of the Corte de Casacion, the highest court in the land, or that of the clerk of the court was safe from their grasp, for both of these high officials were ignominiously arrested and locked up. Their *confreres* promptly passed a resolution, for which they claimed the sanction of the law, dissolving the court, and, as in the case of the Congressional majority, denouncing the President as a usurper of extraordinary rights in violation of the Constitution, and contrary to the laws which he had pledged himself to respect and enforce. Thus Venezuela found herself without a Congress, without a Court of Appeals, and presently the Supreme Court also could no longer perform its functions. All authority was therefore thrown into Palacio's hands, and he found himself, as he continues to be at this time, an absolute Dictator.

There can in the nature of things be no relief to the situation except such as only the force of arms can furnish. Palacio is well intrenched in power, and is fully prepared for the struggle which months ago even he could not help but fear would follow a determination on his part to continue at all hazards in office, and, prompted by his inordinate ambition and creed, will undoubtedly not yield except to superior force. The opposition, on the other hand, has exhausted every peaceable means at their disposal, and nothing is left to them now but the resort to arms. There is abundant testimony to the effect that they have taken that alternative, but, despite many rumors, it is not yet fully apparent that they have met in battle, or that blood has yet flowed for or against the cause of the "Continuismo."

The leaders of the opposition in the Senate were Doctor Munoz Tebar and Doctor Bustamente. The incarnation of the revolution to-day is General Joaquin Crespo. He was also in the Sanate when the conflict was precipitated, but was debarred by lack of oratorical and like abilities from taking a commanding position. When, however, it became apparent that the burning question could only be solved by an appeal to arms, the people, recalling his glorious achievements on many battle-fields, and recognizing in him the highest military authority in the land, turned to him as the only man who was capable of leading them to victory. Crespo readily assented, and immediately betook himself out of Caracas, the stronghold of Palacio, and in the interior, among his llaneros and other faithful followers of previous campaigns, immediately set to work to organize an army. At last accounts he was stationed in the State of Zamora, in conjunction with General Manzano, with about 5,000 men. In the State of Los Andes his generals, Araujo and Baptista, had raised an army of about 4,000 men. In Apure and Guayana a force had also been organized by Diaz Grafe, while Generals Colmenares, Montenegro, and Barraez were awaiting his orders in the mountain fastnesses of Carabobo. To his family in Caracas the redoubtable man of war had written that before long he would present himself before that city with 10,000 men. Unless intercepted on the way, such a force under Crespo would readily reduce the capital, and, therefore, put an end to the revolution. Crespo is a man of about forty-six years of age, and great wealth. He was President of Venezuela from 1884 to 1886, and, originally the creature and almost the slave of Guzman Blanco, at length turned against him, and is now, as he has long been, one of that ex-Dictator's most bitter enemies.

The man against whom Crespo is pitted is Dr. Sebastian Casanas, who has been Palacio's right-hand man throughout his entire administration. In the cabinet he has hitherto held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. Palacio has now appointed him General-in-chief of the army, notwithstanding the fact that he is not a military man either in training or experience. He was educated for the medical profession. There is hardly any doubt as to how he will fare against a such consummate military chieftain as Crespo.

Another important person is Dr. J. P. Rojas Paul, who is now in exile by decree of Palacio in the neighboring British West Indian island of Trinidad. He was the successor of Crespo in the Presidency, and consequently the predecessor of Palacio. When Paul was president, Crespo antagonized him at every point because of his friendliness with Guzman Bianco, with whom Crespo had broken. Paul and Crespo are, therefore, not friends, though both are arrayed against Palacio, and it is not likely, either, that Crespo would welcome Paul's co-operation in the cause in which he is now engaged, because his connection with Guzman Blanco, hardly a shadow of whose former great popularity is now left in Venezuela, would throw discredit on the revolutionists, and create distrust in the minds of a large and influential element.

The city of Caracas, upon which all eyes are naturally turned in the present excitement, is one of the oldest and most prominent in various other particulars of the South American capitals. It was founded at the foot of the Avila Mountain in 1567 by Captain Diego de Lozada, and is famed as the city wherein the idea of South American independence, since so grandly achieved, was born. There, also, Simon Bolivar, whose name will always be honored wherever republican principles obtain, and who is worthily referred to as the George Washington of South America, first saw the light of day. Could it present no other claims, these would abundantly insure it a permanent and distinguished place in the world's history. It has a population, according to the census of 1888, of 70,466 souls, and, though in the main not remarkable for its architecture, is yet possessed of a fair number of imposing and pretentious structures.

THE GEARY BILL.

C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, Addresses the Senate in Opposition to Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the session of yesterday Senator Frye read to the Senate the following telegram from C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18.

Hon. W. P. Frye, United States Senate: Since my arrival here I have learned what effect the passage of the Geary bill would have on both Chinese and Americans. Thousands of Chinese in transit across the United States, landing at ports under regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, January 1888, have paid the American transportation companies since the restriction act over $350,000 for transportation alone. Should that bill become a law, this traffic would go to foreign companies, viz., Canada and Panama. Since the passage of the restriction law, the custom house records show 3,000 more departures than arrivals at this port. Hundreds of wealthy Chinese merchants, representing firms here, have gone to China and other countries on business, under existing laws, having property interests here valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Geary bill would debar them from returning, and would virtually confiscate their property.

Much has been said about thousands of Chinese crossing the boundary from Canada. The collectors of British Columbia report, in 1891, 3,275 arrivals at British Columbia ports, and 2,277 departures for China. I trust the good business sense of the American people and their love of fair play and justice will find expression in Congress sufficiently strong to defeat this wicked bill. Our West Coast possessions were obtained in the first half of the century by the best and greatest men in our country, as much or more to secure the commerce of the Orient as for the territory itself. California has the best climate in the world and her soil is unsurpassed, so if the commerce of the 400,000,000 people of China is not disturbed it can be said that they, the great men who secured California, builded better than they knew.

The Queen and Prince of Wales.

LONDON, April 23.—Reports from Costa Belle say that Queen Victoria has recovered from the depression due to the death of the Duke of Clarence, which had caused her friends the greatest anxiety. Those who are with the Prince of Wales at Cape Martin speak unfavorably as regards both his appearance and spirits, and his health is causing the Queen considerable anxiety.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Fifth Page.

plauding the arrival of the Messrs. Kennedy at the bar. He had been speaking of the hon. leader of the Opposition the moment before, so it was easy to see how the error had arisen.

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

SUPPLY BILL.

The formal bill for granting "certain supplies to Her Majesty" was passed through committee, and read a second time.

LAND REGISTRY.

The report of the Land Registry bill was adopted, and the bill passed its final reading.

C. W. AND C. N. R'Y.

The House again went into committee, Mr. Horne in the chair, upon the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern railway aid bill. The bill was reported complete, with amendments, and the House adjourned for luncheon.

The Speaker again took the chair at 3 o'clock.

VICTORIA AND SYDNEY RAILWAY.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the bill to aid the Victoria and Sydney Railway Company. It was proposed, he said, not to guarantee the bonds of the company, but the interest upon those bonds, and it was thought that this assistance, with that given by the city of Victoria, would enable the company to get to work at once, and construct a line, which, though short, would greatly benefit the city of Victoria, and indirectly the entire province.

MR. COTTON asked if the bonds proposed to be guaranteed, would be first mortgage—a first charge on the road.

The FINANCE MINISTER replied that the bonds were similar to those of the Shuswap and Okanagon, which could not be a first charge on the road.

The bill passed its second reading, and went into Committee, with Mr. Sword, chairman.

In Committee, HON. MR. DAVIE proposed to add as a new section, one enabling the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to exempt the road from taxation for a period of ten years.

HON. MR. BEAVEN did not think the section could be introduced unless transmitted by message from the Lieut.-Governor.

The point of order was held to be well taken by the Chairman, the amendment being ruled to be inadvisable.

By request of Mr. Eberts, the Committee rose, to ask Mr. Speaker's opinion as to the point taken and the ruling thereon.

HON. MR. BEAVEN explained that the contention was that a material change in a bill transmitted by message could not be made, except by message.

HON. MR. ROBSON observed that a minister of the Crown had informed the House that in this case the Crown consented to the introduction of the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER ruled the amendment in order, the Crown having given consent through a member of the ministry. He referred to page 509 of May's Parliamentary Practice.

The bill was again taken up in committee, and reported complete with amendments.

KASLO-SLOCAN RAILWAY.

The bill to grant aid to the Kaslo-Slocan railway, to be built from the town of Kaslo to or near Slocan lake (Hon. Mr. Turner) passed its second reading and went into committee with Mr. Fletcher in the chair.

The bill was reported without amendments and finally passed.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

MR. GRANT moved, on consideration of the report on bills Nos. 21 and 27 (Municipal Act) to strike out section 107, with subsections, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Municipal Act, 1891, or any amendments thereto, any applicant for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, or other fermented or intoxicating liquor in any hotel, or building intended for a hotel, containing not less than thirty rooms, used or to be used for hotel purposes, shall not be required to obtain a petition or requisition signed by lot owners or householders, or the wives of either, for the granting of such license, but application for such license, shall be made direct to the Board of Licensing Commissioners not less than thirty days before the sitting of said Board, through the Clerk of the said Board; notice of such application shall be published in some newspaper circulating in the municipality where such application is made for a space of at least thirty days before the sitting of said Board, and the Board of Licensing Commissioners shall have power to grant such license for the term of one year, or to renew the same upon the expiration thereof, if, in the opinion of a majority of the Board then present, such grant or renewal is in the public interest."

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the mutilation of the Municipal Bill, in the manner proposed, after the time and trouble he had taken in going through and perfecting the measure. If the section was struck out as proposed, many other clauses would be most disadvantageously effected.

DR. MILNE pronounced the amendment altogether unnecessary, and opposed its passage by the House.

MR. BROWN did not think there was any necessity for smoothing the way by which hotel licenses are acquired. He looked upon the move as simply a step backward—in favor of the undesirable liquor traffic.

MR. HUNTER, Mr. Booth, and Mr. Kitchen disagreed with the amendment, which they considered both unnecessary and unwise.

HON. MR. TURNER introduced an amendment to the amendment, having for its object the giving of greater publicity to the applications for license privileges. This amendment to the amendment was carried, and the amendment was also adopted, the division being:

YEAS: Messrs. Grant, McKenzie, Sword, Punch, Horne, Smith, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Nason, Turner, Martin, Rogers, Anderson, and Fletcher—16.

NAYS: Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster, Keith, Booth, and Hunter—10.

Several other less important amendments having been incorporated in the bill,

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved the adoption of the report.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that he had proposed to insert a clause making it obligatory upon the city of Victoria to pay all expenses in connection with the recent Royal Commission. As the hon. leader of the Opposition had given his assurance that the money would be paid, the clause would be unnecessary. He preferred not to introduce the clause.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that he could not guarantee the decision of the Council, of which he was only one, although he had no idea that the Council would not provide for the Royal Commission.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL decided not to introduce the clause he had suggested.

The report was adopted, and the Consolidated Municipal Act was explained by Hon. Mr. Beaven. This bill was read a second time and committed, with Mr. McKenzie in the chair. The committee rose, reporting the bill complete with amendments, and the bill received its final reading, amid cheers from both sides of the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN wished it distinctly placed upon record that he was not in any way responsible for the amendment introduced by Mr. Grant.

The House rose at 5.45.

EVENING SESSION.

On business being once more taken up, and the order for report on the Victoria City Bill called,

HON. MR. BEAVEN urged the House to leave out clause 14, and moved in that direction. He said that the Council would almost prefer to have the bill withdrawn in entirety than to have it passed containing this section.

HON. MR. DAVIE explained that the object of this clause was to give the Esquimalt Water company power to distribute water at all times, at a charge not more than that made by the city. There was something wanting, no doubt, in the section; something to bind the company to furnish hydrants at a fair price and sufficient water in cases of fire, free of any charge. Unless such a provision was incorporated in the bill; he felt bound to support the hon. leader of the Opposition.

MR. GRANT did not consider the proposition a fair and equitable one, and could not countenance an injustice to company or individual.

DR. MILNE supported the stand taken by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

HON. MR. POOLEY argued contra. He thought the clause a proper and a just one.

HON. MR. TURNER believed in justice and fairness to all. The Esquimalt Waterworks Company had supplied a great want, and done very much towards the building up of Victoria West. The company was supplying better water than Victoria city, at a better pressure, and at as moderate a price. The hydrants were coming very shortly and he felt bound to support the retention of the clause.

MR. HUNTER thought the bill as it stood, with the clause, would give entire satisfaction to all.

MR. SPEAKER rang in the members, and was about to take the voice of the House, when

HON. MR. DAVIE moved to insert a clause making it compulsary on the company to supply fire hydrants.

The amendment carried.

Having adopted the report, the House passed the third reading of the bill.

C. W. AND C. N. RAILWAY.

On the report of the C. W. and C. N. Railway aid bill,

HON. MR. BEAVEN introduced his anti-Chinese clauses, which he asked the House to incorporate in the bill.

The clauses were lost on a division of 17 to 10.

The bill was read finally.

BY MESSAGE.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented messages from the Lieut.-Governor, transmitting a bill to grant certain lands to the City of Victoria, and returning for amendment the B. C. Railway Act, the Companies Act, the Coal Mines Act, the Act incorporating the Nelson Electric Light Co., the Juror's Act Amendment Act, and the Act incorporating the Consumers' Water Works Co'y.

LANDS GRANTED TO VICTORIA.

The bill transmitted by message, having for its object the granting to Victoria city of the lands commonly known as the James Bay flats, was reported to the house by Committee of the Whole, introduced, passed through first and second readings, committed, reported, read a third time and passed.

COMPANIES ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved for the discharge of the order for the third reading of the bill to amend the Companies Act. This was done, the bill was amended as suggested in His Honor's message, and the bill passed its final reading.

The same course was pursued in connection with the Consumers' Water Works Bill, the Railway Aid Act Amendment Bill, the Jurors Act Amendment Bill, the Coal Mines Act, and the Nelson Electric Light Co. Bill.

VICTORIA AND SYDNEY RAILWAY.

The report on this bill was adopted and the bill passed.

PRIVILEGE.

HON. MR. ROBSON rose to a question of privilege, complaining of having been misreported in the Times, which made him say, in speaking of the Kennedy case, that they should go down on their knees before the House. On the contrary, he had said from the first that a simple apology was all that the House required.

The list of business being exhausted, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock Saturday, when His Honor will prorogue the legislature.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Inauguration of Barrios—Outrage on a French Steamship.

PANAMA, April 21.—News is received here of the peaceful inauguration of General Jose M. Reina Barrios as president of Guatemala, and the retirement of President Barillas. The new cabinet is as follows: Dr. Ramon A. Salazar, minister of foreign affairs; Manuel M. Cabrera, minister of government and justice; Manuel Cabral, minister of public instruction; Salvador Herrera, minister of the treasury; and George Velas, minister of public works. The war department is under the personal charge of President Barrios, who appointed General Barillas inspector of the general forces.

PANAMA, via Galveston, April 21.—The French steamer Canada arrived at Puerto Cabello, April 13. When making for anchorage she was ordered to stop. The captain reversed the engine, but a volley was fired, striking the bridge where the captain and officers were standing. Nobody was hurt. The shooting was done by the Government forces of Andruza Palacio. No satisfaction was given for the outrage, and the captain has decided to protest officially to the French minister at Caracas. It is generally believed that as Rojas Paul, former president of Venezuela, was in the port of Trinidad, they mistook the French steamer for a vessel belonging to Rojas Paul.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Herald's Venezuelan correspondent, cabling about the outrages on the steamer Canada, says the French consul promptly entered a protest against the outrage, and was met with abject apologies, the officials declaring the whole matter a grievous error.

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N & HEALY, CHICAGO.
fri-d&w

From The Daily Colonist, April 24.

THE CITY.

New Map.

The Northern Pacific have lately issued a new map, showing all the territory covered by their line, and its connections.

Not Gone Yet.

Prof. Dorenwend, who is staying at the Driard, will remain for a few days longer. His hair goods, bangs and wigs, etc., are admired by everyone.

An Old Resident Dead.

Mrs. Margaret Work, of Victoria, who has been lying dangerously ill for some days, died late last night, at her residence on Springfield avenue. She was a native of the Orkney Islands, and had many friends in this city.

Gone Home.

The Kennedy Brothers left on the Islander, this morning, for their permanent home, in New Westminster. Many of the members of the House left on the same steamer. The cosmopolitan insensitiveness of the Islander carried them all without any serious accident.

Jumbo.

The big street roller Jumbo was at work yesterday on Government street, and did good service in levelling the thoroughfare where recently damaged by excavations. Jumbo was the cause, however, of considerable trouble to drivers of teams, whose horses appear to have a decided antipathy to the heavy-weight tricycle.

Large Beef Consignment.

Mr. William Bell brought in 200 head of cattle, yesterday, consigned to the B. C. Cattle Company. They are all first class beef steers, 140 of them having been bred on the Conrod Bros.' ranch, Calgary, while 60 are stall fed Manitoba beasts. Mr. Bell will make a trip from the upper country every fifteen days, with a consignment of stock for the Victoria market.

Closing Scenes.

The last hours of the session were marked by scenes both usual and uncommon to the halls of debate. Each of the hon. members was presented with a neat little hat brush by some enterprising druggist—that was unusual. Each of the hon. members recollected to receive his sessional allowance, and the House with the Speaker and the members of the ministry grouped in the centre, were photographed by Mr. Maynard. This was not unusual.

The Michigan Opium Seizure.

The steamer Michigan has gone to Tacoma to put on a new wheel. Capt. Graves says the reports regarding the seizure of opium on the vessel, at Port Townsend, were much more sensational than the facts warranted; that a small quantity of opium was found in the coal hole, but not in secret lockers as reported. As to the exact amount found he said he did not know, nor did he know to whom it belonged, as no one showed any anxiety to claim it after it had been discovered.

The Queen's Birthday.

The Mayor and Mr. Robert Ward, of the sub-committe appointed to wait upon Rear Admiral Hotham, C.B., and Col. Holmes, R.C.A., with regard to the co-operation of the naval and military forces on the 24th of May celebration, received satisfactory answers from both gentlemen, yesterday, that they would be delighted to assist the citizens in every way in their power to make the coming celebration a success. The committee will at an early date, submit to the Admiral and Col. Holmes, a programme of details for their approval.

Satisfactorily Answered.

In the Provincial Legislature, on Friday night, Mr. Grant asked the Premier "if the Dominion House of Commons refuse to grant a charter during this session to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, will this Government protect the rights conferred upon said company by this Legislature during the present sitting of the House?"

Hon. Mr. Robson replied: "Certainly. The Government will in every way protect the rights of the company, as granted under the charter."

The Cattle Trade.

Mr. George Hayes, of Hayes & McIntosh, Vancouver, is in town. Speaking to a Colonist reporter yesterday evening he said that there were some splendid cattle in Calgary for shipment for Victoria. "You have some of the beef here," he added, "and it is splendid." He did not think that the cattle from the inland ranches would be fit for the market until about the middle of June or early in July. The bunch grass was springing up nicely some time ago, but was nipped by frost and put back a good deal. There were, however, plenty of good beeves in Calgary, ready for shipment.

A Chinaman's Troubles.

Some few months ago Yien Chuck, a Chinese fish peddler, advanced to a notorious Chinese women, Lin Ho, the amount incurred by her for law expenses in a little difficulty she had with the authorities. Yien Chuck does business in a small way, and is not credited by the higher Chinese merchants with having more brains than are absolutely necessary in his business, in fact he is by them considered a little crazy. A week or two ago he yearned to return to the home of his fathers, and calling on Lin Ho suggested that she repay to him $45 of the amount she owed him, to enable him to buy a ticket for Hongkong. Lin Ho absolutely refused to give him a cent, and as Yien Chuck insisted on payment the lady very promptly swore out a warrant against him for intimidation. On Tuesday next Yien Chuck will have the chance to explain his troubles to the authorities, and the Gordian knot of Chinese interval economy will once more be presented for unravelment.

IN HONOR OF ST. GEORGE.

Annual Banquet of the Society Bearing His Honored Name.

The members of the St. George Society gave their annual dinner at the New York Hotel, last evening. Mrs. Johnson, the propriretress, furnished an excellent repast, and ample justice was paid to the cuisine by

"Sixty bold Britons, who, as Britons should,
Right bravely faced the festive trencher wood."

Mr. George Fairbrother presided, and when the last course had been served, read a letter of regret for his inability to be present from T. J. Burnes, of the British Columbia Benevolent Society. The genial chairman then proposed "The Queen." After congratulating the gentlemen surrounding the table, as fellow-Englishmen on their presence at the banquet given to celebrate the memory of England's Patron Saint—a Saint whose chief characteristic seems to have been his willingness to aid the oppressed, he referred in patriotic and loyal terms to the lady who for so many years has graced the throne of Briton's realm. No Englishman could fail to feel a national pride in a ruler whose reign had been the brightest in the history of the Island beyond the sea, an Island which was still their mother, though colonists now in a distant land. A man, of whatever nationality, was always a man, but on that day, at least, Englishmen might be pardoned for celebrating in unison those ties of birthright which bind them together throughout the world. The guests applauded with enthusiasm the remarks of the president, and, with a sound that shook the rafters, sixty English throats sang the National Anthem.

Mr. Redfern then sang "The Englishman," and was vociferously applauded.

The next toast was "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and Captain Clarke, Sergt. Levin, and Mr. Braden having responded in speeches overflowing with patriotic enthusiasm, the whole company sang "The Red, White and Blue."

Mr. Nathan treated the audience to "Sweethearts and Wives," and was insistently encored by his hearers, who refused to be satisfied with one song only when musical talent of such high quality was to be obtained.

The President gave "The Sister Societies," and, in excellent speeches, Mr. Robertson replied for the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society and Mr. Flewin for the Pioneers.

Mr. T. Flewin sang very sweetly "Long the Silver Moon," and Mr. Marion, as only an Englishman can, trolled forth "Hearts of Oak," the company joining heartily in the chorus.

Every member in turn was called upon by the chairman to favor the company with his musical talent, and a most pleasant evening was spent. Messrs. Austin and Levin accompanied the singers on the piano, and Professor Haynes on the violin, and Messrs. Austin and Levin on the piano filled the interludes with sweet harmony.

At Rest From All Pain.

Mrs. Adelaide Macaulay, widow of the late Alexander Macaulay, of Lindsay, Ont., died at St. Joseph's hospital, yesterday morning, of an illness which had its origin in a paralytic stroke, received in Winnipeg in the fall of 1890, and which developed into melancholia, necessitating her removal to St. Joseph's about three weeks ago. The best of medical skill was secured, and if loving attention and tender care could have prolonged life, death would have been driven far distant. The deceased, in her last moments, had the company of her daughter, Mrs. Badiger, of Winnipeg, as well as that of her two sons, Messrs. J. S. and H. C. Macaulay, of this city; they, with three other brothers and sisters, are orphaned by her death. The deceased lady was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, 51 years of age; she was a sister of Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, whose husband was also a brother of the late Mr. Alexander Macaulay. The body was embalmed, yesterday, and left for the East, this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Badiger, who will be met in Toronto by another son and daughter of the deceased. The interment takes place in Lindsay—the family home.

SUPT. HUSSEY AWAKE.

Nearly Forty Liquor Sellers Arrested and Summoned Within the Past Few Days.

Belgian Miners Caught Redhanded—Saloon Keepers of Victoria District Summoned by Wholesale.

Some so-called police officials always go about their work with a brass band and a coach and four whenever they are after a criminal or a malefactor. They herald their coming with a train of elephants and a royal salute, and when they advance in state to take possession of the trembling dance, and the people bow down and worship.

Supt. Hussey is quiet, very quiet. He leaves his elephants at home when he goes walking, and foolishly forgets the elegant display that can be made by a good and judicious disposition of brass bands. Besides he is careless enough to leave his badge inside his waistcoat and not flaunt it like a champion dog-tag in the face of the noonday sun. Supt. Hussey gathers his facts, arrests his men, and gets every thing running smoothly, while the gilt hung amateur is painting his elephants a pure white.

But this is beside the point. Mr. Hussey, whose gold cap at the Legislative Assembly, on Friday, seems to have aroused some indignation, happened to be at that very moment maturing plans that have now landed in the Nanaimo jail fourteen Belgians and Danes, who have been, during the past year, causing an immense amount of trouble among the miners of Northfield, Wellington, and Nanaimo. They are together the proprietors of twelve shanties, and were arrested while supplying most villianous liquor without any license whatever. All were captured quietly, and now lie in the jail at Nanaimo, awaiting trial before Judge Harrison, to-morrow morning. Four more, also caught in the same act, were thought responsible enough to receive summonses, instead of being arrested. The whole transaction was carried out as quietly as possible, and very few people even in the immediate vicinity knew anything of the matter till it was all over.

In addition to the above capture very nearly twenty saloon keepers in Victoria district will be served with summonses on Monday or Tuesday for selling liquor on Sundays. The evidence obtained of the delinquency of each is said to be indisputable.

Taking the whole thing together, it is by far the largest piece of work that has ever been accomplished by police officers in this province for some time.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

22nd April, 1892.

Nicholles & Renouf v. Buse—Mr. Mason for plaintiffs; Messrs. Wootton & Barnard for defence. Application for examination of defendant. Granted.

Re. Hirst deceased, Rogers v. Flush—Mr. Eberts for first parties; Messrs. Pooley, Wootton and Bodwell for other parties interested. Application for the payment of money by receiver. To stand over.

Horne v. Sayward *et al*—Mr. A. L. Belyea for defence. Application to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Discontinuance filed. Cost of summons up to hearing.

Erzinger v. Stursky *el al*—Mr. Mills for plaintiff; Mr. Belyea for defence. Application to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Granted. Order not to be taken out for seven days.

Williams v. Spencer. Mr. Eberts for plaintiff; Mr. Mills for defence. For order for receiver to sell. No order made.

Arter the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

THAT HABEAS CORPUS.

The Case of the Kennedys, as Argued Before Mr. Justice Drake, Yesterday.

The Proceedings Fall Void—A Test Case Promised by the Attorney-General.

Yesterday morning the *habeas corpus* proceedings in the Kennedy matter were brought for argument before His Honor, Mr. Justice Drake. It was at first decided to have the hearing in Chambers, but when it was ascertained that a large number of people were present, His Lordship decided to adjourn to the large court room,

His Honor Mr. Justice Drake ascended the bench at 11:30, when the Attorney-General stated that he appeared to show cause against a rule issued by the Court, on the previous day, calling on the Sergeant-at-Arms to show cause why James M. and Robert Kennedy should not be released from custody. He was somewhat at a disadvantage in not having been informed of the grounds upon which the rule was issued.

His Lordship read from his notes, showing the heads of Mr. Richards' argument, viz.: That the Legislature had no power or authority to punish for contempts committed outside of the precincts of the House, quoting Landers v. Woodworth, Q. Con., S.C.R. 158, and the opinions of the law officers of the Crown in England. That, assuming the Legislature to have the right to define its own powers of contempt and breach of privilege, it had not done so before the complaint against the Kennedys, but had attempted to do so by an *ex-post facto* Act.

The Attorney-General said that the facts were not as stated, the contempt of which the defendants had been convicted, being their non appearance to a summons issued after the passage of the Act. Quoting an order of the House of Commons, passed in June, 1647, it was now the practice for the House to recognise the jurisdiction, and control of the Courts in cases of this kind, and for the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a return of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This was the practice, laid down for the British Columbia Legislature, and consequently he, the Attorney-General, appeared to-day. He submitted that the warrant of the Speaker was conclusive, reciting as it did a commitment for contempt, and that the Court had no power to go behind it. If, after hearing the argument, the Court decided that it could go behind the warrant, he proposed that the Sergeant-at-Arms should make a return setting out all the documents. The Attorney-General also stated that he understood a regulation had been made by the judges that *habeas corpus* cases were to be dealt with by a bench of judges. He did not, however, insist upon the point.

His Lordship did not think that there was any such rule. He would, however, ask one of his brother judges to attend.

The Attorney-General, after a brief conference with Mr. Richards, who objected on account of a severe cold, to repeating his argument, withdrew his suggestion of another judge.

The Attorney-General quoted the Constitution act, 1871, passed before Confederation, by which the Legislature came into existence, section 44 of which enacted that the Legislature might define its own privileges and powers. Section 14 of the Terms of Union provided that upon entering confederation the existing constitution should be continued. The "Colonial Laws Validity Act" of the Imperial Parliament, and the Queen's assent published in 1871, gave section 44 the force of law in the province after confederation, and in respect of its powers and privileges British Columbia entered the confederation in a vastly superior position to other provinces.

Mr. Justice Drake expressed a doubt whether the British North America Act, section 91, did not to some extent override section 44 of the Constitution Act.

The Attorney-General submitted not, as there was nothing in the B. N. A. Act repugnant to section 44.

Mr. Justice Drake—By the B.N.A. Act the Legislature has the power to deal with the constitution, except as to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Attorney-General considered that the exception of the office of Lieutenant-Governor implied comprehensive powers, as to everything else relating to the constitution, and seemed quite in accord with section 44.

His Lordship — Under section 44 the House has the power to define its privileges. Has it done so?

The Attorney-General—Undoubtedly so. It has passed a distinct Act; but, apart from that and independently of any legislation, every exercise of power—the action of the House in this particular case—is a definition of its privileges, which definition the Legislature has power to make from time to time.

His Lordship—Can the Legislature speak otherwise than by statute? It can, by resolution, speak to its own members, but to the public, how otherwise than by statute?

The Attorney-General contended that a resolution upon the subject of its privileges would be equally binding, and therein was the distinction between the legislation in Victoria, Australia, and British Columbia—the Constitution of the former place, being identical with section 44 of this province, except that, there, they had to define, "by statute." Their powers of commitment had been upheld by the Privy Council in Dill v. Murphy, 1 Moo., P.C., N.S., 487, and Glass v. Speaker, of Victoria, 7 Moo., P.C., 447.

Two questions present themselves here, first, "Had the Legislature of British Columbia the power to deal with the case, irrespective of the statute of the present session? Second, and if not, did the Act, recently passed, confer the power?" For the reasons already given, he argued that the power existed, irrespective of the provincial statute. This province stands in a different position from any of the other provinces, or colonies, where, owing to the absence of provisions, such as section 44, the Courts had denied the power of commitment for contempt. Section 44 was an express grant, the absence of which had caused the denial to the colony of Newfoundland and the Province of Nova Scotia of the right to commit for contempt.

Then the recent Act of the Legislature conferred full power. In dealing with th Kennedy case the Legislature had not proceeded retroactively. It was true that the libel which they had published was the original cause of complaint and was published before the passage of the act, but after the passage of the act the Legislature ordered them to appear and answer as to the libel. In that the Legislature might have been either right or wrong. For the purposes of the argument it matters not which. These men had been ordered to appear. Possibly it might have been a successful argument for them to have urged in defence that the Legislature had no power for want of a statute to deal with the case, but, be that as it may, they failed to comply with the order, and it is for that non-compliance that the Legislature has adjudged them guilty of contempt. By not appearing the Kennedys lost their opportunity of contending that the House had no power of proceeding against them, thereby also committed a contempt, for which the House has proceeded against them.

He was, however, far from admitting that the House had no power to deal with the original libel, which, under section 44 of the Constitution Act, and the inherent powers, the Legislature, he claimed, had.

The Attorney-General, quoting from May's Parliamenty Practice, contended that the court had no power to go behind the warrant, which recited that the Kennedys had been guilty of contempt.

The hour for adjournment (1 o'clock) having arrived, His Lordship suggested that by 3 o'clock the prisoners would be free by efluxion of time.

The Attorney-General—It is not worth while to argue the matter any further upon this application.

Mr. Richards—This is an important case, and the country should know whether such arbitrary powers as are claimed here can be claimed by the Legislature.

The Attorney-General said that the Government contemplated submitting the question of their powers of commitment to the Supreme Court, under the Supreme Court Reference Act.

The Court remarked that, under these circumstances, it was not worth while proceeding with the case any further, unless, indeed, the House should happen not to be prorogued. The best plan would be to adjourn until 4 o'clock.

If the House prorogued, he would not sit. If it did not, he should. The matter was, therefore, left in *statu quo*, and, as the House prorogued at 3 o'clock, nothing further was done.

THE "MODUS VIVENDI."

To Continue Throughout This Season and Next, in the Behring Sea.

Collector Milne Receives Official Notification From the Customs Department.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne, yesterday received the following telegram, with instructions from Commissioner Parmalee, to give it the fullest publicity possible:

Ottawa, April 23d, 1892.

Collecter of Customs, Victoria, B. C.

Telegram from Colonial office, London, advises that Behring Sea convention confirmed, and directs that publicity be given to continuation of last year's *modus vivendi.*

(Signed) W. G. Parmlee, Commissioner.

As the time for filing sealing claims under the *modus vivendi* of 1891 expires on Thursday next, the 28th inst., owners of sealing vessels, and those otherwise concerned, should see that their claims are with Collector Milne by the day referred to, as claims not lodged on or before Thursday, cannot be considered.

In this connection, the following telegram is republished, to remind those interested of what is required:

Ottawa, March 25.

A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria:

Respecting the notice to British Columbia sealers, *re* fishing claims, the British Government requires that, in each case, the statement of claim should show the date of clearance and departure from the home port of entry into Behring sea; date of warning; date of leaving Behring sea; and dates of all communications from the owners during the voyage; also total number of skins taken on the coast or in Behring sea, and prices obtained; also full particulars of the number of boats and canoes, and of men. Full particulars are also wanted as to mortgages or liens on vessels, with full details as to the condition, names and nationality of holders; detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with voyage, distinguishing between outfit, wages of hunters remuneration for insurance, etc. Let all parties concerned know this.

(Signed) Charles H. Tupper.

Last evening, the collector received from Ottawa the attached message, announcing that Behring sea must remain closed, not only this season, but next:

Ottawa, April 23.

The Colletcor of Customs, Victoria, B. C.:

The Canada Gazette, to-day, will publish the continuation of the Behring sea *modus vivendi*, until the end of October, 1893. Notify all concerned accordingly.

(Signed) Charles H. Tupper.

THE KENNEDYS.

The Columbian's Comment on Their Arrest and Departure for Victoria.

New Westminster, April 21.—The Columbian, this evening, publishes the following in reference to the arrest of its publishers, this morning: "At an early hour this morning, when nine-tenths of the citizens were enjoying their mutual snooze, four cloaked figures emerged from the gloomy looking pile on Simcoe street, wended their way down Douglas, and past the as yet unopened stores of Columbia and Front streets to the C.P.N. Co.'s docks and embarked on the steamer Princess Louise for Victoria. The few people whose business or erratic inclination led them to the docks at that early hour, recognized in the quiet but significant procession, Governor Moresby, of the provincial jail, and Mr. Mason, deputy acting sergeant-at-arms, and evidently voluntarily in their custody Messrs. Jas. M. Kennedy and Robt. Kennedy, two of the publishers of the Columbian, who had, by their own consent been arrested the day previous, under a warrant of the Legislative Assembly for alleged contempt, etc., and who were proceeding to Victoria to appear before the Bar of the House and deny the authority of the powers that be for the high-handed proceedings that had been instituted against them. Two members of the Columbian defence executive committee, Messrs. J. C. Armstrong and Jas. Beer, also accompanied the apprehended publishers to Victoria, to witness the first scene in the fourth act of the thrilling drama, "Liberty of the Press in British Columbia." The curtain was rung down on the final scene of the third act by the tooting of steam whistles, the churning of paddle wheels, and the cheers of a corporal's guard of sturdy Britons on the wharf. Our despatches inform us that the fourth act was to open at the capital with a band of music and a procession. A glimpse of the grand spectacular part, "Before the Bar," will be given in a second edition of tho Columbian this evening, if everything connects."

At Home and Abroad.

Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids and all classes of people of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Narrow Escape From Drowning—The Vancouver Jockey Club's Proposed Track.

Beef for the Navy—Of Interest to Insurance Men—The Alleged Child Murderers.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 21—The committee of the Burrard Inlet Rowing Club met, last evening, and decided to hold a regatta on Saturday, May 21st. The captain and vice-captain will meet in a day or two and select strokes, threes, twos and bows, and the strokes will be left to select their crews by mutual arrangemet. It was resolved that, as the James Bay Athletic Association of Victoria are not members of the C. A. A. O., the club cannot consent to compete in the race in the Queen's Birthday celebration.

The last of the assembly dances for the year was held in the Hotel Vancouver last evening. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant time spent by everyone. The supper served at midnight was a very sumptuous affair.

Yesterday one of the members of the "Spider and Fly" company nearly met with a watery grave. He was going on board the SS. City of Nanaimo when he fell in, and was rescued with difficulty.

A committee from the City Council and some members of the Jockey club drove out to the East End park, yesterday afternoon, to see what could be done toward the location of a trotting track there. The ground was found rather unlevel, but it was thought a suitable half-mile track could be located on part of the ground already cleared.

A deputation of insurance men from New Westminster and Vancouver will go to Victoria on Tuesday to confer with those in the business there, on matters of importance.

There was a large meeting in the Market hall last night to consider the best ways and means of forming a volunteer corps in the city. There was considerable discussion, and the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, Vancouver has now arrived at the *status* that entitles her to have a city battalion of the active militia of Canada, and whereas a battalion of infantry is best suited to the city's needs, therefore be it resolved that the Department of Militia and Defence be requested to authorize the establishment in Vancouver of a battalion of infantry."

Roderick Begg, of Victoria, was severely bitten in leg by a dog yesterday.

Job Edy, for deserting the ship Mistletoe, was ordered by the police magistrate to pay the costs and take his discharge.

A St. Catherines paper says that Jack Downey and Ruby Williams may come to Vancouver. Downey and Williams are among the best lacrosse players in Canada.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, April 21.—Eight car loads of cattle, most of the herd for the navy yards at Esquimalt, arrived per C. P. R., yesterday.

The caricature costume concert, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's church, held in aid of the organ fund, at the Opera House, last night, was a great success.

Robert Mahoney, who brutally beat and robbed John Powell of $10, has been bound over to the assizes.

Gardner and wife, under arrest in connection with the death of their seven-months'-old child, were again remanded till Saturday, to admit of the prosecution obtaining further evidence.

An Italian named Machina beat his mistress so badly, last night, that fears are entertained for her recovery. He was arrested, to-day, and will be prosecuted.

There was a decided improvement in the salmon catch, last night, and the shipments East were large, to-day. The oolachan run was also much better, yesterday and to-day, but the catch is not large enough yet to supply the demand.

A man named Harvey, employed as a logger in the Royal City Mills, Mud Bay camp, had the misfortune to break one of his legs, yesterday, while working in the bush. He was carried to the camp, and, later, put aboard the north bound train and brought to the city for treatment.

Great excitement exists in town, to-night, over the Kennedy affair, and the Columbian office is crowded, awaiting the latest news.

Miss Parr, of Ladners, broke her collarbone, on Monday.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 22.—Two Chinamen were fined, this morning, for refusing to pay their poll tax.

The Empress of Japan sails on Wednesday next.

Messrs. Deane & Searle have sold a launch run by a gasoline engine, to go to the Skeena River. The vessel will be 45 feet in length, and the engine will be of 15-horse power.

The furniture and fixtures of the St. Lawrence Hall were sold on a landlord's execution, yesterday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Patterson.

The masquerade ball of the J. F. F. Club held in the Page Block, last evening, was a very satisfactory affair, and a suitable *finale* to a pleasant season of social assembly.

The church built by the Klahouse Indians near the Eucletah rapids, will be consecrated about the beginning of July. It is a very fine structure, with a tower, in which will be placed a bell weighing 500 pounds. The cost of the building is in the neighborhood of $4,000.

The Pitt Meadow Dyking Company took some of their friends out to the scene of operations yesterday. The machinery is now ready for operation when the high water comes.

Yesterday afternoon J. Rushton Jones appeared before Messrs. M. A. MacLean and F. Schofield, Justices of the Peace, to answer the charge of assaulting H. J. Vincent. Jones was the keeper of the Sandheads lighthouse, who was removed by Capt. Lewis last week. Vincent was in the little boat from 7 o'clock in the evening till 2:30 the next afternoon, by which time he had fainted from exhaustion. Jones was fined $5 and costs.

The British ship Burmah has been towed in for a load of lumber from Moodyville for Valparaiso. Nine sailing vessels are en route for this port.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 22.—Ten Belgians, charged with selling liquor without a license, at Wellington, were arrested last evening and brought here to-day. They will be brought before Judge Harrison on Monday. The alleged traffic has been going on for some weeks.

Samuel Cliff, Comox, lies dangerously ill of plurisy.

The China Joss House at Comox was burned on Thursday; loss, about $6,000. Two Chinamen are supposed to have been burned to death.

Beginning May 1st there will be two stages a week between Nanaimo and Alberni.

The steamship Muriel was seized by the Collector of Customs at this port last night. She left Victoria without satisfying the requirements of the Inspector of Steamboats. It is expected she will be released to-morrow.

Arrived, ship America.

ALBERNI.

Alberni, April 19.—There was an agreeable change in the weather, last Saturday. Heavy rains have given place to delightful spring sunshine.

Last week H.M.S. Daphne anchored in the fine harbor at the head of the canal, off the old mill-site, and remained there for over two days. Some of the Blue-Jackets were seen up the Somass. She sailed on Saturday morning. This is not the first visit of a man-of-war to Alberni.

The C.P.N. steamer, Maud, came in last night on her fortnightly trip. Mr. Fletcher, M.P.P., of Alberni, came in and went back to Victoria. Robert Pinkerton, J.P., also returned from a visit to Victoria this morning.

Mr. Thos. Patterson has gone to Victoria, to see if he can arrange to run a bi-weekly stage from Nanaimo to Alberni. Under the present arrangements, it takes eleven days to receive answers to communications from Victoria or the mainland cities by mail. It is reported that another postoffice (the third in the valley,) will be opened at Sproat's Lake. As mail matter has increased greatly of late, a bi-weekly mail is needed.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 23.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade last night a report of the committee on the proposed Insolvency Act was presented. They were of opinion that the new act is not at all adapted to the conditions prevailing in British Columbia; that it could be made to operate harshly against deserving debtors who might be temporarily embarrassed, and also that the expense of administering estates under this act would be so great as to leave little if anything for the creditors. On the item the appointment of delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held in London there was considerable discussion. Messrs. G. E. Berteaux, C. D. Rand and John Hendry were apppointed, and Hon. John Robson was asked to become a delegate from the province as a body, and the Boards of New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria were to be invited to unite in the appointment. The matter of the trouble between the men of H. M. S. Daphne and the city police was, after discussion, referred to the Marine and Shipping committee to investigate. A resolution was adopted that this Board view with satisfaction the recent expression of opinion by the Hon. Mr. Foster that the time might be near at hand when they should cement their connection with the Mother country commercially as well as politically, and believe that any action taken by the Government tending in this direction will receive the warmest support of the inhabitants of this province.

The funeral of the four year old child of E. P. Bishop took place, this afternoon.

Four severe fights occurred here, yesterday. A policeman was in one of them.

The Jockey Club will occupy part of the east end of the park. The surplus money from gate receipts will go to improve the grounds.

The next Typographical Convention will be held in Vancouver.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason, President of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, of Toronto, has appointed Messrs. R. G. Tatlow, H. A. Jones, and H. T. Ceperley, of the Vancouver Loan, Trust Savings and Guarantee Company, agents and appraisers of this company for Vancouver and vicinity.

Although business was rather interfered with by the Easter holidays, the past week has been better than any week for some time. Trade has picked up considerably, and signs of a good summer are apparent. Collections are reported as being much better. Building operations are being carried on with renewed activity. The strike between the contractors and their workmen has now been settled, and outdoor work is being carried on again without interruption.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, April 23.—Application for an injunction to restrain the Westminster Southern Railway from crossing certain lands about Westminster was refused by Mr. Justice Walkem, to-day, on the grounds that the trains and mail service would be a great convenience to the public. The refusal was not, however, given until the railway company promised to offer a liberal settlement to the land owners.

The miners working in the prospecting shaft of the South Westminster Coal company struck sandstone, on Thursday night, and are quite confident that the black diamonds are below. Sandstone is generally found immediately above a bed of coal. The stone was a streak of ten feet. The shaft will now be sunk through the sandstone, when it is believed that coal will be uncovered.

The contract for the Masonic block has been awarded to E. Burns, and the contract for the Trapp block to Messrs. Purdy & Williams.

A bicycle race for $25 a side takes place at Queen's park, this city, next Saturday, between R. Gawin, of Victoria, and W. Newton, of this city. Wheelsmen are out every night for practice, and the race promises to be a good one.

The Government launch Claymore has been ordered into commission again and was on the river, to-day, in the fisheries service. The Claymore will be used in connection with the fisheries department all summer.

A great demonstration is being prepared for the Kennedys on their return.

A train of ten carloads of cattle from Winnipeg, Moosejaw and Calgary, arrived yesterday morning, consigned to the B. C. Cattle Company. About half of the herd were driven over to Vancouver in the afternoon. The balance, not required for home use, were shipped to Esquimalt, via Victoria, this morning. This is one of the finest lots of cattle received in this market for several years.

J. S. McDonnell, Dominion inspector of homesteads, has returned to the city, after an extensive official trip through the Stave Lake Valley. He roports that in township 18, and thereabouts, there are 29 bona fide settlers, without a mile of road to allow them to get in or out. These parties are all good settlers, and are clearing and improving their land. There are some 15,000 acres of good Dominion land in this vicinity, but, with the price fixed at $5 per acre, and no roads, the settlers are backward in taking up claims there.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 23.—The Nanaimo Chapter of the Epworth League will attend the Methodist church, to-morrow morning, in a body, wearing their badges, and occupying a reserved section of the church. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Baer will preach a special sermon from "Old Heads on Young Shoulders."

The City of Nanaimo will make an excursion to Comox, to-morrow, returning on Monday. From Union the Oddfellows will come down to the dedication of the new hall at Wellington.

All the water, which recently flooded the No. 1 shaft at Wellington, is now out, and sinking has been re-commenced. The shaft is now down 200 feet, and another 100 feet will have to be sunk.

VICTORIA COUNTY COURT.

Thursday, 21st April, 1892.

(Before the Chief Justice sitting as a County Court judge).

GOON GAN V. MOORE.

In this case the plaintiff had contracted in August last with the defendant that the latter should build him a house for $385, with some allowances for lumber, which brought the total amount coming to the defendant to $419.20. The plaintiff paid some instalments, but Moore getting impatient sued him for the balance, which he alleged to be due, about $203. Goon Gan did not defend that action, and Moore recovered judgment with costs amounting to $230, which Goon Gan paid not long ago. It was now alleged that Moore had thus demanded and recovered $30 more than he was entitled to, and the present plaintiff brought this action to recover back the over-payment. The plaintiff swore to the items establishing the over-payment, and was prepared with two other wittnesses to support his statement. The defendant Moore appeared in person and cross examined the plaintiff at some length but without shaking his testimony.

But the Chief Justice, upon this judgment in favor of Moore being produced, stopped the case. Goon Gan has in fact admitted by record Moore's whole demand. He should have defended in that action as to $30, part of the $203. So long as that judgment stands, he is estopped from impeaching any part of it. His only remedy now is to apply to have that judgment set aside, and for a new trial; which he can only get on the ground of surprise, or mistake—I do not encourage any such attempt. I do not think it likely to succeed. There must be here at least a non-suit. But as I feel tolerably sure that what the plaintiff says is true, and further, as I think from the observations which fell from Moore, that he is quite aware that he has been overpaid, I shall not allow him any costs unless he will now swear that this impression is erroneous, and that he has only received what is due under the contract.

This suggestion was not complied with, and therefore judgment of non-suit without costs.

SMITH V. HANSEN.

The plaintiff and defendant were both scavengers. In May, 1888, the plaintiff sold out his business, good-will, and stock-in-trade to the defendant for $300 cash and $100 on a promissory note at 90 days. On this note, the defendant had in August, 1888, paid $25. The plaintiff now sued for the balance, $75. The defendant counterclaimed on various grounds: failure to introduce to customers, misrepresentation of the amount of business, and delivery only of one horse instead of two, as per schedule. The defendant gave evidence upon these points; but the agreement, which was in writing, was not produced on either side. The plaintiff did not offer to go into the witness box.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said: I am obliged to decide on rather scanty materials. As to the plaintiff's claim, however, it is quite clear. It is upon a promissory note, and the whole of the law of merchants is applicable, among other things, importing that interest is to be allowed on mercantile instruments of this description. The rule, however, is not inflexible. In Cameron v. Smith (2 B & Ald. 308) it was held that a jury might refuse interest where there had been undue delay in the holder. At every County Court the judge is vexed and perplexed by a conflict of testimony, owing to the defect of human memory concerning transactions of the most petty description, not brought into litigation until years have elapsed, whereas the Legislature has provided courts to sit on the first Thursday in every month, expressly to prevent this perplexity and doubt. In the absence of any special circumstances I think it only proper to refuse interest in all County Court cases where there has been such delay as in the present instance, and I refuse interest to the plaintiff accordingly. As to the counter-claim, the defendant is really as much to blame as the plaintiff. He now alleges that he was, almost from the day that he gave the note, aware of the plaintiff's breach of contract, non-introduction to customers, misrepresentation of business, deficiency of stock, &c. He ought, obviously, to have brought his action immediately, not only as to the other matters, but to restrain the negotiation of this note, and to have it cancelled. He could, almost certainly, have obtained this relief if he had proved what he now alleges. But the lapse of time not only impairs his means of proof, but gives his whole defence the appearance of an afterthought, merely. The only matter of complaint which stands on firm ground, is as to the non-delivery of one of the two horses; and as to that, the evidence of value of the missing animal is necessarily, after the lapse of time, very vague. He does not in the witness box put it above $85; but he scarcely had ever seen the horse. Blomfield says that both the plaintiff's horses together were not worth that sum; but that did not strike me as a careful or trustworthy estimate; and in fact he was not better acquainted with the missing animal than the defendant himself. The plaintiff is in the jurisdiction but he has not thought proper to attend. I think I may allow $50 for this horse; the defendant will have judgment for that amount with costs.

Where there is a claim and counter claim they are treated as entirely distinct actions up to execution; then execution will go for the difference or the sum of the two judgments, as the case may be.

Hon. Justice Walkem returned from the Mainland, last night.

B. F. Rogers came over, last evening, to spend Sunday with his Victoria friends.

The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of royalty. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alterative extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the strumous poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms. "My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared." —W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

"I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

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THE WAYSIDE INN.

Bill Nye Writes Touchingly of the Nineteenth Century Type.

Hotels he has Lived and Almost Died In—Putting a Cat off the Train.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

IN OHIO.

I have just paid my bill at the Smearkase House, and my physician says that the bites will all be well in a few days. The Smearkase House is a relic of the early history of the United States, "them good old days" when people were perfectly simple in their tastes and got along without underclothing. Those were the grand old days when men drank coffin polish and licked their children into curvature of the spine if they enjoyed anything on Sunday. We often hear about them good old days when neighbors used to come and visit each other for two weeks at a time, spreading famine and other contagious juvenile complaints among the children right and left. In those days papa went and soaked a codfish in the creek as soon as he had baited the visitor's horse. I can see the wan smile of the large salt codfish now as my grandfather took him down from a nail in the attic. I can see also his ruptured bosom full of rock salt, and I can hear him quarreling with the other odors of New England as he started gayly for the brook. Even now I see his low, retreating forehead and hear his fragrance knocking the bark off the tree as he goes away where he can soak his head.

SOAKING THE CODFISH.

The Smearkase House is run by an elderly man, who does better at breaking colts than he does in editing a menu. We stopped here over twenty-four hours. Rates two dollars per day and split your own kindling wood. Guests wishing to take a bath are requested to apply at the office for roller towel and other facilities. After bathing guests are requested to return mackerel-tub to the office, as other guests may be waiting to take a bath. For bell boy, ring two times and then go and do it yourself. For meals wanted in room, wring the neck of the large Shanghai rooster in the back yard twice and cook same on oil stove. Fire escapes on this house are exclusively for guests of the house. Any one seeking to escape on one of our fire escapes and not patrons of the house will be fired.

The other day at another hotel I was robbed of my bathroom. Fortunately I was not in it myself. While I was at tea the bathroom was purloined from my room and given to another man. Some of my things were in it at the time. It was one of those bathrooms connected with two rooms. The other man was more profane at the office than I was, so he got the bathroom. I could never accomplish very much by my profanity, anyhow. I was taught at home to avoid it in conversation, and so it often happens that men who are gifted that way get the bridal chamber while I am given the suicide room.

Thus it happened that when I returned to my cheery little cupboard, No. 808, series B, I found that some one had swiped my bathing place, together with a rich oriental bathrobe which I bought two years ago at Ober-Amergau of Judas Iscariot. He was also understudy for Pontius Pilate, and this robe was one he wore while on the bench.

I would not have lost it for a good deal.

It is a glorious season of the year in which to travel over our country and see the brown fields take on their living of green. As the train pauses at a little station the odor of the Maltese pussy willow comes in at the window, while far away the peculiar, happy hearted song of the blackbird comes over the April scented meadows. At the station I see a lad stepping high, like a blind horse, and I know that he is just going barefoot for the first time this season. His feet are very white, whiter than they will be again till next April, and he is trying to sell a small tin pail full of frogs' legs. The conductor says that the boy will close them out at a sacrifice, as he has been trying now for two weeks to sell them and frogs' legs do not improve with age.

Crops in Ohio are looking unusually well. Winter wheat under the careful auspices of Governor McKinley is looking thrifty and very rank indeed. Rhubarb is looking very robust this spring. Cowslip greens are plenty and good. Why should we enter into direct competition with the foreign market by the removal of our tariff when cowslip greens are so abundant and the pokeberry season almost upon us as I write?

Last week we stopped at the Cobb House. I call it the Cobb House because I am very wary about giving the correct name. A friend of mine once wrote up an account of this same house, giving the correct name of the hotel and the proprietor. The latter ran the house then as he does now, purely by brute force and main strength.

He ran the elevator then just as he does now, by means of the surplus energy of his butter. If he could get a storage system for his butter power he could move buildings at a slight expense.

My friend wrote up this hotel, as I say, and told the truth about it. Then in the rush and hurry of business he forgot about it till two years later when something brought it up in his mind. Something gave his memory a slight jolt, he says. Memory is not located where he thought it was.

He says he had to poultice his memory all that summer. He thinks now that he was reminded of the article by the landlord.

That is the reason why I speak of it as the Cobb House. Some commercial men who have tried it call it the Pest House. That is a good name for it.

The ham one gets there always seems to be what was left over from some other man's breakfast. You have no doubt eaten that kind of ham. I do not know who uses his tablecloth when it is clean. I know that he does not.

One day I asked a visitor who called at my room what he would like, and he said he believed he would take a brandy and sarsaparilla. Brandy with a small bottle of sarsaparilla, he said, is an excellent spring tonic, and the sarsaparilla completely disguises the taste of the brandy.

I rang and told the waiter to bring up a seltzer lemonade for me and a brandy and sarsaparilla for my friend. He was gone quite a long time. We thought he had gone out to the baseball game and we almost gave him up. By and by he came panting to the room with a brandy and a bottle of Dude's sarsaparilla. He had tried three drug stores, it seems, before he could get the sarsaparilla at all. That's twice I have had the same experience.

Once Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, Mr. Amos Jelyffe Walker and Dr. Franklin Worthington Hays, of Indianapolis, with two or three other friends, sat visiting in a room at the Dennison House. Possibly it was my room. Anyway, during the evening one of the party offered to extend to me the hospitalities of my room, and so pushed the electric rosette on the wall, and when the boy came we saw at once that he was a new boy. He had recently come to the city from a small town in Indiana called Alick, that being a nickname for Alexandria. The boy was just trying to be a bell boy for the first time. He was more familiar with the ethics of scalding hogs.

Everybody gave his order. Mr. Walker said he would take "an Apollinaris." The boy was gone quite awhile. Some thought he had gone home to Alexandria to get something. By and by he came back and brought everything except Mr. Walker's beverage. He could not get that. The chemist down stairs did not have it.

"What did you ask for?" queried Mr. Walker.

"Why, I asked for what you told me to ask for," said the boy, as he fell over a china cuspidor and then scratched his back against a welcome wardrobe. "I told him you wanted a pound of arus."

"Possibly if you had asked for half a pound," said Mr. Walker, "you would have got it. I almost wish now that I had said half a pound. It would have been enough."

So the boy went back to see if he could get half a pound of arus.

We notice in our travels recently the decline of the buffalo overcoat in the northwest. It was at one time as much a characteristic of the northwest as the sunbonnet is of the south. Below Mason-Dixon's justly celebrated line the sunbonnet is remarkably prevalent. Quite generally it is made of black material. The black sunbonnet is one of the saddest things I know of. Especially is this true if it has lost its vertebra. One can stand the vertebrated sunbonnet, but not the other kind. In fact it cannot stand itself.

PUTTING THE CAT OFF.

The flipflap sunbonnet, made of crape or black calico and belonging to the raditata or mollusk family would cast a gloom over a hanging and take away all its cheerful aspect. The enervated sunbonnet made of a large black pancake that soured before it could "raise" is a sad sight. While I have been tempted in my youth to sneak up into the fragrant recesses of a freshly starched white sunbonnet and linger there for an instant, I do not think I could have done so if it had been one of the black and nervously prostrated variety. It seems so now at least.

The buffalo overcoat, however, is passing away. Two years ago I noticed in St. Paul and Minneapolis only seven or eight of them, and they were almost entirely bald. With the extermination of the buffalo, I judge that the buffalo overcoat will become more and more difficult to obtain. I have reasoned this out during the past winter besides doing my other work. Thought comes easily to me. I am getting accustomed to it now, so that it does not produce a nervous shock any more. I am getting so I like it.

The soldier overcoat has passed away, and soon the buffalo overcoat will go. The old gentleman wearing a large gray shawl and gimlet cane, carved out by a convict in the state penitentiary, is also fading away.

Yesterday one of these gentlemen got on the train outside of Cincinnati, with a large black workbasket capable of holding about a half bushel. When we got to Hamilton he slipped out at the rear platform and opened a basket, ejecting a large and melodious cat therefrom.

It was a tall, gaunt cat of the Theodore Thomas variety, and he had a wild expression of countenance like John J. Ingalls when a powerful electric light strikes his spectacles just right.

The cat lit out down the track like a long, black pencil mark, and I'll bet my West Shore dividends for this year that he was in Cincinnati two trains ahead of the old man in the gray shawl.

The following letter was shown me by a physician friend of mine in Ohio. He sends it to me to show that women do not have a monopoly on the postscript business:

1892

Shelby ohio march eight Docter — sir i got one of your pamplets on the treetis of inhailing medisins up the nose and was to see Mrs baker who is a sufferer from your treetis & thru them i am indused to write you and ask off you your lowist terms off treetis for we are not able to pay much as we have bin a paying out & paying out for sickness & still no better so I thot I would write you and give you my simptoms head ache pain in chest bronicle tubes afected shortnes of breath with a good eel of hawking and nervousness once in a while a slite feaver and also chiliness now please let us know in next mail what you think you can do for me and the least you can do it for direct to Shelby richland Co Ohio

BENJAMIN KRIPES.

ps am bilious and have been all the time have to take medicine all the time it is my wife and not me that is sick

B KRIPES.

Isn't that just like a man, to go on that way all through the letter without stopping for breath, feed, water or semicolons, and then lay the whole business off on his wife?

BILL NYE.

A RUSSIAN BATH.

There was a bath house beside the river. But a greater luxury was the hot bath, presided over by old Alexandra. Alexandra, born a serf on the estate, was now like a humble member of the family, the relations not having changed, perceptibly, since the emancipation to the old woman's satisfaction. She believed firmly in the "Domovoi" (the house sprite), and told wonderful tales of her experiences with him. Scepticism on that point did not please her. When the horses were brought round with matted manes, a sign of an affectionate visit from the "Domovoi," which must not be removed, under penalty of his displeasure, it was useless to tell Alexandra that a weasel had been caught in the act, and that her sprite was no other. She clung to her belief in her dreaded friend. The bath was a small log house, situated a short distance from the manor. It was divided into ante-room, dressing-room, and the bath proper. When we were ready, Alexandra, a famous bath-woman, took boiling water from the tank in the corner oven, which had been heating for hours, made a strong lather, and scrubbed us soundly with a wad of linden bast shredded into fibres. Her wad was of the choicest sort, not that which is sold in the popular markets, but that which is procured by stripping into rather coarse filaments the strands of an old mat-sack, such as is used for everything in Russia, from wrappers for sheet-iron to bags for carrying a pound of cherries. After a final douche with boiling water, we mounted the high shelf, with its wooden pillow, and the artistic part of the operation began. As we lay there in the suffocating steam, Alexandra whipped us thoroughly with a small besom of birch twigs, rendered pliable and secure of their tender leaves by a preliminary plunge in boiling water. When we gasped for breath, she interpreted it as a symptom of speechless delight, and flew to the oven, and dashed a bucket of cold water on the red-hot stones placed there for the purpose. The steam poured forth in intolerable clouds; but we submitted, powerless to protest. Alexandra, with all her clothes on, seemed not to feel the heat. She administered a merciless, yet gentle massage to every limb, with her birch rods—what would it have been like if she had used nettles, the peasants' delight?—and rescued us from utter collapse just in time by a douche of ice-cold water. We huddled on all the warm clothing we owned, were driven home, plied with boiling tea, and put to bed for two hours. At the end of that time we felt made over, physically, and ready to beg for another birching. But we were warned not to expose ourselves to cold for at least twenty-four hours, although we had often seen peasants, fresh from their bath, birch besom in hand, in the wintry streets of the two capitals.—The Atlantic.

AT HOME DAYS.—"At-home" days are beginning to go out of fashion in London, and the women who held them with irritating regularity once a week are now reducing them to once a month, and a few of those who found them most irksome have, with admirable cuteness, fixed them on "fifty Mondays, Tuesdays," etc., to limit them to one day in two or three months. One lady, who had become particularly annoyed at missing all the best things of the winter, which she declares came always on "her day," for the sake of seeing a lot of people she did not want to see and receiving a shower of pasteboard from the friends she did want to see, says that next year she is going to observe as her "at-home" day "the second Sunday in the week."

Ladies are saying O'Keil & Morris' Jams re excellent.

DEEMING IN MELBOURNE.

His Behavior on Board the Steamer—Afraid of the Melbourne Crowd.

He Makes a Confession to an Acquaintance—Positive Evidence of His Guilt.

The following interesting account of Deeming's behavior on board the Melbourne steamer and his arrival in that city, together with some evidence against him, is taken from a late issue of the London, Eng., Telegraph:

MELBOURNE, April 1.—Deeming was safely landed here this morning and lodged in prison. Having joined the Ballaarat at Adelaide and remained on board during the rest of the voyage I am able to give the following particulars as to the prisoner's bearing and behavior.

He seemed greatly relieved when the sightseers who visited the vessel in Largs Bay had gone ashore. The last to leave was a more than ordinarily inquisitive elderly lady, and Deeming, who had shown an especial aversion to being stared at by women, was so enraged at her persistence in returning to take a final look at him that he dashed in her face a tumblerful of whiskey and water with which he had been supplied. After the steamer started he became much less irritable, and gradually recovered his composure. At tea-time he again complained of the annoyance to which he had been subjected by the crowd of visitors, and sent an invitation to Mr. Hirschfeldt, who identified him at Perth, to come and sit with him. When that gentleman entered the cabin, the prisoner proposed that they should have a game of "Nap," and after they had played for some time he appeared more contented and cheerful than he had done during any previous period of the voyage. His guards removed the handcuffs from his wrists, but never ceased to watch him narrowly, while the door of the cabin was kept locked. At intervals of the game the prisoner expressed anxiety that he might be taken ashore as quietly as possible when Melbourne was reached, thus showing that he dreaded having to run the gauntlet of the crowd. He continued to play cards with Mr. Hirschfeldt till a late hour, and on retiring to rest slept soundly, having apparently shaken off the nervousness from which he suffered so much during the earlier stages of the voyage.

On waking yesterday morning Deeming ate a hearty breakfast, but again exhibited some apprehension as to his reception at Melbourne. He expressed a hope that it would be dark when he landed, and, on being informed that, on the contrary, it would be broad daylight, he could not conceal his disappointment. Since his arrest the accused has certainly lost flesh, and his face has grown so much thinner as to considerably alter his appearance.

The weather was rather rough, but Deeming, who seems to be an excellent sailor, was quite comfortable. He spent the greater part of the day in reading. At mealtime his food was taken to his cabin by his steward, who cut up the meat beforehand, as it was not considered prudent to trust the prisoner with a knife in his hands. Care was also taken to guard against the possibility of his snatching a knife from any of his watchers. Deeming, however, has shown no desire to commit suicide. He ate a hearty supper, and again played "Nap" with Mr. Hirschfeldt, smoking continuously, and occasionally humming the refrain of a miner's ditty, called "He stayed the old dead horse." His watchers did not allow themselves to be thrown off their guard by these tokens of a docile mood, and the vigilance of his surveillance was in no way relaxed. At half-past eleven Deeming undressed and went to sleep, having previously extracted from Cawsey a pledge that he should be supplied with a "nobbler" of brandy just before the critical moment of landing. He also remarked, before turning in for the night, that he very much objected to being handcuffed, and that he wished the man who made his handcuffs had to wear them. Though the weather was still heavy, and the ship rolled a great deal, the prisoner slept soundly. Two watchers remained in his cabin, and the electric light was kept burning all night.

At six o'clock this morning the pilot came on board, and an hour later Deeming got up and dressed. He was very nervous, and said he hoped that he would not be taken to the pier where the Ballaarat is usually berthed. His handcuffs were taken off to enable him to dress, which he did with the utmost care. He put on a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles which he had in his possession when arrested, and which he had insisted upon keeping, protesting that he could hardly see without them. When he had completed his toilet he lighted a cigar, which seemed to soothe him. He again spoke of Miss Roumesevell, and said he should very much like to see her, if only for a minute, as he wished to ask her a question, adding that if she would only answer it he would be quite happy. It was suggested that he might communicate with her by writing, but he replied, "No, I want to speak to her in private."

The Ballaarat was now rapidly approaching Williamstown. In accordance with his promise, Cawsey brought the prisoner a liberal "nobbler" of brandy, which he drank. It was evidently only by a strong effort that he was able to maintain his self-control. He expressed a desire to say good-bye to the captain, and when informed that the steamer Lady Loch was approaching to take him off the vessel he turned pale and betrayed increasing nervousness, stammering out a number of half-incoherent questions as to how many passengers there were on deck, whether there was a crowd awaiting his arrival on shore, and where he was to be landed.

The Lady Loch approached to within half a mile of the Ballaarat. A Customs launch, containing Detectives Considine and Christie, then left the Lady Loch, and came alongside the Ballaarat on the port side. There was immediately a rush on the part of the passengers to that side of the ship, but a passage was kept clear for the detectives, who hurried to the cabin in which Deeming was confined, and in a few moments later reappeared with the prisoner between them. Not a moment was lost in transferring the accused to the other steamer. He was hurried across the deck to the gangway, and unceremoniously pushed on board the launch. He was smoking a cigar, and endeavored to assume a half jocular manner, remarking that he was quite able to walk down the gangway without assistance. The detectives, however, never relaxed their hold of him. They almost ran him down the gangway into the launch, and the moment he was on board the gangway was drawn up, no other person being allowed to disembark. The launch immediately returned to the Lady Loch, and was towed by that steamer to St. Kilda Pier, where the prisoner was landed. The Ballaarat meanwhile went on to Melbourne Pier, where a crowd numbering several thousand persons had assembled. Great disappointment was expressed when it was found that by this manœuvre the public curiosity had been baulked.

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which these arrangements had been carried out by the police, a crowd of about a hundred persons had assembled on St. Kilda Pier, and when Deeming landed he was hooted and loudly abused by the spectators. The police were somewhat hustled, but no disturbance occurred. The prisoner was rushed up to a wagonette, which was waiting at the end of the pier, and was at once driven off towards the city, from which St. Kilda is about four miles distant.

The prisoner, when brought before the superintendent and asked his name, refused to answer. His name was accordingly entered in the charge book as "Albert Williams, alias Baron Swanston." Deeming was next asked whether he wished to make any statement. He replied that he declined to answer even formal questions without the advice of his solicitor. He was then conveyed from the watchhouse to the city court, where a scene of great excitement occurred. In spite of the efforts of the police to get these preliminary proceedings over quietly, the building was packed, and all its approaches were besieged by an excited crowd. Even the Bench shared the popular interest in the case. Fourteen justices of the peace were present in addition to the police magistrate, Mr. Panton, before whom the prisoner was brought. It was eleven o'clock when Deeming was led into the court by Detective Cawsey, who did not relinquish his grasp of him until he had been placed in the dock.

While the charge was being read, Deeming gazed around the court with apparent unconcern. He was neatly dressed in a light suit, but looked pale and careworn. His upper lip had not been shaved since he left Adelaide, and his moustache had therefore begun to reappear; but the audience was far from favorably impressed by his cold, cruel, sensual mouth and heavy under jaw. The evidence led was purely formal.

Detective Considine deposed that he identified the prisoner as Albert Williams, with numerous *aliases*, and stated that he had been arrested at Southern Cross, on the charge of murdering his wife, Emily Williams, on or about Dec. 24. He asked for a further remand, in order that the prisoner might be present at the inquest, which will be resumed on Thursday next, not on Friday as originally proposed.

While this evidence was being given, Deeming smiled feebly at the Bench, and when asked whether he had anything to urge as a reason why the remand should not be granted, he simply answered, "No."

The application was granted accordingly, and the magistrates gave directions that the accused should be strictly guarded in prison pending the inquest. These proceedings occupied only a few minutes. At their conclusion Deeming was removed to the gaol, which communicates with the court by a subway.

After his incarceration Deeming was visited in his cell by numerous official personages, including the Hon. Allen M'Lean, Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands, and the Hon. T. R. Wilson, Under-Secretary. The prisoner appeared greatly annoyed by these visits, which he resented as an intrusion. He flew into a violent passion and walked up and down his cell in a state of great excitement. The arrival of Mr. M. Marshall Lyle, his solicitor, in no way diminished his agitation. "What fresh intruder is this?" he demanded. In reply Mr. Lyle explained who he was, and produced a bundle of papers relating to the case. The prisoner, however, refused to look at the documents, and burst into a violent tirade against the authorities for having taken his spectacles from him, and refusing to return them. He also roundly abused the prison officials for having stationed a warder in his cell, and declared that he would not on any account touch the prison fare. An attempt was made to pacify him by suggesting that he might, if he desired, have his meals sent in from a neighboring restaurant, but he absolutely declined to listen to reason, and continued to behave in a highly excitable manner. Mr. Lyle endeavored in vain to induce him to enter into conversation, though the warder retired into the furthermost corner of the cell. The solicitor was consequently obliged to postpone the discussion of the prisoner's affairs with him until he becomes more reasonable. With regard to the question of the spectacles, the police point out that nothing would be easier for the accused to break and swallow the glass, or to use it to open an artery, and so defeat the ends of justice.

The Standard, an evening paper published here, speaks in very favorable terms of Deeming's conduct during the voyage from Albany, declaring that he proved himself a really good fellow, and was never impudent or saucy to any one, though he once had a fit of despondency. The journal also refers to his asking to see Mr. Hirschfeldt, as he wished to have a chat with him, and adds that the two remained together for some time. While not divulging the erect nature of the interview, Mr. Hirschfeldt, says the writer, declares that "Williams" made to him a communication which is in the nature of a confession such as would by itself be sufficient to convict him of the Windsor murder. The prisoner, Mr. Hirschfeldt is reported to have added, discussed that crime at great length, and repeatedly asked such questions as "Come, now, how did she look?"—meaning how did the body look when it was taken out of the cement under the fireplace. He talked with the air of a man who regarded his position as hopeless, and who no longer cared what he revealed. but was only anxious to make his statement public at the proper time. It is further reported that the man who previously occupied Deeming's berth on board the Ballaarat died of consumption on the voyage between Perth and Albany, and was buried at sea. The prisoner when informed of the fact, shuddered slightly, but merely remarked that this was not very pleasant.

Mr. M'Hail, an owner of property in this city, has come forward and made the following statement. A week before Christmas, he says, a lady, who had a gentle and refined manner, applied to him for a furnished cottage, which she proposed to occupy. She explained that she was unable to give any references, as she had only arrived from England in the Kaiser Wilhelm II, a few days before, and was a perfect stranger in the colony. Since her arrival she had quarrelled with her husband, and had determined to return to England, but she wished to take advantage of the opportunity to see Melbourne, as she had saved enough money to make a short stay, and pay her passage home. Being very favorable impressed with the woman's manner and appearance, Mr. M'Hail agreed to dispose with references, and expressed his willingness to let the cottage. The lady left, promising to write to him definitely in a day or two; but this she failed to do, and shortly after Mr. M'Hail met her walking alone, and looking very downcast, in Swanston-street the street in which the gaol is situated, and from which, no doubt, the prisoner took his last alias. Mr. M'Hail stopped her, and inquired whether she had decided to take the house. She replied in the affirmative; but while they were conversing, a man, wearing an angry scowl, approached and beckoned to the lady, who started nervously and went away with him.

Mr. M'Hail was so struck with this incident that he took particular notice of new comer, and observed especially that he had very cruel looking eyes. When shown Deeming's portrait he at once declared that he had no difficulty in identifying it as that of the man in question. The description of the lady which he has furnished to the police also corresponds with that of Mrs. Williams. Mr. M'Hail never saw her again, but he saw the man on two subsequent occasions—once alone and once walking with a tall woman.

The Sydney Immigration Department has made the following report to the Chief Secretary:

"Marie Deeming, twenty-eight years of age, housekeeper, arrived at Sydney, on board the Samuel Plimsoll, on July 1, 1882. The application for the passage was made on Jan. 17, 1882, and was signed 'Frederick Deeming, 141 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.' The applicant paid a deposit of £5, described himself as a gasfitter, appeared hearty and strong, and stated that he was working for Thomas Tuck, receiving a wage of 50s per week. The name of Albert Deeming was given as a reference."

The prisoner's luggage, which consists of ten boxes, has been brought ashore and taken to the Criminal Investigation Department. A knife among the effects, which was formerly described as a dissecting knife, turns out only to be a silver-bladed fruit knife.

It is considered probable that either Mr. James L. Purves, Q.C., or Mr. W. P. Forlonge, barrister, will be entrusted with the prisoner's brief, and that the defence will be a plea of insanity.

WELL ANSWERED.

Of the truthfulness of women, the following statement was made recently by the Hebrew Journal: "It is one of the worst misfortunes of women that falsehood is not, as a rule, considered a dishonor among them. Woman is privileged to wear two faces under one hood, because nothing better is expected from her, and society condemns her sin as the sin of weakness, which she is expected to commit, just as you expect a frayed rope to break." To, this, the Sun makes vigorous reply: "This is disgusting and shameful; it is grossly, positively, unquestionably, and necessarily untrue. If the accusation were true, how could men honor women, or how could women respect each other? It is an accusation which, if believed, would cause one-half of the human race to be held in contempt by the other half. If it were proved, honorable intercourse between men and women, and mutual good faith, would be impossible; society itself would be shattered, and life would be a fraud. What man could woo or seek to win a maiden who was false at heart? What sire or son could look upon the gentler spirits of his family as untrue? The very thought of it is abhorent, and not less insulting to manhood than to womanhood!"

FLABBERGASTED.

A good story is told of a very reverend and very dignified master of an English college. Although "the doctor" was a serious man, he was also a kindly one, and when a young man of his college fell ill, did all in his power to procure him good care and the best medical advice. Finally the invalid's sister arrived, and as she was young and inexperienced, the worthy doctor endeavored, by constant attention, to lighten her load of anxiety. She was most grateful, and confided to her betrothed, who was at a distance, her desire that only "the dear doctor," the master of the college, should perform their wedding ceremony. The student recovered, and was now to accompany his sister home, there to be nursed into vigor again. The doctor was present to say good-bye, and the young lady was full of gratitude. "Doctor," said she, grasping both his hands, "you have been so good to me!" "I have found great pleasure in your acquaintance," said the gentleman, in his most dignified and courteous manner. "You have done so much for me, but I am going to ask one more favor! Will you promise to marry me?" The doctor, amiable as he was, dropped her hands and started back in horror. "My dear young lady," he stammered, "I—I'm afraid we shouldn't get on together!"

Miss Lettie Huntley

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of Cortland, N. Y., a well known carpenter and builder. Her frank statement below gives only the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages and four years ago became so low that the physicians told me

There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkins continually reddened with blood from my mouth. **I could eat nothing** and had no action of the bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more trial, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be

A Waste of Money

but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bloating began to subside. I seemed to feel a little stronger, but thought it only fancy. I was so weak I could only take ten drops of Sarsaparilla at first. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month **I could walk across the room.** One day I asked what they were to have for dinner, and said I wanted something hearty. My mother was so happy she cried. It was the

First Time I had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I recovered, and I have not had a day's sickness since, nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably **Saved my Life.**"

Messrs. Sager & Jennings, the well known druggists of Cortland, say that Miss Huntley "is a highly respected lady; her statement of what

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has done for her is worthy the highest confidence." Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. 17-d&f1yw-tts

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle.

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere. 50c.

DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. $3 cts.

DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.

DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.

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CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Messrs. Earle and Prior Insist on New Public Buildings for Victoria.

Something Regarding the Redistribution Bill—No Application to British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 25.—The point is persistently insisted on that a relative redistribution in British Columbia be carried out. The Premier informed me this evening that the Island constituencies would be re-constructed. Westminster would be divided, Westminster City being in the one and Vancouver in the other division. In Ontario, changes are made converting seven counties on the Niagara Peninsula into five, the extra members being given to Toronto and Algoma. Montreal obtains two more members, Prince Island is converted into five single constituencies.

Mr. Prior made a brief and forcible speech in the Commons this afternoon. He said he and Mr. Earle had been persistently dunning into the ears of the Government for years the necessity for a new public building at Victoria, and now took their opportunity of pressing the matter on the attention of the Government.

Newfoundland has refused the offer of a status quo unless Canada withdraws the objection to the Blaine-Bond treaty. It is likely that the result will be the prohibition of Newfoundland fishermen in the waters of Labrador without a license.

The East York election comes off May 11th.

The new constituencies of British Columbia will be known as North and South Westminster respectively. In the north riding will be Vancouver. The constituency will have about 24,000 of a population; the south riding, including Westminster city, 18,000. The redistribution bill will be introduced on Thursday.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Bill was considered in the Railway Committee. Sir John Thompson asked that the bill stand, owing to Mr. Haggart's illness. He said the Government was determined to oppose the passage of the measure, this year.

The Alberta Company announce that their line will be built through Crows Nest to tap the Canadian Pacific, at Hope Station.

The House was discussing all day the duty on binder twine.

Mr. Prior called the attention of the House last night to the landing of Chinamen at Victoria from the Empress of Japan and the inadequacy of the quarantine arrangements.

Hon. Mr. Carling said the Government would thoroughly equip the station at Albert Head.

The House discussed for several hours Mr. McNeill's motion offering a preferential trade arrangement with Great Britain. The motion was adopted by 97 to 93.

CANADIAN.

LONDON, April 25.—At a meeting of sheep-breeders from all over the Dominion, held here on Saturday, it was decided to organize a new and independent association, with the aim of establishing a Dominion Sheep Record, which will be recognized everywhere.

ST. JOHN'S, P.Q., April 25.—William and Edgar Gannon, aged 8 and 11 respectively, were drowned in the River Richelieu, yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—Mr. Roblin, leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, has been nominated as a candidate for Morden. T. H. Kellett is the Conservative candidate in Deloraine.

BRAMPTON, April 25.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Lundy, fatally shot by her husband, on Friday last, has returned a verdict to the effect that the woman came to her death by two pistol shots, at the hands of J. B. Lundy.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 26.—A ten-year-old boy named Stryker, while wrestling with his brother, received internal injuries, from which he will die.

BRANTFORD, April 26.—A regular Dakota cyclone swept over the western portion of Onondaga township on Monday, sweeping away everything movable.

HAMILTON, April 26.—Mayor Blacher has returned from the Bahamas much improved in health.

HALIFAX, April 26.—The Supreme Court has discharged from custody the Mayor of Truro, N. S., who was committed to jail for contempt of the Legislative Assembly on technical grounds.

SANDWICH, April 26.—A. M. McNeilson, Deputy Registrar of Russel Co., and formerly Member for Essex, died here, yesterday.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 26.—Hon. Gains Turner, M.P.P. for Albert, died from an abscess, at Fredericton, yesterday.

BELLEVILLE, April 26.—David Askwith, a resident of Belleville since 1838, is dead, aged 83.

CARTWRIGHT, April 26.—John Affleck, son of Mrs. Affleck, of Clearwater, left here on Thursday night for home and has not since been heard of. People are scouring the country and dragging the rivers, but up to the present without finding any trace of him or his horse or cart.

HALIFAX, April 26.—Dalhousie University, to-day, conferred the degree of L.L.D. on Principal Grant, of Kingston, Superintendent of Education, A. H. McKay, and Edwin Gilpin.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Department of Inland Revenue has directed that, after the first of May, 1892, goods subject to excise may be removed in bond for the following places in the Northwest Territories: Calgary, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Regina, Prince Albert, Moosomin, Edmunton and Medicine Hat, and also Donald, B. C. As there will be some delay in executing the necessary papers, goods may be shipped during the month of May only, in advance of the usual notice from the Department, granting bonding warehouse licenses.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 25.—It is reported that Mr. Mercier has received a dispatch from Quebec stating that he need not appear before Judge Bosse on the 28th inst., and that all proceedings are likely to be abandoned.

The Dominion Steamship Company have ceased to carry the Canadian mails.

The first issue of a newspaper called Sunday Morning made its appearance yesterday.

Nicholas G. Power has been named as Mr. Wm. Edgar's successor as General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. Power entered the service of the Great Western railway in 1858. George T. Bell has been named as Assistant General Passenger Agent.

An important deal is being put through here looking toward the amalgamation of the big live stock shippers of Montreal to control the trade of the Dominion. John Crowe, Robert Bickerdyke, W. E. Bowel, L. Delorme, and Frank Lynch have applied for the charter of the Bickerdyke & Crowe Cattle Co. It is understood a couple of large western shippers, with Montreal men, controlling about sixty thousand cattle, will comprise the company. The idea is to combine and be able to make rates with the SS. companies, the same as is done in the States.

MONTREAL, April 26.—The mystery surrounding the death of George Clay, the Pullman car porter, is not yet solved. The Crown prosecutor has taken the matter in hand, and several of the city detectives have been detailed to work on the case. The detectives are of opinion that there has been foul play.

Ex Premier Mercier, though he has received a message from Quebec that he need not appear in court on the 28th inst, intends appearing before the judge on that date, unless he receives official notice to the contrary.

About 700 immigrants left Montreal, yesterday, by the Canadian Pacific railway for Ontario and the Northwest. The majority are English, who are seeking settlement in Manitoba, while a considerable per centage are Swedish.

The C.P.R. traffic returns for the week ending April 21st, were $371,000; for the same week last year, $363,000. The mileage was increased to 5,767.

It is announced officially that Col. Henshaw will resign the command of the Victoria Rifles after the annual inspection.

TORONTO TOPICS.

The United Empire Trade League—The best System of Street Cars—Upper Canada's Celebration.

TORONTO, April 25.—The Globe says: "The United Empire Trade League, Howard Vincent's organization, has just issued its first annual report couched in very glowing language. It says the league has over 5,000 members who may congratulate themselves on being pioneers of the rising movement calculated to maintain the permanent integrity of the Empire and promote the prosperity of all persons under the British flag. The Empire trade convention and banquet will be held in London on Jund 23rd.

The civic deputation which went to the States to gather information regarding the trolley and storage batteries system as regards street cars, has returned, divided in opinion as to which is the better system.

It has been decided to commemorate the date of the proclamation of the constitution of the Provinces of Upper Canada at Niagara on July 16th.

TORONTO, April 26.—The City Council has decided to send three experts to Chicago to investigate the underground wire electric system in use there on the street railways.

The Baptist Ministerial Association have passed a resolution condemning the parade of the Highland Regiment on Sundays.

W. F. McLean secured the Conservative nomination for East York at the convention, yesterday.

The Canadian Express Company meeting, yesterday, resulting in a practical fusion of its interests with that of the Grand Trunk Railway. Two new directors were appointed, and the President left at once for New York.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent declares that the report of the proceedings against Mr. Mercier and his colleagues, having been abandoned, to be false from beginning to end.

A CASE OF CONTEMPT.

The Nova Scotia Legislature Consigns the Mayor of Truro to the Custody of the Sheriff.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 25.—D. T. Thomas, Mayor of Truro, who refused to obey the order of the House on Wednesday, and who was arrested on the Speaker's warrant, was again brought to the Bar of the House on Saturday night. Having declined to give any explanation of his conduct, or express any regret for the attempt of which he has been guilty, the House voted by 25 to 8, that he be sent to the county jail for 48 hours. About midnight he was handed to the custody of Sheriff Archibald. There was a good deal of excitement over the matter, and the galleries and corridors of the House were crowded while the matter was under discussion. Some of his friends who had arrived by train gave cheers for him when he was brought from the Assembly ante-room to be conveyed to jail.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

He Shoots His Wife While Entertaining Her Friends.

BRAMPTON, Ont., April 25.—James B. Lundy, of this place, killed his wife here on Friday. Mrs. Lundy and her family were entertaining a small company at the house, and Mrs. Lundy asked to be excused while preparing refreshments. On entering the kitchen, Lundy, who had returned from Toronto and secreted himself under a kitchen table, opened fire upon his wife with a five chamber revolver, and shot her three times. One of the guests, hearing the report, rushed out and succeeded in wrenching the revolver from the murderer's grasp. Mrs. Lundy dropped on the floor with blood pouring from her wounds, and expired almost instantly. Lundy is in jail and takes matters very quietly. He said he had been living in jealousy for 20 years and thought he would end the matter. He had been drinking heavily.

VICTORIA WOODHULL.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer to arrive, to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. John Biddulph Martain. Mrs. Martin is better known in this country as Victoria Woodhull. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both members of the Royal Commission of the World's Fair. Incidentally, in the approaching canvass, Mrs. Martin will become a candidate for President of the United States. She is a firm believer in destiny and is absolutely confident of being the successor of Harrison in the White House. This evening, Mrs. Martin announced her intention of becoming a candidate, and outlined the educational platform, upon which she will stand, as follows: Yes, our plans are thoroughly matured. I came back to ask my people to put me in the White House. I only care for it so far as it will give me power to inaugurate a system of education which will awaken the people to the responsibilities creating a race of gods instead of the inferior beings who cumber the face of the earth to-day.

CABLE LETTER.

Gladstone's Deliverances on Female Suffrage Bring About Him a Swarm of Hornets.

The Anarchists Threaten to Demolish the Standard Newspaper—Concerning Irish Factions.

LONDON, April 23.—The storm which Mr. Gladstone has raised by his pamphlet against woman suffrage is not likely to abate. The woman suffrage movement in Great Britain has powerful influences, both financial and social, supporting it, and these influences have, heretofore, been given to the cause of the Liberal party. Some leading Liberals do not hesitate to say that their veteran chief has made a serious blunder. They think, indeed, that it would have been much better for him to have left the subject alone and allowed the Government majority to vote down the issue when raised.

ANARCHISM IN ENGLAND.

The Anarchists are getting to be as bold in London as they were in Chicago, a few years ago, and their vaporings might have resulted before long in a murderous outbreak. Since the arrest of Mowbray and his editor there has been no further trouble, and the anarchists are very quiet.

ROW AMONG THE IRISH.

The row in the Irish Parliamentary party is getting lively, all denial notwithstanding. Timothy Healy is trying to get John Dillon out of the way so far as the leadership is concerned, so that he may have no rival for the command. John Dillon objects to Healy's methods, although not urging his own promotion. Meantime the Parnellites are looking with interest at this new phase of the situation, and are refraining from any part of the quarrel. At present there are no signs of a settlement.

THE STANDARD THREATENED.

The Standard has received several letters from anonymous writers threatening to blow up the office of that paper with dynamite, for its denunciations of the Anarchists and other lawless persons. The police have detailed ten detectives to guard the building.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Preparations for May Day are being pushed on all sides, and the demonstrations will doubtless eclipse those of any previous year. It is likely that the Anarchists will create some disorder, but nothing serious is looked for. It is considered certain that the workingmen themselves will make no disturbance, although they carried red flags and listened to a speech to-day from Louise Michel.

THE BORROWE-FOX DUEL.

It was rumored to-day that Hallet Alsop Borrowe and Edward Fox were to fight a duel on the Franco-Belgian frontier as the result of Fox's charges that Borrowe authorized him to sell the Borrowe-Drayton scandal correspondence to the New York Sun. Neither of the principals in the proposed encounter has been seen for a few days. A report reached here late, to-night, that the duel has taken place, and that one of the men received a mortal wound. The report does not say which of the men was wounded. According to the report, the duel was fought with swords. It is impossible to confirm the rumor, or get any details, owing to the lateness of the hour.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"No Practical Results Possible From the Suggested Conference."

LONDON, April 25.—The Times says: "President Harrison's rumored negotiations for a silver conference, are an obvious evasive and ill-timed attempt to temporize with the soft money partisans, while escaping from a rupture with the mercantile interests in the eastern and central states. We fear another period of uncertainty and fluctuations has been initiated by his electioneering movement, without the slightest chance of any permanent international settlement of the problem, or real or lasting improvement in the market." A well-known currency authority, Ottuman Hapt, writes to the Times to point out that almost all the great commercial nations are wholly users of gold and sellers of silver; that the opening of continental mints to the free coinage of silver is, therefore, out of the question, and no practical result can follow the suggested conference. He thinks the free coinage of silver for private parties, by Indian mints, might be suspended, to pave the way for "a sort of limping double standard," such as exists on the continent, or, later on, even the adoption of a regular gold currency, in which silver might play a certain part, though its circulation should not be increased.

ANARCHIST PROCLAMATION.

"No God!" "No Master!"—How to Commence a Social Revolution.

PARIS, April 25.—LeClaire publishes the text of an Anarchist proclamation, seriously printed with the view of influencing the municipal elections, which will be held on May 1. This is a violent manifesto, advising neutrality in the elections, which are denounced as a "Bourgeois farce." "Remember," the manifesto says, "by going to the polls you imitate sheep going to the shambles; be men; learn to do without rulers and Governments—that is to say, masters and oppressors—and then, and then only, on the ruins of the horrible and monstrous past, whose social basis and rule was an idiotic struggle for existence, you may lay the foundation of an organization for the future, resting entirely on an agreement for a free, harmonious and integral life. The principles of equality, liberty and justice will then no longer be a vain formula, and by Anarchy, without God or master, all will freely produce according to their strength, while amply consuming according to their wants." It further urges the working people to seize the workshops, factories and warehouses, and commence a social revolution.

RIOTS IN ROME.

Apprehensions of their Further Continuance—Preparations made Against Trouble.

ROME, April 25.—The authorities to-day began barricading the residence of the officials and the Banks in view of the disturbances of yesterday and the apprehension of more serious disturbances to-day. The working classes are greatly stirred up by the prospect of a renewal of the flour tax. The extreme solialists are very active and beside appealing to prejudice against the moneyed upper classes, have enlisted the sympathy also and opposition of the Irredentistagitators. Threats are freely made against the Austrians, and there is reason to fear in case of a riot that the Austrian Embassy may be attacked. For this reason the lower windows are being walled up strongly. The members and servants of the Embassy are armed, and every precaution has been made to give a deadly reception to the mob. The preparations by the authorities are so extensive that the public are more alarmed thereby than by the threats and demonstrations of the Anarchists. The opinion prevails that these preparations would not be made unless the authorities had information of a dangerous conspiracy which they have not made public. Great uneasiness prevails, and persons of means are secreting their valuables and following the example of the officials in making their residences ready to offer resistance to the mob in case of riot. The galleries, paintings and statuary that have been readily accessable to visitors, are now surrounded with safeguards. The military authorities have doubled the guards where arms and ammunition are stored.

SLAVE DEALERS DEFEATED.

A Number of Captives Released by Plucky Travellers.

LONDON, April 22.—Two Portuguese travelers, Messrs. Caremago and Elbo, have recently brought a large force of slave-hunters to grief near the north end of Lake Tanganyika. These travellers arrived on the north-west shore of the lake early this year. The Spectator has already told how this region was being depopulated by the raids of powerful slave-hunters. The Portuguese visitors learned on their arrival that the notorious slaver, Makutuba, had gone with a large number of boats to Mungo, where, on the following day, the weekly market was to be held. It was expected that many hundreds of people would gather from all the country round for the exchange of their products, and the purpose of the slave-raider was to attack the market when at its height, and capture a great number of the people. The Portuguese at once decided to follow with their canoes. They happened to have plenty ammunition and a number of guns. They had no sooner arrived in the neighborhood of Mungo, than they heard that the village had been attacked; that many people had been killed, and that Makutuba was embarking his captured victims, numbering 1,500, mostly women, into canoes for the purpose of carrying them south along the lake. The Portuguese advanced, after preparing their canoes for a fight. The slave-hunters at first offered resistance, but a grenade that was fired over their heads produced such a panic among Makutuba's men, that they took to their heels and rushed to their boats, without troubling themselves about their leaders or the booty they had secured. The Portuguese fired several volleys into the crowd of boats. Many of the slave raiders tried to save theamselves by leaping into the lake, and swimming to the shore. The people of the town, however, had gained courage by the arrival of their white allies. They gave the slave raiders who struggled to the beach a warm reception, and scarcely any of them escaped alive. The Portuguese then released the captives, who returned in great joy to their homes.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

Chairman Warner, of the Silver Committee, Issues a Call for May 26th and 27th.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Chairman Warner, of the National Silver Committee, to-day issued an official call for a National silver convention, to be held at Washington on May 26th and 27th, one of the objects of which is to organize a National Bi-Metallic Association. The call says this action is impelled by a manifest determination on the part of the gold combine to suppress silver issue for at least another half decade, and longer, if possible, and thus enrich one class at the expense of another. Continuing, the call says the people want no "70-cent dollars," neither will they forever tolerate, under the hypocritical pretense of honest money, a dollar that has grown to be a 150-cent dollar, and is still growing at an augmented rate as gold grows scarce and dear. The call is intended to all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bi-metallic coins in the United States, and each Congressman district is requested to send two delegates, and each state and territory to send two additional delegates, each territory to send two additional delegates at large. The Farmers' Alliance organization, the State Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of silver, are also invited to send one delegate for each local organization.

TRULY CATHOLIC.

Rev. Dr. Stafford's Generous Broadmindedness.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Rev. Dr. Stafford, a well-knowd Catholic priest and theologian, who stands close to Cardinal Gibbons, made some remarks about the policy of the Catholic church in a lecture, last night, before the Phœnix club, the leading Jewish social organization of the city, which are causing surprise and comment in religious circles. "It is not often," he said, "that a Catholic priest is invited by a non-Catholic or a non-Christian organization to lecture. In the past it was unknown. In our day it is rare, but, thank God, a better spirit is beginning ts prevail. Men are beginning to understand that they can adhere to their respective religions and profess them without despising those who differ from them. We abhor the narrow-mindedness of those who think that to profess one religion means to despise all who do not profess it. This new spirit is abroad in the land, and I am sure you will agree with me when I attribute this happy condition entirely to the enlightened policy and broad minded churchmanship of the distinguished prelate who presides over this ancient See, and who influences the church throughout the conntry."

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

How Did a C. P. R. Pullman Car Conductor Come to His Death?

MONTREAL, April 25.—A body was found, near Lachine, on Saturday, and recognized as that of George C. Gay, a Pullman car conductor, running from Montreal to Vancouver. He went out with a friend from Lachine to shoot musk rats, and his friend returned saying he had missed Clay. One of his eyes was put out, and near the body lay a double-barrelled gun, with one barrel unloaded. The body was found near the railway track. It is uncertain whether Clay was struck by the cars or shot.

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

The Situation Regarded as of an Alarming Character—A Hard Struggle Expected.

How France Established Herself in Dahomey—The Country and Its Customs.

PARIS, April 22.—Considerable uneasiness is caused here by a rumor that an official telegram has been received stating that the Dahomans had captured Porto Nuevo. The cabinet has decided on extensive operations in Dahomey, under the guidance of the minister of Marine. La France to-day, accused England of encouraging King Behanzin to resist the French. The Dahomian forces, near Kotenu, are building entrenchments, and making a road for the purpose of bringing supplies from the interior. A gunboat has arrived there to protect the towns. The newspapers demand the complete subjugation of Dahomey, and it is judged from the tone of the articles that they desire a French protectorate to be established. Those acquainted with the Dahomans and the country know that to completely subdue Dahomey will be an expensive undertaking both in life and money.

The history of the connection of France with Dahomey is curious. About 50 years ago it occurred to a small dealer of Marseilles to send out to that coast a quantity of cotton goods and articles of colored glass, which were exchanged there for the products of the country. By dint of his cowries, M. Regis, in a short time, was able to establish several factories. Other Marseilles houses followed his example, and Franch then established her authority over the entire coast line, though she had long had a protectorate over Porto Novo. Porto Novo is a petty native state which was established at the beginning of the eighteenth century by the King of Allada, and was called Little Arda, but now known to the natives as Ajashey. The state has a coast line of twenty-four miles, and has an area of 760 square miles, and has a population of 150,000. In 1861 the English bombarded Kotonu, the seaport of the state, which lies in the southwestern part, on the channel where the navigable arteries of Lake Nokwhe converge. In 1863 the King of Porto Novo placed himself under the protectorate of France, which occupied the country for a short period, then abandoned it, and finally re-occupied it in 1882. The state has a strange administration, as it has two sovereigns, reigning by night and day alternately.

The Dahomans are of the Ewe group, being the most powerful of this branch, and known as the Fons, and they founded the kingdom of Dahomey in the first half of the 17th century. They are noted for great intelligence, and are quick to acquire foreign languages. Their cranial capacity is said to be in the first rank among the human races of the earth. The power of the King is absolute and limitless. He is the master. His army of amazons are commanded by the Queen and her sons alone are Royal Princes. Some of the King's harem are state dignitaries. The amazons rival the male soldiers in prowess and cruelty. Their war dances are performed with the trained precision of ballet dancers. Until recently cannibalism was practiced by the Dahomans. They believe in immortality and do not fear death, and when a king wishes to converse with an ancester in the spirit world he simply sends one of his subjects to him by the route of death. The royal palace in Porto Novo is approached by a fetich gate embellished with rude sculptures of guardian deities, and until within recent years was surrounded by decapitated bodies and festoons of human skulls. When the slave trade flourished in Dahomey, from 16,000 to 18,000 slaves were annually transported from Whydah, the important trading town on the border of Popo.

VENEZUELA'S REVOLUTION.

President Palacio Losing Ground—The Strength of the Rebels Increasing.

MARACAYBO, Venezuela, April 26.—The Federalists have fought another battle with the Government troops and again scored a victory. The fight occurred on the plains near Valencia, which exactly suited the Federalists, the majority of whom are lancers. The details of losses have not yet been received, but the encounter is said to have been accompanied by the usual number of desertions from Palacio's ranks. The rout of the Government forces near Paolitis, the other day, has further strengthened the cause of the revolutionists, and reports reach this city of the spread of the rebellion in both the Eastern and Western states. The uprising is assuming a most serious aspect, and the opponents of Palacio are slowly but surely drawing closer and closer toward the capital. The Government will have to make a determined effort to stop the progress of Crespo's followers, or will have to face a serious insurrection in Caraccas itself. The capital is in a greater state of alarm than at any time since the rebellion began. Palacio is well aware of the perils of the situation. It is safe to say, should Crespo and his combined armies, which are said to number about 10,000 men, ever fight their way across the state of Carababo, Palacio will promptly attempt to put into execution his well-planned flight out of the Republic.

CHINESE REGULATION.

Existing Laws to Be Continued for Ten Years—Prohibition Not Absolute.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.—The Chinese Exclusion Bill was taken up in the Senate, to-day, and the presiding officer put the question on the adoption of the substitute reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sherman gave the only affirmative vote, and there being no vote in the negative, the presiding officer declared the substitute adopted. The substitute extends the present laws 10 years. Immediately afterwards, Mitchell, who had the floor to speak against the substitute, came into the chamber, and the presiding officer was proceeding to put the question again, when Butler said he understood the substitute was adopted. The presiding officer admitted that he had so decided, but said he would put the question again,

"While the chair did so decide, he will count it as no vote. Is the senate ready for the question?" "No, sir," said Mitchell. Instead, however, of proceeding with his own argument against the substitute, he yielded the floor to Squire, who argued in favor of the house bill, or some other vigorous measure to enforce the exclusion of Chinese. He declared, however, that the great trouble in the matter was the lax and ineffectual manner in which the existing laws are executed, and, to sustain that view, read copious extracts from the testimony taken by the Senate committee on that subject a few years ago. The Senate substitute reported from the committee on foreign relations for the house bill "to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," was then agreed to—ayes 43, noes 14.

ANARCHIST RAVACHOL'S OBJECTS.

He Wished to See Anarchy Established, and the Whole People as One Great Family.

PARIS, April 26.—Being questioned as to the motives for causing the explosions, Ravachol replied: "I felt a feeling of unfeigned anger at the conviction of Lavallois and Perret. I do not think Benert and Bulot should have demanded the death of the fathers of families, and then again the brutality of the police, when they arrested my comrades, revolted my conscience and I determined upon revenge. In regard to the St. Germain explosion, I loaded a bomb that contained sixty cartridges. I dressed myself in broadcloth, went to Benert's house without attracting any attention, and, after depositing the machine and lighting the fuse, I ran down stairs and reached the pavement just as the explosion occurred. The operation in the Rue Clichy was much the same, only I carried the bomb in a bag. A portion of the powder became displaced and thus rendered it extremely dangerous to light the bomb, as it might explode at any instant; yet I did not hesitate to take the risk." Ravachol concluded his remarks with an exposition of his theories. He said: "I wish to see Anarchy established and the whole people as one great family, each member ready to share what he has with his brethren. I committed these outrages in order to draw the attention of the public to the needs of the Anarchists." Simon was next examined, but no new revelations were obtained from him. He admitted complicity in the outrages. Chaumartin said, when questioned, that Ravachol brought from Soissy cartridges which he intended to use in blowing up the Palace of Justice. The other two prisoners tried to exculpate themselves. The witnesses were then called, and their testimony corroborated all the details of the crime as set forth in the indictment.

ANARCHIST REVENGE.

The Betrayer of Ravachol Summarily and Fatally Dealt With.

PARIS, April 26.—The restaurant of M. Very, who on March 30th delivered Ravachol, the Anarchist, into the hands of the police, was utterly wrecked to-day, by a bomb explosion. The police found Very lying in the midst of debris. One of his legs had to be amputated. Very's granddaughter was also injured, and two ladies living over the restaurant were badly shaken and bruised. Very's wife lost her senses, owing to the shock which she suffered, and is raving. The damage done is almost entirely confined to the building, in which the restaurant is located. It is the general opinion that the object of the explosion was to terrorize the jurymen at Ravachol's trial. Three persons were arrested. One of them shouted "*Vive l'anarchie!*" The news of the explosion created consternation, especially on the boulevards, where exaggerated reports were current. Very died at the hospital after the amputation. L'Eclaire publishes a letter signed by a number of Ravachol's friends, addressed to the jurors who will sit in the case. It appeals to the jurors to reserve an impartial fairness, and declares that Ravachol's acts of vengeance were justified by the criminal attitude of Judge Benoit, and Public Prosecutor Bulot, at the trial of the Clichy Anarchists.

THE PARIS EXPLOSION.

Detailed Circumstances Attending its Occurrance.

PARIS, April 26.—A United Press representative had an interview with a man named L'herot to-day. He said that about 8 o'clock last night a party consisting of three men and women dined in a restaurant. They engaged him in conversation and asked whether, in view of the part he had taken in the arrest of Ravachol, he was not afraid that the friends of the Anarchists would not seek vengeance on him. L'herot replied casually and then turned the conversation to another subject. He regarded the matter lightly until after the explosion. Then he recalled several significant incidents that had occurred. After dining the women departed from the restaurant first. One of the men paid the bill of the party and then went toward the door, which he held open. One of his companions placed a parcel under a table beside the counter, while the third ignited a match and lighted a cigarette, and after lighting the cigarette he held a match under the table, apparently to avoid the sulphurous vapor emitted. After the cigarette had been lighted both hastily joined their companion, who was still at the door, and all quickly departed down the Rue Lancey. Soon afterward the explosion occurred. The theory that the explosion was occasioned in this manner does not agree with the result of the inquiry that has been made by the municipal engineers. The engineers believe that a dynamite bomb was placed at the threshhold of the restaurant, which had a double door.

"IN TERROREM."

The Jurors in Ravachol's Case Afraid of Their Lives.

PARIS, April 26.—The trial of Anarchist Ravachol, Chas. Achille Simon, Jao Beala, Chas. Ferdinand, Chaumartin and the girl Rosalia Sobere, began to-day. So many threats had been made that the friends of the prisoners would attempt some desperate act, that admission to the court was severely restricted, and the most desperate precautions were taken to guard any attempt to interfere with the course of justice. The guards about the Palace of Justice were redoubled, and every part of the approaches to the building closely watched. When the Judge entered he at once summoned the jury, who presented a greatly disturbed appearance. The threats of the friends of the prisoners had evidently greatly frightened the jurors, and the journalists present expressed the opinion that it would require very strong evidence to force them to render a verdict of guilty in the face of the threats of death made against them if they decide against the prisoners.

RAVACHOL'S TRIAL.

PARIS, April 25.—The trial of Anarchist Ravachol begins to-morrow. The rush for tickets of admission to the court-house is somewhat dampened by the threat of the Socialists that they will not allow any sentence against him to be carried out. It is feared that some of them will gain admission and throw a bomb.

SEALING ARBITRATION.

Complete Accord Arrived at Between Great Britain and the United States.

The Personnel of the Board Not Yet Announced—Britain Conferring With Canada.

LONDON, April 25.—The House of Commons resumed its sittings, to-day, upon the expiration of the date of adjournment for the Eastern holidays. In reply to a question by James Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, Parliamentary Secretary of the foreign office, stated that complete accord had been arrived at with the United States in regard to the Behring Sea *modus vivendi*. The convention, he said, had been signed at Washington; but the terms had not reached England. Mr. Lowther added that the Government was taking steps to confer with Canada regarding the persons by whom Canada wished to be represented in the arbitration. The names of the British arbitrators have not yet been announced.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEBEC.

It was Opened Yesterday—A Short Session Expected—New Legislative Councillors

QUEBEC, April 26.—The Quebec Legislature opened to-day. The session is not expected to be a long one as there will be practically no opposition and there are very few important Government measures to be considered. Mr. LeBlanc, of Loval, will be elected Speaker. The speech from the Throne will be delivered to-morrow.

Hon. Thomas Chapais, John Roche and N. Audet were sworn in to-day as Legislative Councillors.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Appointed Bishop of Chicoutimi—Proposed Monument to Canada's Workingman Premier.

QUEBEC, April 25.—W. F. Audet, exmember of the Provincial Parliament for Dorchester, has been appointed Legislative Counsellor for the Lauzon division.

A cablegram from Rome announces that Rev. Abbe Lebreque, Professor in Laval University, has been appointed Bishop of Chicoutimi.

The Chronicle (Con) says that when Parliament is asked to vote a sum for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Sir John Macdonald, on Parliament Square, Ottawa, the Minister of Justice should also make a similar request with reference to the late Hon. Alex Mackenzie.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Unconfirmed Rumor.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—A report has been in circulation, that A. W. Ross, M. P., for Lisgar, has been appointed Minister of the Interior in place of Hon. Mr. Dewdney, who gets the British Columbia Governorship, but the rumor lacks confirmation from Ottawa.

The Nova Scotia Booding Case.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The committee of Privileges of the Nova Scotia Legislature, which has been hearing the evidence in regard to the charges brought by Mr. Cahan, leader of the Opposition, against Messrs. Macdonald and Macpherson, of Cape Brenton, and Courtney and Fraser, of Victoria, have presented their reports, accompanied by an enormous volume of evidence. The committee report that a certain amount of evidence has been given, showing a large amount of irregularity and looseness in connection with the road tax expenditure in those counties, but that none of the serious charges made by Mr. Cahan has been established in any way affecting the honor of those members. Mr. Webster presented a minority report, expressing the belief that there was some evidence tending to establish one or more of the serious charges against Macdonald.

Is It a Breach of Faith?

TORONTO, April 25.—The taking of evidence to fix the list of contributaries of the insolvent Consolidation Life association and Cosmopolitan Casuality Company has been commenced. Many persons throughout Canada, among them Senator Clemow, Lieut.-Governor Schultz and Premier Greenway consented, on condition that no financial liability would thereby be incurred to allow their names to appear as directors; but the assets of the defunct companies being slight, an attempt is being made to have all these gentlemen made contributaries.

Honoring the Brave.

VIENNA, April 25.—A colossal equestrian statue of Marshal Rabetski was unveiled in Amhoffs square to-day. The scene was enlivened by a splendid array of troops, officers and deputations of visitors who fought under the marshal. The Emperor, with a brilliant escort, was also present and made a short speech, in which the Marshal's deeds were eulogised. The Emperor personally unveiled the statue. A brief religious ceremony followed, after which several volleys of artillery were fired. The monument is on the exact place where the revolutionists of 1848 were hanged. Count Lateur, Minister of War, and various members of royalty, were also present, and an even hundred Austrian and Hungarian generals and 2,000 other officers took part in the grand triumphant march past the statue. After firing a volley of artillery, the Emperor highly complimented the sculptor, Zambusich, on his success.

The Author of the Marseillaise.

PARIS, April 25.—The statue of Rouget de Lisle, who wrote the words and music of "Marseillaise," a hundred years ago, was unveiled to-day at Choisy le Roi.

Important Retirement.

BERLIN, April 25.—The retirement of General Von Kaltenbern Stachau, Minister of War, is regarded as imminent. The reason given out is ill health, but his retirement is really on account of army reforms. He will probably be succeeded by General Von Blume.

Arrest of a Spy.

PARIS, April 25.—A German spy named Schurleder has been arrested with documents in his possession, which the police seized.

Serious Riot.

PARIS, April 25.—At Ghien, to-day, there was a serious conflict b[illegible]en the gendarmes and strikers. [illegible] persons were seriously wounded.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

There are Canadians who believe, or say they believe, that Canada ought to possess the power to make her own commercial treaties. We wonder if those who prefer that claim realize all that it implies. A nation which can make a bargain with another nation must, in all that relates to that bargain, be independent. It must have power to perform all that it engages to do, and it must also be able to enforce the performance by the other party concerned of all it stipulates to do. If, for instance, Canada had the power, independently of Great Britain, to make a commercial treaty with the United States, it is evident she should have power, also independent of Great Britain, to enforce the treaty or to punish the United States if that country should fail to carry out its part of the provisions of that treaty. It would never do for Canada to make a treaty with the United States without as much as saying "by your leave" to the Mother Country, and then when the United States violated the treaty, run to the Mother Country for redress. It is not at all difficult to see that the demand made by Mr. Mills and other Liberal politicians, for power on the part of Canada to make her own commercial treaties, is virtually a demand for Independence. What more could Canada, if she were independent, do than make her own commercial treaties without Great Britain's leave, or without having any regard for the interests of Great Britain?

The exercise of such a power by a dependency is wholly inconsistent with the colonial relation. It is not difficult to see that if the large colonies while still under the British flag, were allowed to exercise this treaty-making power, they would very soon get the British Government into difficulties and entanglements that would be most embarrassing. As things are, British statesmen find that the possession of self-governing colonies seriously complicates Great Britain's relations with foreign countries, but if they had the power to make their own commercial treaties, the position of the Mother Country would be infinitely more perplexing. She would be perpetually involved in disputes which might easily lead to serious quarrels about matters in which she had really no concern—or worse than that—about matters in which her interests would be identical with those of the nations with which the colony had a disagreement.

It should never be forgotten for one moment that foreign nations do not know a colony separate from the Mother Country. If a difficulty arises between Canada and the United States, or France and Newfoundland, those nations make their complaint not to Canada and Newfoundland, but to Great Britain, and it is to her that they look for redress. It is impossible for the United States to quarrel with Canada as long as Canada remains a colony. So if Canada had the power to make treaties with foreign nations, Great Britain would be held responsible for Canada's acts, and would be required to correct Canada's mistakes, and to atone for Canada's delinquencies.

The men who made this demand for Canada cannot but see the condition of things that its concession would necessarily lead to. They, therefore, cannot be in earnest. The probability is that they are tired of British connection and think that this way of asking for its severance will not shock loyal Canadians so much or create so violent an opposition as if they threw off the mask and plainly demanded independence.

It seems to us that in this matter of treaty-making as much is conceded to Canada now as is consistent with her remaining in the condition of a dependency. The Canadian Government has a voice in any arrangement with a foreign nation in which Canada's interests are specially concerned. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was vertually dictated by Canada. An eminent Canadian was one of the Commissioners that negotiated the Treaty of Washington, and the provisions of that Treaty which related to the fisheries could not be put in force until they had received the sanction of the Legislative bodies of the different colonies. We are pretty sure that if Canada had full power to settle the Behring Sea claims. they would not be dealt with so satisfactorily and so quickly as they are being adjusted by Great Britain. Strong nations have a rough-and-ready way of dealing with weak ones, that is not altogether consistent with abstract justice. But the nation which is not able to take its own part, must put up with indignity and injustice with the best grace it can. When this Dominion is strong enough to fight its own battles, or when it is a member of a powerful federation, its statesmen may claim greater power than they now possess in dealing with foreign nations, but as long as she is a dependency, and must look to the Mother Country to settle her disputes with foreigners, they must be content with the influence they now possess.

AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

The exercise by the House of Commons of its judicial authority is by no means popular in Great Britain. The practice of calling those who have committed acts against its power and dignity to its bar for the purpose of reprimanding them has become almost obsolete, and cannot now be productive of consequences at all serious to the offenders. During the present session two railway directors committed an act which could be construed into contempt of the authority of the House. They punished a witness who had appeared to give evidence before one of its committees, for telling the truth, by dismissing him from their employment. For their offence they were called to account by the Speaker. This is what the St. James Gazette said about the action taken by the House:

"The House of Commons is never better pleased and rarely worse employed than when it is vindicating its privileges. Time was when to venture to criticise Parliament was to expose oneself to all sorts of pains and penalties; and when the House of Commons boiled over with wrath against certain gentlemen of Kent who petitioned it to turn its loyal votes into Bills of Supply. Tomorrow the old custom is to be revived, and three Englishmen are to be summoned to the Bar of the house to answer some indefinite charge of breach of privilege. It is semi-officially intimated that if they confess their crime and entreat pardon they will be let off with a reprimand; but if they attempt to justify their conduct they will be consigned to the Clock Tower."

The Daily news, though it does not question the power of the House to punish the delinquents, does not think that its punishments are much to be feared. It says:—

"We are afraid that the performance has lost much of its terror. We can remember a distinguished member of the front Opposition bench standing at the Bar before he was a member of the House, and not seeming a penny the worse, and nobody then, or since, thinking him a penny the worse for the modified pillory attitude in which he had to be planted. We cannot remember any case in which the dignity of the House really gained by the summoning of persons to stand in a metaphorical white sheet before its Bar. The custom is growing old—is growing even obsolete. It has been put into practice for mere technical breaches of privilege, to which no one could think that any moral reprobation attached. The mere fact that it has thus been put into practice proves that it is not likely to be very effective when it is employed against persons who are accused of some much more serious offence."

If the British House of Commons called every one who libelled it and slandered its members to its bar, it would be able to do little else than assert its dignity. Speech is free in Great Britain, and there are many writers and speakers who have no respect for authority, and who do not hesitate to express their feelings and opinions in the strongest and coarsest language. But the House of Commons allows them to howl and execrate undisturbed. Even the Anarchist newspaper was not interfered with until it began to incite misguided men to acts of violence. It then became the duty of the police—not of the House of Commons—to suppress the mischievous sheet. The House of Commons of Great Britain has maintained its place in the esteem of the people of Great Britain and in the respect of the whole civilized world in spite of the vilification and denunciation of rabid revolutionists and malignant malcontents of all creeds and classes. Its attempts to assert its authority by prosecutions of one kind and another have not aided it in keeping its place in the esteem of the nation—their effect has rather been in the contrary direction.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE British Government is evidently well pleased at the way the crews of ships of war are conveyed across the continent by the Canadian Pacific, for the London Times says:

"The experiment of sending new crews to the Pacific via the Canadian Pacific railway, and recommissioning ships at Esquimalt, which was recently tested in the case of the Champion and Pheasant, has proved so successful that the Admiralty have decided to recommission the Daphne and her sister ship Nymphe, at Esquimalt, where also the armored flagship Warspite, 14, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse power, Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, will recommission at the conclusion of her three years' term of service. Previously, all cruisers and sloops have been transferred from the Pacific to the China station to recommission, while the flagship has usually returned to England to be paid out of commission.

It is said that some of the inhabitants of New Westminster have decided to honor the Messrs. Kennedy with a torch-light procession. We are wholly at a loss to see what the publishers of the Columbian have done to deserve such a demonstration. They have foully slandered a number of men, who are, in every way, better than themselves, and they have not had the manliness to retract their libels when they found that they were so grossly untrue that it was useless to attempt to show that they had the slightest grounds for publishing them. If the partisans of the Kennedys undertake to give an ovation to every one in the town who has borne false witness against his neighbors, and every one who has circulated lies to the injury of others, which either he or she is unwilling and unable to prove, they will have a queer lot to do honor to. Perhaps Mr. Brown, M.P.P., will, in one of his transcendently logical and rigidly moral speeches, show in what respect the Messrs. Kennedy differ from the other liars, slanderers and evil speakers of the district.

TREATY-MAKING.

We find that the young Confederation had hardly got into working order when some aspiring Canadians wanted to have extended to it the power of making its own commercial treaties. As early as 1870 Mr. Huntington moved a resolution in favor of obtaining the power of direct communication with foreign states for treaty purposes. Young Canada was ambitious in those days, and although the Dominion was only three years old, there was a good deal of tall talk about the "new nation" that had sprung into existence. The wise old fathers of Confederation smiled when they saw the boys so ambitious and while they did nothing to quench the spirit of nationality that had begun to show itself, they admonished them to go slow. Sir John Macdonald moved in amendment to Mr. Huntington's motion the following resolution:

"That this House, while desirous of obtaining for the Dominion the freest access to the markets of the world and thus augmenting its existing prosperity, is satisfied that the object can best be obtained by the concurrent action of the Imperial and Canadian Governments; that any attempt to enter into treaties with foreign powers, without the strong direct support of the Mother Country as a principal party, must fail, and that a customs union with the United States, now so heavily taxed, would be unfair to the Empire and injurious to the Dominion, and would weaken the ties now happily existing between them."

This resolution expresses what the great majority of thinking men in the Dominion thought twenty-two years ago; and intelligent opinion, as far as we can see, has not undergone any material change since then. Mr. Huntington's motion was defeated on a division of 100 to 58.

In Australia the same subject was discussed pretty freely at nearly the same time, and with the same result. The following resolution was adopted by the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1872:

"That this House considers that no advantage that could result from the claim set up on behalf of the Australian Colonies to make treaties with foreign states would compensate them politically or commercially for the risk thereby involved of endangering the connection now happily subsisting between all parts of the Empire."

That, situated as the colonies now are, the attempt on their part to make treaties independently of the Mother Country, would "endanger the connection now happily existing between all parts of the Empire," seems to us too plain to admit of a reasonable doubt. It is no wonder, then, that the claim has not been insisted upon by the Australian colonies.

In the Dominion the new nationalists were not discouraged by their first defeat. In 1876, when Mr. Mackenzie was Prime Minister, Mr. Palmer of New Brunswick, a Conservative member, moved a resolution asserting the right of the Dominion to legislate independently of Great Britain with respect to merchant shipping, Mr. Mackenzie is reported to have said:

"He did not think it desirable that the question now before the House should, at the present time, be discussed at any length, or that it was wise for this House to pass strong resolutions asserting a principle upon which there might be some difference of opinion with the Imperial Government. . . . We must remember that British agents look after our shipping in foreign ports, and we must take care in asserting our independence of Imperial legislation, that we do not throw ourselves outside the pale of that protection we must have in foreign countries. We are not in a position to defend our own shipping."

Afterwards, when it was proposed that Canada should obtain the right to negotiate with France independently of Great Britain with respect to the position which Canadian ships should occupy, the clear-headed loyal Scotch statesman wrote as follows to Mr. Rosa of Quebec:—

"As to your suggestion that the Imperial Government would be hostile to aiding us in the direction indicated, I am persuaded that in this you are wholly mistaken, the Imperial Government having readily seconded our efforts to obtain the recognition of Canadian vessels as British ships."

Mr. Mackenzie had faith that, in this matter, as in all others, the Imperial Government would deal fairly by Canada, and he knew that she was in a far better position than Canada was to obtain from the French Government a fair and favorable consideration to any request which the Dominion had to prefer.

In 1882, Mr. Blake tried to prevail upon Parliament to obtain for the Dominion from the Mother Country the power to make its own commercial treaties with foreign nations. But his resolution met with nearly the same fate as Mr. Huntington's did twelve years before. It was voted down on a division of 101 to 58.

Sir Richard Cartwright's motion for the same object, seven years afterwards, was also lost, but by a smaller majority than Mr. Huntington's and Mr. Blake's proposals.

It is not likely that any Parliament that could be elected while Canada's relations with Great Britain are the same as they are now, could be prevailed upon to assert the right of the Dominion to make its own commercial treaties. The reason of this is simple. Such an assertion would be regarded by Great Britain and by the people of the Dominion as a virtual declaration of independence on the part of Canada. It would effectually put an end to the relation that now subsists between them. What would follow, whether Imperial Federation or Independence or Annexation, it is at present impossible to say. The only thing that can now be said with certainty is that Canada would, after it had the power to make its own commercial treaties, be no longer a colony of Great Britain.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The Anarchists are creating alarm in Italy, in France, in Austria and, in a less degree, in England. The Walsall Anarchists were tried at the Stafford Assizes in England in the beginning of the present month. The charge against them was that they had conspired together to cause an explosion dangerous to life or property. There were six prisoners, four of whom were convicted and two acquitted. Three of them were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and one, who had made a full confession and was recommended to mercy by the jury, was let off with five years.

The great public importance of the trial appeared when the organization to which the prisoners belonged was inquired into and the papers and pamphlets in their possession were read. This is how the Times speaks of the objects of the Anarchists and of the organization they have formed:

"The offence with which the prisoners were charged is one of the most dastardly and wicked which it is possible to conceive. Like treason, it is aimed at the very life of the State, but it is not designed to destroy the existing Government alone. It strikes at all Governments, and behind all Governments it strikes at those elementary social rights, for the defence of which all forms and methods of civil rule exist. The crime of which the Walsall prisoners have been found guilty was no isolated act. It is part of a great system with definite tenets and recognized apostles, with scores of active emissaries in every land, and hundreds of fanatical supporters in many busy centres of industry. The object of that system is fully disclosed on the face of the documents read during the trial, and it has been openly avowed, and even gloried in, by many of the audacious miscreants who support it. It is to annihilate civil society as it exists, to obliterate that environment of law, order and property in which civilization flourishes, without which no civilization, however rude, has ever been known, and which has never been weakened or impaired without a sure and speedy relapse into barbarism. The motives which inspire the preachers of this wild crusade against society, and their recruits, are not difficult to fathom. They profess to believe that from the ruins of the social fabric which the wisdom, the experience and the toil of ages have laboriously built up, some new and better order of things will arise. Some of them not impossibly have really wrought themselves into a sort of half-faith in this crude and monstrous creed. But most of them plainly use it as a mere cloak under which to sate the vilest passions that fill the human heart. Hate, envy, the lust of plunder, and the lust of bloodshed are stamped on every line of the Anarchist literature read at Walsall, and on every word of the confessions made by Ravachol. It is to commonplace motives like these—the ordinary everyday motives of the wretches who throng our gaols—coupled in some cases with inordinate vanity and overweening love of power, that the acts of the Anarchists may almost invariably be traced. They are for the most part common criminals banded together to commit a crime which is peculiarly dangerous to society, and which has hitherto affoaded to its perpetrators special facilities for evading punishment."

It must be remembered that the Times is not a sensational newspaper, and that it is very far indeed from being an alarmist. Its constant endeavor is to state facts clearly and dispassionately, and it generally rather understates than overstates matters which are calculated to disturb the public mind. When, therefore, the Times describes the Anarchists in this way, the reader may make himself sure that it is well informed, and that it does not magnify either the wickedness of the Anarchists or the danger that the community is in from their outrages.

The Times shows very clearly that society has nothing to fear from the crimes of these miscreants. In another article on the Anarchist outrages, it says:

"The Anarchists are apparently resolved to force the world to take serious notice of their existence and their doctrines. Probably they will succeed, and if they do, so much the worse for the Anarchists. They little know the power of the civilization they defy, or the spirit which their recent proceedings have kindled in the breasts of honest men. So long as they confined themselves to the production and the distribution of murderous literature, and to the delivery of incendiary harangues, the classes which they assailed were satisfied in many countries to look upon their idiotic ravings with amused contempt. The wickedness of these productions was indeed manifest, but the imbecile folly which distinguished them was so flagrant that it was generally believed they could do little harm even amongst the most depraved and ignorant of the criminal classes. The events now passing in various continental countries seem to show that to a certain extent this judgment was ill-founded. . . . . .

"If the Anarchists are really insane enough to desire to try conclusions with society, society has no reason to shrink from the encounter. The whole mass of the criminal classes, of whom the Anarchists are but a fraction, form an infinitesimal proportion of the entire population. They are weak, too, as well as few in numbers. They have neither the courage, nor the energy, nor the power of cohesion of their adversaries. They have no capacity for the steady and sustained pursuit of a common object, and they are saturated with a distrust of each other as profound as it is just."

The hysterical excitement and the spasmodic efforts of these malignant fanatics, if they were a thousand times more numerous than they are, could not withstand the firm determination and the combined and resolute action of the well-disposed and law-abiding part of society. The Anarchists must be mad to make this quiet, and apparently harmless, host feel that self-preservation requires it to rise in its might and crush them out of existence.

THE LATEST EARTHQUAKE.

The San Francisco newspapers seem to fear that the sensational reports of the late earthquake, that have been published, will have the effect of creating a prejudice in the public mind against California. They, therefore, hasten to assure their readers that the shocks were nothing to speak of, that they did not destroy a single life, nor demolish in its entirety one single building. Their effects were felt over a district about thirty-five miles long by twenty-five miles broad, and wholly embraced in the valley of the Sacramento River.

There is one redeeming feature about an earthquake, it does not last long, and it gives no warning of its approach. The whole thing is over before one very well knows what has happened. This California disturbance lasted from nine to twenty-one seconds, according to locality. Outside the area shaken up, no very alarming phenomena were observed. At Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, nothing more than a gentle undulation of the earth was felt.

It seems to be the opinion that earthquakes and such like disturbances of the earth's crust are becoming fewer and less dangerous as the earth advances in age. We now and then hear of a violent one that does a good deal of harm, as the earthquake in Japan not long ago, and the one at Krakatoa in the Straits of Sunda so late as 1883, but with these and a few other exceptions, the earthquakes of these days are small affairs and do but little damage to life or property. Then the volcanoes seem by this time to have been pretty well burned out. The number of those that are active bear but a very small proportion to those that are extinct, and even the eruptions of the active ones do not spread terror throughout the adjoining country as they once did. It seems, therefore, safe to conclude that the causes that produce earthquakes, whatever they may be, have ceased to act with the force they once did, and that the inhabitants of California and nearly every other country need not be very greatly afraid of earthquakes. The proportion of the human race that they have destroyed and injured has, as far as is known, been comparatively small, and the danger from them is becoming gradually less as the earth advances in age. It is more than probable that the time is not very far distant when an earthquake will be to the dwellers on this earth nothing more than a matter of history, and cold craters and lava beds will be the only evidences outside of books that there had ever been a volcano in the world. Long before the forty millions of years which some scientist has given the sun to burn out, have expired, it will have been forgotten that there was ever such a phenomenon as an earthquake to alarm the sons and daughters of men.

PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Our much respected correspondent, J. S. H., believes that the Legislative Assembly of this province has "inherent rights." This is a rather ambiguous phrase. It may be admitted that it has inherent rights apart from the written constitution, but it is exceedingly hard to say precisely what those rights are. It is difficult to do this not only with regard to Colonial Parliaments, big and little, but with regard to that truly august body, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. That Parliament has been resisted and set at naught in its attempts to assert its authority, and in some of the contests it has come out not more than second best. Yet the privileges of the British Parliament are very old, and were exercised long before the Norman conquest.

If men then in these days make little of the attempts of the Imperial Parliament to assert its authority, it is not surprising that the power of colonial parliaments to punish those who vilify them and treat them with contempt is called in question. We find that the press of Great Britain of all parties looks with disfavor on the recent action of Parliament in calling to its bar certain gentlemen who committed what was regarded as a breach of its privileges. And this without regard to the offence which they committed or to the course of procedure pursued. Without calling in question the legal right of Parliament to reprimand and punish, they deprecate its taking upon itself the power to be judge and jury in its own case. The Conservative Saturday Review says that "the House of Commons rarely shows to advantage in presenting a matter of privilege, and its earlier proceedings with respect to the complaint against the four directors of the Cambrian Railway Company certainly did not seem to promise any particularly judicious or dignified determination of the case." And again: "Decidedly, the House of Commons, which seldom shines in privilege proceedings, has here shown up with dimmer lustre than usual."

The London Daily Telegraph does not think that the House of Commons shows to advantage when it is engaged in deliberating on questions of privilege. After some pungent remarks on such questions raised by private members, it goes on to say:

"At the same time, it must be admitted that the exercise of jurisdiction, even for the correction of delinquents who most indisputably deserve it, is valuable, rather as a public and solemn protest, than in any more effective fashion. What the House of Commons would do if an outsider, summoned to appear at their bar, refused to obey the order, is none too clear. Probably a warrant would be issued for his arrest, and in that case he would no less probably move the High Court for a *habeas corpus*, and under what conditions that tribunal would hold the 'order of the House' was a good 'return' to a writ is a question of greater uncertainty still. Both Parliament and the Law Courts had enough of it in the famous controversy which arose half a century or so ago out of the case of Stockdale *versus* Hansard, and it is hardly probable that either party to that drawn battle would care to renew it."

The St. James Gazette, the Saturday Review, and the Daily Telegraph all support Lord Salisbury's Government, and approve the general policy supported by the majority of the House of Commons, yet we venture to say that no editor in the three kingdoms is such a "fool" as to reproach either of them with trimming, because it has arrived at the conclusion that the custom of calling persons who have offended against the House of Commons to its bar, has become obsolete, and is more honored in the breach than in the observance. In Great Britain statesmen know that the support of a newspaper is only valuable so long as it is intelligent and discriminating. The slavish submission of party hacks is there estimated at its true worth by both the public and the party leaders.

We agree with all that "J.S.H." says about the rights of the press. A newspaper has no right to "blackguard and lie" about any man, public or private, but we submit that, to give its publisher the chance of playing the hero, posing as a champion of the liberty of the press, and giving himself theairs of a persecuted patriot, is not a very effective way to punish him for his evil-doing. The punishment should be made to fit the crime, and not to be capable of being utilized as part of the working capital of the slanderer.

To treat some offenders with contempt is the best way to punish them. To notice them and to give them notoriety is actually to benefit them. How much, we ask our observant correspondent, are the Kennedys the worse for the notice that has been taken of their abuse and for the proceedings that have been taken against them? Even if they had been heavily fined and sentenced to a month's imprisonment they would have come out of jail very considerably the gainers. Their friends would have paid their fine for them, and many who did not approve of their conduct would sympathize with them and help them. Their outrageously slanderous attack on the Private Bills Committee, if it had not been noticed by the House, would have been read by but few, and would by this time be as if it had never been written. As it is, the publishers of the Columbian have made more capital out of that false and wholly indefensible article than they have out of anything that has ever appeared in their paper. This is not the kind of punishment that their offence deserved.

THE STORY OF A NEWSPAPER.

The story of a newspaper is told in a late number of the Manchester City News. Some gentlemen in Manchester among whom were Lord Wolmer, Liberal Unionist whip, and son-in-law of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Doddington and Mr. Agnew, came to the conclusion that a new evening paper was wanted in that city. It was to be a first class paper, no mere paste and scissors affair. It was to have an able and accomplished editor and an efficient staff of sub-editors and reporters as well as talented correspondents in the principal cities of the Three Kingdoms. An editor, Mr. Robert Arthur Briggs Chamberlain was engaged for two years at a salary of $3,000 a year, who engaged a staff of good men to assist him at correspondingly high rates. So the Evening Times was started under the most favorable auspices.

Mr. Chamberlain had informed the directors that it would take a good deal of money to run such a paper, and that they must calculate to sink a large sum before it could be placed on a paying basis. But this warning did not deter them. They went on with the undertaking, and for a time matters progressed swimmingly. When, however, the directors saw that the outlay was very large and the receipts very small, they began to think that they had not been very wise in starting the paper. They found that they were sinking money at the rate of £84 ($420) a day. After this went on fourteen days, they thought that it would be wise in them to shorten sail, so they directed the editor to cut down expenses, which meant to make the paper what at first they declared it was not to be, a mere paste and scissors affair. The directors soon got tired of running the paper at the reduced rate, so after a not very brilliant career of forty-nine days, it ceased to exist. The directors had, in the meantime, quarrelled with the editor, Mr. Chamberlain, and dismissed him somewhat summarily. He sued them for wrongful dismissal, and it was through this trial that the British public were favored with a glance at the true inwardness of the Evening Times.

The City News devoted a leading article to the career of this meteoric evening paper. After relating its short, but eventful history, it went on to say:—

"Two or three 'morals' might be drawn from the result of the case, but we shall be content with one—that amateurs should be chary of entering upon journalistic enterprises, and that brewers and picture-dealers would do wisely if they 'stuck to their lasts.' There does not appear to have been anyone at the head of affairs outside the editor's offices who had had any experience in journalism. Those who were mentioned in the course of the trial—Mr. Boddington, Lord Wolmer, Mr. Lockett Agnew, and one or two others, cannot be said to have served any apprenticeship to journalism. The result is the miserable failure of the Evening Times. There is a natural ambition in the minds of many men of position to be connected with a paper; and with those who know least of the risk and difficulties of running a newspaper the desire is the strongest. Let an editor be ever so able and experienced his best efforts are paralyzed if he has to work under the constant supervision and suggestion of a board of amateurs. No successful journal was ever edited by a committee. In no post is autocratic power more absolutely indispensable than in that of the editorship of a newspaper. But men with means, anxious to wield influence either for public or personal reasons through the medium of the press, will not take warning from a thousand fiascoes, and so it may be expected that the egregious failure of the Evening Times will convey no lasting lesson, and that rash speculation in the journalistic world will still go on."

It is to be remarked, too, that the papers which are started and run by amateur journalists fall into the very errors and vices which they complained of and protested against when they were merely newspaper readers and not newspaper proprietors. They learned by sad and bitter experience that it is much easier to find fault with a newspaper than to conduct one either ably or decently.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

A suggestion has been made that the City Council try the experiment of having a section of Government street paved with asphalt. The suggestion is an excellent one. Asphalt well laid, makes a clean, a smooth and a noiseless street, and it wears well. Streets in Montreal and Buffalo, as well as in other cities, have been paved with this material and they have given great satisfaction. We do not remember just now much about the comparative cost of this kind of pavement, but we recollect seeing a calculation which showed that it was, on the whole, as cheap as any pavement in use and it has advantages that no other possesses. The City Council will, no doubt, make the enquiries necessary to enable them to come to an intelligent conclusion. If they do we are quite sure they will find that it will be good policy to give the asphalt pavement a trial. Something must be done to give the citizens better streets than they have now, and the sooner the work is begun the better.

The North German Gazette published an article claiming that Austria is attempting to make profit out of the conversion of the currency at the expense of the creditors. The article, which has created a sensation, closes by saying that if the proposed operation is concluded it will be simply a confiscation of public property.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Twenty Anarchists Captured.

BERLIN, April 26.—The police made another raid upon lodgings occupied by Anarchists, and succeeded in capturing twenty persons and seizing a quantity of the usual literature.

Henry Irving Very Ill.

LONDON, April 26.—Henry Irving is very ill. He has partially lost his voice, and has gone to Hastings for a change of air. When "Macbeth" was running at the Lyceum two years ago Mr. Irving suddenly lost his voice in a similar way.

The Trouble in Dahomey.

PARIS, April 26. — Advices from the Benin settlements are that the Dahomeyans are approaching nearer Porto Novo, and an attack is imminent. In addition, the hostile bands are going into camp outside Kotonou and Zabou.

The Space Fakir.

ROME, April 26.—The reports that disturbances had occurred yesterday in this city and were likely to be renewed, and that the authorities have been barricading the houses of government officers and public buildings, proves to be pure invention. There has been no trouble whatever, and none of the extreme precautions alleged to have been taken are visible on the closest scrutiny. Socialists are showing no signs of preparing for violent manifestations against the government, and everything points to a peaceful observance of May day.

Christians Fighting in East Africa.

LONDON, April 26.—The Standard's Zanzibar correspondent confirms the recently published story about fighting in Uganda, East Africa, between Protestant natives and Catholic converts led by King Mwanga. The Protestants were well armed with rifles, and were victorious until Capt. Lugard, the British Africa Company's receiver, arrived with reinforcements, armed with Maix rifles. There were heavy casualties on both sides. The correspondent says Bishop Heath reports that many Catholics have been sold into slavery. He states as well that Catholics are massing forces to renew the attack on Protestants.

A Maniacal Choirmaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—High society circles are excited by the revelations of a horrible deed committed by the choirmaster of the private chapel in the Imperial palace. In delirious frenzy he murdered his wife, chopped her body into fragments and burned them in a stove. He then threw his three children into the river.

Bulgarian Conspiracy.

SOFIA, April 25.—Fifteen arrests have been made at Rustchuk, in connection with the recent discovery of a plot. Inquiry reveals the existence of a serious conspiracy. The bombs seized were intended to be used in attempts on the lives of the Sultan, Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian minister.

Thirty Soldiers Drowned.

PARIS, April 25.—On April 20 a sloop foundered in the river Claire, in Annam. Thirty soldiers and the sloop's captain were drowned.

Official Denial.

LONDON, April 25.—The Brazilian government has sent a despatch to the Brazilian minister denying the rumors of the separation of the states of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul from the Federal government.

French Troops in Dahomey.

LONDON, April 25.—Colonel Dodds has been appointed to command the French expedition to Dahomey. The Paris correspondent of the Times comments upon the indifference of the French government in appointing to the command an officer now in France, inasmuch as Behanzin may make some critical coups within a month.

Munoz Liberated.

MADRID, April 25.—Munoz, the Anarchist, has been liberated to become a police agent and informer.

The Best Rifle.

LONDON, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says a great German authority has assured him that the new Italian rifle is the best yet introduced, being superior to the Lebel, Mausier and Mannsclicher weapons, and that the Italian army authorities, conscious of this fact, are determined to go on manufacturing the rifle whatever the sacrifice entailed, even to the abandonment of the African colonies. The correspondent also says Signor Signeti is the dissolving force in the cabinet, and Rudini fears to dispense with him lest he drive him into the ranks of the Opposition. Niccottera is a clever politician and ambitious to lead the cabinet, and must be ousted before a settled government is possible.

Spread of Cholera.

LONDON, April 25.—Cholera is spreading in Afghanistan and Persia. The Russian frontier officials impose forty days' quarantine upon arrivals from affected countries.

Ravachol's Exalted Relations.

PARIS, April 25.—Inquiries regarding Ravachol's pedigree have revealed the fact that his grandmother, great grandfather and great great grandfather, were all hanged.

French Republican Success.

PARIS, April 25.—In the senatorial elections in the departments of Orne, Seine and Cote d'Or, the Republican candidates were returned.

BIRTH.

MCKECHNIE—At Wellington, B. C., on April 12th, 1892, the wife of Dr. Robt. E. McKechnie, of a son.

DIED.

SAVAGE—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Percy George, infant son of Robert William and Jane Savage, aged 1 year.

JORAND—In this city, on the 21st inst., Henri Alexander Jorand, a native of Rolle, Switzerland, aged 77.

HUSTON—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary, wife of A. W. Huston, a native of Alaska, aged 44 years.

BRETHOUR—On the 27th inst., at 11 a.m., Mrs. Emily H. Brethour, wife of Henry Brethour, of North Saanich, aged 37 years, a native of the State of Kansas, U.S.A.

WORK—On the 23rd instant, Mrs. Margaret Work, a native of the Orkney Islands, aged 53 years.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

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AIS, April 25.—On April 20 a sloop ered in the river Claire, in Annam. y soldiers and the sloop's captain were ned.

Official Denial.

NDON, April 25.—The Brazilian government has sent a despatch to the Brazilinister denying the rumors of the ation of the states of Sao Paulo and Grande do Sul from the Federal government.

French Troops in Dahomey.

NDON, April 25.—Colonel Dodds has appointed to command the French exion to Dahomey. The Paris correlent of the Times comments upon the erence of the French government in nting to the command an officer rev ance, inasmuch as Behanzin may make critical coups within a month.

Munoz Liberated.

ADRID, April 25.—Munoz, the 'Anar- has been liberated to become a police and informer.

The Best Rifle.

NDON, April 25.—The Rome correspon of the Times says a great Germanority has assured him that the new n rifle is the best yet introduced, superior to the Lebel, Mausier and aslicher weapons, and that the Italian authorities, conscious of this fact, are mined to go on manufacturing the whatever the sacrifice entailed, even e abandonment of the African colonies. correspondent also says Signor Signori e dissolving force in the cabinet, and ini fears to dispense with him lest he him into the ranks of the Opposition. ottera is a clever politician and ambitto lead the cabinet, and must be d before a settled government is ble.

Spread of Cholera.

NDON, April 25.—Cholera is spreading ghanistan and Persia. The Russian ler officials impose forty days' quaranupon arrivals from affected countries.

Ravachol's Exalted Relations.

RIS, April 25.—Inquiries regarding chol's pedigree have revealed the fact his grandmother, great grandfather great great grandfather, were all ed.

French Republican Success.

RIS, April 25.—In the senatorial elecs in the departments of Orne, Seine and d'Or, the Republican candidates were ned.

BIRTH.

ECHNIE—At Wellington, B. C., on April 24th, 1892, the wife of Dr. Robt. E. McEechnie, of a son.

DIED.

GE—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Percy eorge, infant son of Robert William and ane Savage, aged 1 year.

ND—In this city, on the 21st inst., Henri lexander Jorand, a native of Rolle, Switzriand, aged 77.

TON—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary, wife of A. W. Huston, a native of Alaska, ged 44 years.

THOUR—On the 27th inst., at 11 a.m., Mrs. Emily H. Brethour, wife of Henry Brethour, f North Saanich, aged 37 years, a native of the State of Kansas, U S.A.

RK—On the 23rd instant, Mrs. Margaret Work, a native of the Orkney Islands, aged 32 years.

ll's Hair Renewer contains the natural and color matter for the hair, and medicierbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldandruff, and scalp sores.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Warm Eulogiums in the Senate to the late Hon. Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. Barnard's views on Redistribution as Applied to British Columbia.

Messrs. Prior and Earle Oppose the Employment of Chinese on the Quadra.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 27.—Messrs. Earle and Prior, in an interview with Hon. C. H. Tupper, reported against the employment of Chinese on the steamer Quadra.

The Consumers' Cordage Company will establish a factory for binder twine at Winnipeg and employ a hundred hands.

In the Senate eulogiums were passed on Hon. Mr. Mackenzie by Premier Abbott and Hon. R. W. Scott.

A great deputation of Railway mail clerks have asked Sir Adolphe Caron to establish an insurance fund for them under Government auspices.

Mr. Barnard strongly opposes the proposal to obliterate Cariboo, and suggests that if Government decides on redistribution a better plan than the one already announced is that of annexing a small portion of Westminster District, including the city, to Yale, the northern portion of Yale District, to Cariboo, thus having the three largest towns in separate districts and the interests of each district nearly identical.

The House of Commons discussed Mr. Edgar's charges against Sir Adolphe Caron, and the debate was adjourned.

The following is the resolution of Mr. McNeill, which was, the other night, adopted by the House of Commons: "That when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods."

CANADIAN.

Mercier's Trial Fixed for May 3—Conservative Candidate for North Perth.

MILVERTON, Ont., April 27.—The North Perth Conservatives have nominated Scrimgeour for the Commons.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The trial of ex-Premier Mercier, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Province, which was to have commenced in Quebec, to-morrow, has been postponed until May 1.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—A party of pleasure-seekers are here on their way to Victoria. Among the prominent persons are Lord Alexander Paget, Cheshire, England; Hon. W. W. Vivian, of Wales, and Col. Vertz, Yorkshire.

LONDON, April 27.—Thos. K. Gregg, for many years manager of the Gregg House, well known throughout the Dominion, has left for Winnipeg, to be manager of the Queen's Hotel.

GLEN ALLEN, Ont., April 27.—Walter Quickfall's saw mill, with a large quantity of lumber, was burned this morning. Loss $12,000. Uninsured.

THE WORST IN YEARS.

A Big Snow and Sleet Storm in the North West Cripples the Telegraph Service.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—The snow and sleet storm to-day is the worst known in years and will greatly cripple the railway and telegraph service. Many miles of telegraph poles along the Canadian Pacific have been blown down.

LOSSES TO SEALERS.

A Nova Scotia Vessel Owner Protests Against the Losses which the "Modus Vivendi" will Entail.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—A. C. Bertram, of North Sydney, C. B., owner of a fleet of Nova Scotia sealing schooners now on their way to Behring Sea, had an interview with Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, respecting the recent proclamation of the "modus vivendi." He made strong representations to Mr. Tupper of the loss which the restrictions to seal fishing will cause. From North Sydney alone seven sealing schooners are now on their way, around Cape Horn, bound for Behring Sea. Mr. Bertram states that the "modus vivendi" will bear so hard on the Nova Scotian Sealing schooners that almost the best thing that could happen them would be to have their vessels driven ashore by storms so long as the crews are not lost. In that case they would have the insurance. Mr. Tupper is not able to hold out any very great hope of immediate better prospects for adventurous Nova Scotian sealers who may take their schooners around the North and South American fishing grounds to reach the seals in Behring Sea.

MATCHING M'KINLEY.

John Chinaman Has Had a Card Up His Sleeve, With Which He Has Defied the Tariff Law.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—For some time it has been noticed that the Chinese in the city were turning out great quantities of opium. Not only did they seem to have all they wanted to smoke and use for manufacturing into the various forms in which it is used, but they seemed to have quantities of the drug for sale in every city. In fact, there seemed to be so much opium going through the city in various ways, that the United States authorities got rather suspicious, and at last became convinced that the drug was being brought into the city in some manner. Last night United States revenue officers determined that they would go through the Chinese quarters of the city, hoping that chance would throw in their way, evidence by which they could discover the methods of the smugglers. A number of officers were dressed in citizens' clothes, and spent hours going through the various Chinese quarters, some of which resemble those of Chinatown in San Francisco on a small scale. They went through a good many dens before they struck anything suspicious; but finally one of the officers, while poking around in one of the houses, called the attention of the rest to a quantity of the crude material, of which opium is made. Further search revealed large quantities of the raw material, which, it will be remembered, is not prohibited by the provisions of the McKinley act from being imported free. In a minute it occured to the officers where all the opium was coming. The Chinese had learned to make it from the raw material, thus escaping the payment of the high tariff on the manufactured opium. The officers are making investigations along this line in all the large Eastern cities, as it is believed this manufacture of opium is conducted on a wholesale scale in several of them. There is every indication that the Chinese have been carrying on a large and lucrative business in this city ever since the new tariff went into effect.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Sale of Sapphire Fields.

HELENA, Mont., April 24.—The sale of the Spram Bros.' sapphire fields to the Sapphire and Ruby company, of Montana, has been consummated. A cable was received from London to place the deeds to the English company on record, and to turn the property over to A. B. Wood, general manager and its representative in Helena. The price agreed upon is £400,000, or $2,000,000, one-half in cash and the balance in paid up shares. The company is stocked for £450,000, and 225,000 shares have been taken, besides 400 founders' shares. The property originally figured in the negotiations comprised about 4,000 acres, about one-half of what the consummated deal includes, making a total of 8,000 acres on both sides of the Missouri river.

Episcopal Consecration.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Monseigneur C. F. McDonnell was consecrated Bishop of Long Island this morning at the Cathedral of St. Patrick with most impressive ceremonies, Archbishop Corrigan acting as consecrator. Bishop McDonnell is the successor to the bishopric made vacant by the recent death of Bishop Loughlin.

He Married Twins.

TRENTON, Utah, April 25.—The U. S. marshal arrested a Mormon named Butler, on the charge of polygamy. Mr. Butler had two wives, but they were twins, and he was married to them at one and the same ceremony. It is customary to hold the superfluous wife under bond to appear as a witness, but in this case the marshal was at a loss to determine which was the legitimate one. The wife at whose house he was arrested was finally settled upon.

Held Up and Robbed.

CHICAGO, April 26.—On Sunday afternoon, Joseph Ward arrived from Oakland, California, with $800 in his pocket. He spent the afternoon and night drinking in the saloons. Toward morning, three saloon hangers-on held him up and robbed him of $750. They have been arrested.

An Absconding Director.

WAUKEGAN, Ills., April 26.—Wm. H. Pope was arrested, this morning, by order of the British consul at Chicago, charged with the embezzlement of several thousand pounds from Pope, Fish & Co., of Birmingham, England. Pope was a director of the company.

Poor Peach Prospects.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 26.—Advices from the great peach growing districts on the Knobs and Ohio river bluffs, say that half the peach buds and pips have dropped off, and something less than a half crop this season can be counted upon.

Extensive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Chicago Athenæum building, a seven-story structure, adjoining the Art Institute on Van Buren street, was destroyed by fire, this evening. The loss cannot be definitely stated, but it is estimated at $150,000.

The Slaver Tahiti.

SAN DIEGO, April 26.—The Pacific Mail steamer San Blas has arrived from Panama. Captain McLaren reports that he saw the cruiser Boston at Mazatlan, and learned that no trace had been found of the wrecked Tahiti or the alleged survivors, although her first officer intimated that he might have some information to give when he arrives. The cruiser was to leave two days later for San Diego, proceeding slowly up the coast. The weather was very hot and disagreeable in the South, but everything is quiet politically. The coffee crop is nearly all gathered, times are good and money is plentiful.

Hopes for the "Blackbirds."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Pacific mail steamer, San Blas, arrived from Panama and way points, this morning. Among her passengers was J. E. George, of this city. "We met the U.S. cruiser Boston at Mazatlan," said he. "She had been cruising in the Gulf, in the hope of learning something about the brig Tahiti, which capsized with some 500 Gilbert Islanders on board. At Socomo Island the Boston fired off all her guns, in order to attract the attention of any one that might be on the group. Two boats' crews were sent ashore, and they cut down large quantities of chaparel, but no trace of any human beings could be found. The island abounded with goats, and water was found in abundance on all of them, so that if anybody from the Tahiti has reached these groups, they would have found plenty to live on.

The Cattle Rustlers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 27.—The men imprisoned in Fort Russell are moving Heaven and earth to defeat the attempt to return them to Johnson county, where the fight with the rustlers took place. Four of the ablest lawyers in the State are working hard on the case. What steps they are taking to checkmate their enemies they will not say. They only assert that their cases shall be tried by public opinion. Too much excitement, they think, has been expended already. It is now thought that, it was a mistake to move the prisoners from Fort McKinney, where, under military protection, they were safe, and where, had they remained, the dangers of their return to Buffalo, should it become necessary, could have been avoided.

Mexico's Mining Laws.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—The new mining law, as promised in the Presidential message, is finished, and will be presented to the Chamber at once. The law enables the consolidating of mine property and leveling it to the position of ordinary real estate, the restriction being the payment of an annual tax. The law, in place of restricting the formation of mining companies, provides for the free working of mines and the mortgaging of them, if necessary. In fact, all that tends to facilitate the investing of capital and the granting of all kinds of securities and simplifying the formalities necessary to secure possession and to work mines, is afforded. A mining Exchange is to be established here.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Deacon Indicted for Manslaughter, Not Murder—Post Office Robberies in Canada.

A Disturbed Meeting of English Female Suffragists—More About San Domingo.

Deacon Indicted for Manslaughter.

CANNES, April 26.—The indictment against Edward Parker Deacon for the fatal shooting of Abeille, the alleged lover of his wife, was changed to manslaughter, thus removing the accusation of premeditation.

Position of the Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, April 26.—A cablegram from London, as to the Grand Trunk meeting, says: President Sir Henry Tyler declared that the company has passed through a very harassing time, but that prospects are now bright. Referring to the recent strikes, he said the men's demands were impossible to grant, involving as they did £50,000 yearly. The concessions made cost only £20,000. Commenting on the suggestions for merging the Grand Trunk into the Canadian Pacific, he said the matter had not been brought before the board of directors, and until they officially report he would say nothing about them, but he knew that certain machinations were on foot, the object of which bodes no good to the Grand Trunk. All the retiring directors were re-elected.

Extensive Post Office Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Judge Morrow heard testimony in the case of Thos. Paquin, ex-assistant postmaster of Hull, Canada, yesterday. Paquin is charged with stealing a letter containing $7 from the mails, and his extradition is asked for by Daniel O'Leary, Dominion inspector of police. The only evidence produced was that of O'Leary to the effect that the prisoner had confessed to him that he had torn open the letter and taken some money it contained and had thrown the pieces away. Defence claimed that a *corpus delicti* had been proven, and that the crime must be established regardless of any confession made by a prisoner. Judge Morrow reserved his decision until to-morrow. Paquin, according to O'Leary, is guilty of stealing about $40,000 and the present action has been brought only for the purpose of obtaining his return to Canada, where, if his effort is successful, he will be tried on many charges.

May Day Disorders.

PARIS, April 27.—Louise Michel and Henri Rochefort declare their belief that no explosions or disorders will occur in Paris on May Day. There may be such things, however, in the provinces, where the agents and provocateurs have a better chance. Louise Michel declares that Ravachol is not the agent of the provocateur-general. Her belief is that he is a vulgar criminal, representing no society.

English Women Suffragists.

LONDON, April 26.—Lady Florence Dixie presided at a meeting held at St. James Hall, this evening, in support of Sir Albert Rollins' Women Suffrage Bill. The speakers were much annoyed by a noisy minority, and near 10 o'clock, while Bernard Shaw was speaking, the platform was stormed by malcontents. The reporters' table and the platform rails were demolished, and a free fight ensued, which, after twenty minutes, ended in a victory for the malcontents. Then they placed Down, the leader, in a chair and carried a resolution declaring Sir Albert Rollins' partial measure unworthy of support, and that full female franchise ought to be given.

Refusing Duty on Shipboard.

LONDON, April 26.—Five seamen belonging to the British ship Star of Russia, at Queenstown from San Francisco, were brought before a Queenstown magistrate, to-day, by Captain Legg, charging them with refusing duty at sea. He had them placed in irons and put them on a bread-and-water diet. The case was adjourned.

San Domingo and the U. S.

AMSTERDAM, April 26.—The correspondent of the New York Herald had a long interview with Westendorf and others yesterday relative to the reported annexation of San Domingo to the United States. He said that they would neither deny nor admit the deal, but the interview convinced him that the information forwarded a few days ago to the United States was generally correct. It is generally credited that Westendorf will conclude the affair. It is probable that the United States will exercise a protectorate over San Domingo similar to that held by England over Borneo.

The Dynamite Scare Continues.

PARIS, April 27.—The scare over the dynamite explosions continues. Several explosions of minor importance have contributed towards the feeling of impending danger. The convictions of the Anarchists Ravachol and Simon have been received with intense, though suppressed, satisfaction. The police are continuing their preparations for the trouble which is expected on May Day.

Measures Against Anarchism.

LONDON, April 27.—A number of precautionary arrests of Anarchists have been made at Rome and Berlin.

To Obtain the Insurance.

OMAHA, April 26.—On November 19 Matt Goodwin, a well-known insurance adjuster, committed suicide at Chicago. He had a violent quarrel with his wife, whom he accused of unfaithfulness, and when she threatened to call the police stabbed himself. This is the story of Mrs. Goodwin. Goodwin carried life insurance policies amounting to $13,000. Mrs. Goodwin recently brought a suit against the companies to secure the money. To-day they made public their reply. In it they allege that Mrs. Goodwin killed her husband; that her past reputation was bad; that her first husband died in Texas under peculiar circumstances, and, further, that Goodwin violated the clause in the policies that he should not drink. The allegations created a profound sensation.

The Fight Off.

CHICAGO, April 26.—It is certain that Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons will not meet in the Olympic club at New Orleans in September, and Parson Davies has returned from New York. "There are no ifs and ands about it," said the parson. "Hall will not meet Fitzsimmons in September. He never agreed to. Fitz was asked to choose and stipulated that the match should come off between November 1 and December 30. There was no deposit made and not a cent is up on either side. No articles were signed. They were simply framed, but Hall will be ready to meet Fitz between the dates specified. Fitzsimmons refused to fight before any but the Olympic club, but I finally induced him to include two San Francisco clubs. The Olympic club offered $10,000 at first and the Coney Island club raised it $1,000; $12,000 was conditioned on the fight coming off in September. I have made arrangements for a tour of England and Ireland and will not change them to please any club. Our tour will probably occupy two months. The time for receiving bids from the various clubs expires to-day, but we have no $12,000 except for September. The Olympic club will want a good attraction about Christmas, and will probably give that amount then."

Volcanic Activity in California.

YUMA, Ariz., April 26.—Indians from Lower California arrived here, yesterday, and report volcanoes near Lake Sullulee, close to the Gulf of California, in active operation. They say that on April 16 an earthquake shock was felt, and almost immediately the volcanoes became quite active. The greatest eruption occurred last Thursday night. The country for twenty miles around was illuminated by burning sulphur, and molten rock was thrown up hundreds of feet by volcanoes, while the noise of exploding gases soon spread consternation among the Indians who were down in that region on hunting trips. The Indians hurried away as quickly as possible. This report confirms previous accounts from the Lower California volcano region, that whenever a heavy earthquake occurred on the Pacific Coast the activity of these volcanoes greatly increased.

Couldn't Land at Portland.

PORTLAND, April 26.—In the State Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Shattuck denied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of 13 Japanese who arrived here last week on the steamship Batavia, and were not permitted to land by the federal authorities, on the ground that their admission was in violation of the contract labor law. The Japanese were remanded to the steamer, and placed in charge of Captain Hill. Early this morning the Batavia sailed for the Orient, taking along the Japanese. Another writ of habeas corpus was filed and telegraphed to Astoria to be served on the captain on his arrival there. As the captain has had a similar experience at this port before, he did not stop at Astoria, but carried his Japanese out to sea without the knowledge of the federal authorities. The Batavia will touch at Victoria, and it is probable that the Japs will leave the vessel there.

World's Fair Dedication.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Ten thousand exquisitely engraved invitations are going out to-day in the mails from the office of Secretary Culp of the national committee on ceremonies of the World's Fair. They are addressed to members of both houses of Congress, to the representatives at Washington of foreign Governments, to the members of the Supreme Court, to the governors and members of the Supreme Courts of the various States, and to the members of the State Boards of lady managers. All these are invited to come to Chicago in October next with their wives and sweet-hearts, or mothers and sisters, if they are crusty old bachelors, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, and which will occupy three days. Each invitation contains a card, which entitles the holder to reserved seats in the grand stand.

They Cut Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—It was given out here, to-day, that Frank Kretscher, interstate commerce agent, has been working in Kansas City, and as a result there will be returned, to-morrow, a number of indictments against officials of the Union Pacific. The grand jury selected by the United States Supreme Court has been in session at Topeka for the past seven days, and the greater part of the time has been consumed in considering cases against officials of the Union Pacific. The cases were brought on complaint of jobbers of Salina, Wichita, Arkansas City and Hutchinson. It was charged that the Union Pacific had cut rates in shipments of general merchandise from several inter-Kansas points. It is also understood that the Federal grand jury at Topeka is investigating cases against the Santa Fe, brought from Wichita, Lawrence and Topeka.

Franklin's Great-Grandson.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Colonel Richard E. Erwin, of the New York Tribune, died to-day. He was born in Pittsburg, and was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

The Slaver Tahiti.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 26.—The United States cruiser Boston has arrived here. While in Mexican waters some time ago, the Boston received orders from the Navy Department to search the Revilla Giodi Islands for shipwrecked sailors, supposed to have been lost somewhere in that group. The islands are off Mazatlan, on the coast of Mexico. It was near them that, last September, the brig Tahiti was found floating bottom side up, and it was supposed that some of the sailors might have made a landing upon the islands. The Tahiti was said to have been a genuine pirate and slaver, and was loaded down with natives from the South Sea islands, who were being taken to the West coast of Mexico to work on the sugar and coffee plantations. The crew and the slaves were all lost. The Boston made a thorough search of these islands, but found no trace of any living being. The Boston will remain here till Saturday, and then proceed to San Francisco. The steamer Montserrat has taken the Tahiti's place. There is no likelihood of interference by the Government.

No International Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The disappointing news has reached this city that there would be no international billiard tournament in Paris in June next.

Money, Not Pistols.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Baron Ludwig Von Muller, a direct descendant of King Ludwig of Bavaria, will soon appear in plebeian role. He is plaintiff in a suit for $10,000, which he has instituted against the Broadway Railway. The suit arises out of a fight on April 22, on the platform of a Broadway car, which culminated in the unmerciful slugging of the Baron and his ignominious dumping into a puddle of mud. The fight grew out of some one stepping on the Baron's foot. In the Franco-German war the Baron led his regiment with success at Sedan. Afterward he killed a young officer in a duel, because of the latter's attention to his wife, and has not since lived in Germany. He served in India and in Egypt and Chili with Balmaceda.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Mexico's New Mining Laws—An Inventor and Manufacturer Defies the Cordage Combine.

The World's Fair Dedication—Volcanic Activity in California—The Fitzsimmons-Hall Fight.

Fighting the Combine.

NEW YORK, April 27. — The National Cordage Co., popularly known as the Cordage Trust, has been paying John Good, the millionaire, inventor and twine manufacturer, $200,000 to keep his mills shut down, and it holds an option for $7,000,000 on his plant, which includes a new twine machine that is expected to revolutionize the trade. The Trust announced, semi-officially, some time ago, that this option had been taken up, but it leaked out, to-day, that Mr. Good had notified the Trust that he did not consider his contract binding, and would commence running his mills and keep them open. "As for my reasons for terminating the contract," said Mr. Good, "I find a very large number of my customers are anxious for me to resume as I am in a position to make a profit at prices which would not pay the cost of production to the National Cordage people. I can make as much money as they were paying me, if not more. In a very short time I can perfect arrangements to turn out enough rope and twine to supply half the demand of the United States. In this connection I may say I am going to fight it out in that line for many summers." One of the stockholders in the Cordage Trust said Mr. Good's move was for the purpose of compelling the purchase of his works.

Moral Reform Developments.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—Twenty men, last night, surrounded the house of Rufus Jenkins, a deposed minister, near Dandridge, and ordered him to surrender. He answered the summons by firing into the crowd with a shot gun. The house was set on fire, and Jenkins surrendered. His face was filled with small shot, and his body with buckshot and slugs. The woman with whom Jenkins is charged with living had disappeared. This morning, W. A. Givans, a merchant and influential citizen living at Dandridge, found posted on his door a document notifying him to remain indoors after dark or he would be foully dealt with. The Whitecaps are a portion of the Anti-Lust and Laziness organization formed in Jefferson County 60 days ago. They are believed to be composed of farmers who have become tired of the way in which some residents conduct themselves.

Suit Against a Telegraph Co.

FRESNO, Cal., April 27.—In the Superior Court of Fresno Co., to-day, H. M. Smith filed papers in the suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co., claiming damages in the sum of $30,000 on account of the company's failure to deliver a message in San Francisco, last July. Plaintiff's wife was en route from Texas to San Francisco, and sent a dispatch to San Francisco when she reached Fresno. The dispatch was not delivered, and Mrs. Smith reached San Francisco without money, and her husband did not meet her. She was taken care of by strangers. Her health was injured, and she died in five weeks.

Fatally Shot.

NEW YORK, April 27.—News has been received here of a fatal accident which happened last night to Thomas Olwell Spier, a well known architect, at his residence, South Orange, N.J. He was examining a revolver when it was accidentally discharged. He fell to the floor, and died soon after.

Treatment for Drunkenness.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—William Tweed, "Boss" Tweed's son, has been undergoing treatment at the Keeley, West Haven, institute. He got gloriously drunk in this city, last night. He loudly protested in the saloon that he did not want to be treated, and called repeatedly for drinks. Finally the proprietor gave positive orders that no more drink be given him. At the institute it was said he was treated for two weeks. His case was peculiar, and the physicians decided to withhold the remedies from him in order to note the effect. It was anticipated that he would drink again, and the occurrence of last evening confirms the opinion of the doctors.

Will (K)nagg No Longer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—Thomas P. Knaggs has filed a petition in court, asking permission to change his name to Thomas P. West. He says he has no intention of defrauding anyone or avoiding any responsibilities, but his name is a burden which he cannot longer bear. His friends have tortured him with everything else but Knaggs, and upon being introduced to ladies he has been horrified to hear himself called "Jaggs," "Kaggs," "Snaggs," and even "Rags," and this occurs so often that nothing but a change of name can supply a permanent remedy.

Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, April 26. — The Panama canal enterprise is threatened with collapse, the government having removed the chain across the channel's entrance to the canal, which the canal company had placed there to prevent traffic. The company has now chained the canal itself. This will stop produce and timber rafts descending. High government officials state that the canal people having sold a portion of their machinery in violation of the concessions, the government will probably annul the contract in order to protect industries.

Anticipated Dismissal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—An air of uneasiness prevailed in the Custom House and Appraiser's building, this morning, owing to the rumor that some United States official is likely to be dismissed. Collector Phelps said this afternoon that no person would be dismissed from the Custom House or the Appraiser's building upon his recommendation, to-day. All dismissals are ordered at Washington, and all he had to do was to make recommendations.

Meeting His Fate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Under the influence of religious fanaticism, Maher Baix, a Lascar coker on the British steamship Angerton, which arrived in port, to-day, plunged headlong into the huge furnace of the ship. With nineteen other Lascars, he was taken aboard the vessel at Calcutta, a few months ago. They were Mohametan fatalists, and, at one of the regular meetings which they held in the hold, it was decided that the inevitable hour of Baix's fate had arrived. Being left alone in the furnace room, the superstitious Lascar sprang into the fierce furnace. His face and the upper half of his body were terribly burned by the flames, but he might even then have recovered, had he not refused to allow a morsel or drop pass his lips, thus wilfully starving himself, in order to meet his disappointed fate.

New York Excursionists.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Several well-known New York Democrats expect to meet Mayor Grant in Los Angeles, within two weeks. The Mayor kept the secret of his holiday trip so well, that many of his intimates knew nothing more than that he had been heard to say he was going South. He and E. Murphy, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, left for California on Monday night.

Mr. Murphy is accompanied by some ladies of the family of the Lieut.-Governor, and Mr. Sheehan and Jos. J. Donough, the coffee king, who is on his way to fish for salmon in British Columbia. He will join the Mayor in Los Angeles in a few days.

Death of a Journalist.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Col. Richard Biddle Irwin, of the Tribune editorial staff is dead. He had been sick about a month, and since Thursday has been confined to his bed.

THE HENRY DENNIS.

Speculations as to her Safety and Whereabouts.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 27.—It is reported that the schooner Henry Dennis, for which much anxiety has been manifested lately, is now on the way to Behring sea. When the schooner sailed from Neah bay it was not intended that she should return, but that she should seal along the coast until Behring sea was reached. Provisions for the cruise were shipped to Neah bay and taken aboard before her departure. Had she been wrecked something would have been heard of it before now. There is hardly a bay or nook along the Vancouver coast but is inhabited by whites or Indians. The story that Indians on the northern end of Vancouver island are of a murderous disposition is wrong, and should a shipwrecked mariners be thrown among them they would be given food and shelter. It is not likely, however, the crew would get away from the vessel with anything more than the clothes on their backs. In all probability the Dennis will be heard from in due season with a large take of sealskins aboard.

MORE FANATICS.

Abraham, Esther, Mordecai and other Worthies Personified by a New Sect.

ST. JAMES, Mich., April 27.—Belden, about six miles from Galilee, on Big Beaver Island, in Northern Lake Michigan, is aflame over the teachings of the Christadelphians, a sect that has recently sprung up. Their prophet and leader is called Esther. Her name is Mary Palmatera. She lives with a man called Mordecai, whose name is Phillip Barton. They are not married, and claim to have been joined by the hand of God as were Adam and Eve. Esther claims to talk with God, and often retires to her secret rooms for hours. Every night meetings are held in a rude tent called the Tabernacle. Here Mordecai reads passages from scripture, which he says have been explained to him by spirits. He has announced that the end of the world will take place on Tuesday next. The people are preparing for this event. W. R. Hawson, the Chicago speculator, who heard of the strange delusion of the people, has bought from them $165,000 of land and buildings for less than $10,000. J. W. Higgins, one of the fanatics, is called Abraham. He claimed that the Lord told him to kill his son like Abraham of old. It is said he took his son, who was six years old, and prepared to burn him. A fire was built, so it is said, and the boy was slightly burned when Esther sent word that the Lord had changed his mind. Esther professes to have the gift of many tongues, and can talk in a dozen languages. The people have made no provision for the summer, and famine is feared.

CABLE NEWS.

Diplomatic Banquet.

MADRID, April 23.—A banquet was given at the American legation, last night, by Hon. Burd Grubbs, American Minister to Spain, to Senor Depuy, the newly appointed minister to the United States. There were a large number of distinguished Spaniards present, including Senor Castella, the Republican leader.

Not to be Honored.

LONDON, April 23.—A Rome correspondent says: "The Pope has decided not to bestow the cardinalate on Archbishop Carrigan, of New York, possibly on account of the antagonism between Archbishop Carrigan and Cardinal Gibbons.

Raids on Anarchists.

PARIS, April 23.—The concerted raids on the Anarchists' lodgings, which began here and elsewhere in France yesterday, were continued to-day. Thus far two hundred arrests have been made and they are still progressing. It is believed this vigorous action will prevent the threatened demonstrations on May Day.

Not the American Rosenfeld.

PARIS, April 22.—The story that the well known American, Rosenfeld of Chicago, committed suicide in this city is wholly without foundation. An Englishman named Rosenfeld committed suicide Wednesday night, but he had no connection whatever with Harry Rosenfeld. It is stated that the Paris police, at the request of influential Americans, are taking steps to expose, and if possible to prosecute, the newsmongers responsible for circulating the false report.

Deacon's Trial.

CANNES, April 25.—At the trial of Deacon for the killing of M. Abeille it is stated the family will not be present in the capacity of plaintiffs, the right they have under the French law, but that M. Clemenceau will watch the proceedings, and will probably speak in their behalf. Mrs. Deacon is not likely to be present, and it is said, in order to avoid testifying, she will produce a medical certificate stating that it will be impossible to attend.

Sentenced for Life.

PARIS, April 26.—The two Anarchists, Ravachole and Simon, were sentenced at 3:15 to penal servitude for life. The others were acquitted.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Lord Knutsford's Dispatch to the Governor General on this Important Subject.

The Imperial Government Cannot Denounce and Terminate the Most-Favored-Nation Clause.

Their Denunciation Would not Confer on Canada the Freedom She Desires.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Hon. Mr. Foster presented to the House, to-night, a copy of the despatch received by His Excellency the Governor-General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the joint address of both Houses of the Dominion Parliament, praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions contained in the most-favored-nation-clauses of the treaties with the German Zollverein and the Kingdom of Belgium. The despatch of Lord Knutsford is as follows:

DOWNING ST., APRIL 2, 1892.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have given very careful consideration to your despatch, No. 276, of the 22nd of October, 1891, in which you transmitted an address to Her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions referred to (in the address) in the treaties with the German Zollverein and the Kingdom of Belgium.

2. I duly laid this address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command that it should be referred to the Departments of Her Majesty's Government which are concerned with the subject matter. This has been done, and it is now my duty to communicate to you the following reply:

3. The two clauses referred to are Article 15 in the Anglo-Belgian treaty and Article 7 in the Anglo-Zollverein treaty, and the undoubted effect of these two clauses is to prevent lower duties being charged in British colonies on the importation of goods, the produce of the United Kingdom, than are charged on similar goods, the produce of Belgium or Germany. Moreover, under the "most-favored-nation" clause contained in most of the treaties in force between Great Britain and foreign states, this privilege, which is enjoyed by Belgian and German goods in the British colonies, is extended to the goods of all the various countries parties to these treaties.

4. The Parliament of Canada desires the abrogation of these clauses on the grounds, amongst others, that they are incompatible with the rights and powers subsequently conferred by the British North Americ[illegible] Act upon the Parliament of Canada for t[illegible] regulation of the trade and commerce of [illegible] Dominion, and that their continuan[illegible] force tends to produce complication[illegible] embarrassments in such an Empire a[illegible] under the rule of Her Majesty, where [illegible] self-governing colonies are recogn[illegible] possessing the right to define their [illegible] tive fiscal relations to all foreign c[illegible] to the Mother Country and to co[illegible]

5. In so far as the right h[illegible] consists in fixing the rates of cus[illegible] applying equally to all foreign [illegible] Mother Country and the Br[illegible] Her Majesty's Government [illegible] test the statement. But, if [illegible] to the extent as extending [illegible] right to establish discrimin[illegible] between different foreign n[illegible] the Mother Country, or i[illegible] lar colonies, Her Majest[illegible] obliged to point out tha[illegible] too broadly; for no su[illegible] hitherto been recogni[illegible] that it would be adm[illegible] tries.

6. It is unnecess[illegible] question whether s[illegible] capable, with the [illegible] y's Government, [illegible] usual diplomat[illegible] special fiscal [illegible] particular [illegible] question w[illegible] is competent [illegible] similar to [illegible] Duties Act [illegible] duties in [illegible] these que[illegible] be dealt [illegible] Belgian [illegible] which [illegible] ment [illegible] tion [illegible] self [illegible] in [illegible] a[illegible]

[illegible]ry now to examine

THE CITY.

Goes Into Dock.

H.M.S. Champion goes into dock during the present week. She will be followed by H.M.S. Daphne.

Not Yet Awarded.

The contract for the new Adelphi building at the corner of Government and Yates streets has not yet been let, although the award is looked for daily.

Died in the Old Land.

Mr. J. Simpson, the merchant tailor, of Government street, received word, yesterday, of the death of his father, at his home, in Liverpool, Eng. The deceased was ill only a very short time.

To Start a Branch Office.

J. Herbert Mason, of the Canadian Provident Loan and Savings Co., arrived at the Driard on Sunday night. He will very probably, before returning east, start an agency of the company in this city.

A Snap for Pedestrians.

A broken sidewalk, varied with carpenter's "horses," ladders and building "et ceteras," but no light, invites an accident to some passing pedestrian on Pandora avenue, between Douglas and Blanchard streets.

For the New Steamer.

One of the large boilers for the new E. & N. steamer, was yesterday transferred from the Albion Iron Works shops to Spratt's Wharf, from where they will be lifted by the large shears and placed in the steamer when launched.

The Closing Meeting.

The Y.P.L.A. of the First Presbyterian church will hold their closing meeting of the season, for the transaction of business only, on Monday evening next. The proceeds of last night's successful entertainment go to the Furnishing fund.

The Uniforms Ordered.

The formation of a uniform rank of the Royal Templars of Temperance, recently taken in hand by Mr. Sutherland, has advanced so far that the uniforms have been ordered, and a few weeks will se the institution of the military-looking division of temperance workers.

The Major Still With Us.

The veteran prospector, Major Downie, arrived in the city yesterday, from Whatcom, having recovered from a severe illness. He is one of the few men who have had the pleasure of reading their own obituary, he having been reported dead. The Major is gathering early mining incidents for a book on pioneer mining on the Pacific coast.

The Prosecutor Censured.

A little nine-year-old girl named Lizzie Hill was the defendant in a police court summons case, yesterday, the charge against her being that she had used insulting language to one M. A. Keeler. The case was dismissed, Keeler being treated to a lecture from the bench for having called into operation the machinery of the police court to deal with so small a culprit.

Nearing Completion.

The water toboggan, which will, no doubt, be the great attraction at the Victoria Gardens this year, is nearing completion at Sehl's Point, from which it will be towed up the Arm as soon as finished. The toboggans, as well as the slide, will closely resemble those in use at Rochester Beach, on Lake Ontario, and at Seattle's breathing spot, Lake Washington.

Re-Opened.

Corrig College re-opened, yesterday, for the summer term, with an excellent attendance. Since this is the last entrance until September next, new scholars will be received and examined any day during this week, although since there are only four vacant desks, this should not take long. Two new class rooms, to accommodate 40 scholars, will be added to the College during the summer vacation.

Special Church Services.

The special Easter services were so excellent this year, that, by particular request, they were repeated on Sunday last in many of the city churches. The Cathedral, as usual, accommodated a large congregation, who were edified with the service, while the different parish churches, in which Easter music was repeated and Easter decorations remained undisturbed, were also liberally patronized.

Naval Engineers Reach Victoria.

Mr. James Watson, R. N., Inspector of Machinery, and Mr. W. J. Featherstone, Engineer, R. N., arrived at the Driard, last night, from England, on a visit in connection with the warships now in Esquimalt. Both gentlemen rank high on the mechanical staff of the Royal Navy, and no doubt their inspection will result in a good deal of benefit to those vessels here that need looking into—notably H.M.S. Champion, which is probably the principal object of their coming.

Fire at Port Angeles.

News was received by the Kingston, and also by wire, of the destruction by fire of the Greenleaf Hotel, Port Angeles, on Sunday afternoon. The hotel was the finest in the place, and was built at a cost of $15,000. All the County and Supreme Court offices were situated in the building. The total loss is over $20,000; partly insured. A burst in the main cut off the water supply, and it was with difficulty that the surrounding buildings were saved. The fire started in the kitchen. C. E. Mallette received a wire, yesterday afternoon, and left for Angeles by the Kingston, last night.

His Services Appreciated.

Ex-Staff-Sergeant Mellon, now of the Provincial gaol, was, last night, made the recipient of a very handsome solid gold-mounted cane, appropriately inscribed, and an address, by the members of the Young Ladies' Institute, No. 33, after their drill rehearsal for their coming entertainment. The gift was handed to the astounded recipient by Miss MacDowell, who read to him the following address:

To Joseph Mellon, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of Rev. Father Nicolaye and the members of the Young Ladies' Institute, in connection with those taking part in drill, who for some time past have been under your instruction, I am requested to present you with this slight token of their appreciation and esteem, for the efforts and zeal you have shown in teaching them the various military evolutions, which have resulted in special benefit to them, and trust that it will not only support you in your walk through life, but also bring kind recollections of the girls you left behind you. M. E. BAINES, Y.L.I., No. 33.

A "Butterfly Social."

Last evening, a "Butterfly Social" was held at the residence of Mrs. Gerow, Esquimalt Road, when about 75 couple of young ladies and gentlemen, principally members of the Methodist church, passed a very pleasant evening. The social took its name from the fact that each person present wore a large red butterfly, having a number on it. The ladies and the gentlemen were marshalled in two different rooms, and it was the duty of each gentleman whose name was called to go to the door of his lady friend's room, call out his number, and take possession of the lady whose number corresponded to his own. The game was heartily enjoyed by all and, with other amusements, the evening was passed very merrily. The proceeds of the social will be devoted to defraying the expenses of furnishing the church.

New Time Table.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway have issued a new time table, to take effect on the 29th inst. The change is to the usual summer service, and will be noted in the time table published in another column.

A Great Game Promised.

Arrangements are being perfected for a game in this city in connection with the 24th of May celebration—the combined strength of the Amities and James Bays being met by one of the best teams on the Sound.

Sir Knights Preparing.

Having obtained the special permission of the municipal authorities, the uniformed Knights of Pythias drilled in the market hall for the first time last evening. They are preparing for the demonstration in honor of the visit of the Supreme Chancellor and his staff.

The Date Decided.

The ladies of St. John's Church at a meeting, yesterday, decided to give the first of their series of "Five o'clock Teas" on Tuesday next, the 3rd of May, when a numerous assortment of pretty articles of fancy work, now being made, will be offered for sale.

Bad News.

The many friends of Mr. Fenwick, formerly choirmaster and organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, will learn with regret that he has had a serious relapse, and is now lying dangerously close to death, at the Banff sanitorium. His disease is inflammation of the lungs, and a trained nurse is his constant companion.

In the Merry Month of May.

Determined to make the event the most successful of its kind in the history of the church, the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal congregation have already commenced the work of preparation for a bazaar and sale of plain sewing and fancy work, on the 19th of May, to be followed with a grand concert in the evening.

Some New Hydrants.

There are now being made for the use of the city, 12 new fire hydrants, six by the the Albion Iron Works, and six by Wilson Bros. Six of them will be kept on hand by the Fire Department, and the remainder located as follows: Three in James Bay, one in Spring Ridge, one on the Saanich road, and one on Speed avenue. Arrangements are now being made for placing a fire hydrant in Victoria West.

Artillery Inspection.

The acting D. A. G., Lt. Col. Holmes, has signified his intention to inspect the three headquarter batteries of the British Columbia Brigade, Garrison Artillery, on the 14th of May. There will, therefore, be battalion drill, next Thursday, and it remains with the men to show by their attendance at drills from now until inspection, that everything is being done on their part to further the matter of a new drill shed.

Jimmy Gibbons Again.

On Saturday night last, a number of small articles of the total value of about $12 were stolen from the premises of Mr. Jas. Holden, Fort St. Suspicion pointed to Jimmy Gibbons and a friend named Thomas Doherty, against whom Mr. Holden laid information yesterday, warrents being issued. Doherty, when arrested, denied all knowledge of the larceny and all acquaintance with the more notorious Gibbons.

The Quadra Returns.

The Government steamer Quadra returned from her trip to Comox, yesterday, after having painted and renovated all the old buoys between here and Comox bar. It will be noticed that instead of an old boy painting things red at Comox bar, they painted the old buoy red, which was undoubtedly bringing things home to the old boy with a vengeance. Naturally, they found him very little damaged by the action of water.

Sure to Succeed.

The convenient and well appointed store on Government street, vacated a few days ago by the Union Pacific railway company, is at present in the hands of a cleaning and scouring brigade, acting under the orders of Miss Addie Hyams, who will shortly establish herself in business with a full line of optical instruments and wares. She is popular, enterprising and energetic, certain to succeed in any undertaking in which she embarks.

The Drama in the Suburbs.

The amateur drama is booming in Victoria just now, and Victoria West is determined to have its full share of the fun. With seven performances already on the cards in that neighborhood, the announcement is made that, on May 16 and 17, the dual bill "The Yankee Peddlar, or Old Times in Virginia," and "Among the Breakers," will be presented with "a strong cast, special scenery and elaborate mechanical effects." The proceeds of the two nights' entertainment will be devoted to the purchase of a new pulpit for St. Saviour's Church.

A Well-Known Lecturer's Return.

Mr. James Bushnell, the well-known lecturer of the I.O.G.T., returned to the city, yesterday afternoon, after an extended trip through the north of the island, and Ashcroft, on work connected with his Order. He has, since he left here, accomplished a great deal of good, and formed many new lodges. He came back to Victoria at the request of the local lodges, whose members wish to be further instructed in the aims and objects of the Order, and to have the regular educational course of the I.O.G.T. started among them.

Wedded in Westminster.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas L. Graham, of the Times' staff, to Miss Annie Ellard, second daughter of the late James Ellard, of New Westminster, was duly celebrated in the Royal City, yesterday, by Rev. Thomas Scoullar. Mr. and Mrs. Graham will shortly arrive in this city, which is to be their home, and where many friends are waiting to extend congratulations. The groom is one of the best known and most popular newspaper men in the province, his invariably fair and courteous treatment of his contemporary workers winning their unqualified respect, while his good work commands their admiration. His bride enjoys a wide acquaintance and great popularity in the Mainland city which has been her home.

Looking up the Claims.

U. S. Consul Myers was busily engaged yesterday in the office of the Collector of Customs looking up statistics regarding the sealers' claims. He is just concluding a long history of the sealing business in British Columbia, and will despatch the document to Washington as soon as possible. With regard to the late visit of Major Williams the consul thinks that in giving publicity to ideas that that gentleman had not done his duty several people acted most unfairly. The Major was of course in the city only a few days, but in that time examined all he could find that knew anything about the sealing business. It was only the men who were too dignified and aristocratic to go until they were sent for who were not seen. Mr. Myers stated that of course no arbitrator would dream of pitting such a hasty record of interviews against the masterly and exhaustive reports of the British commissioners, nor had that been the object of Major Williams' visit.

The Penelope Returns.

The sealing schooner Penelope returned from the West Coast early this morning with 335 skins and all well aboard. She reported the City of San Diego only a day or so ago, also doing well.

Admitted to the Association.

At the spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on April 16th, the application of the James Bay Athletic Association for admission into the association was accepted unanimously.

The Usual Story.

Frank Maroony was fined $50 and costs in yesterday's police court for supplying liquor to an Indian woman known to her friends and acquaintances as Isabella. She attended the court by formal invitation, paid a fine for being drunk, and was the chief witness for the prosecution in the Maroony case.

Considering the Tenders.

A special and largely attended meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association was held in the board rooms yesterday afternoon, the business being the consideration of tenders for the board building. The proceedings were entirely private, and the results will not be made known for a day or two.

Invitation Committee at Work.

The committee of five appointed by the Indians of the North Arm to visit all the tribes of British Columbia and Washington, and bid them to the great potlach on Queen's Birthday, left for the Sound, yesterday, having completed their work on Vancouver Island. They expect 5,000 guests at the great festival.

Cattle from the Northwest.

Messrs. Goodacre, Porter and Parker are now receiving a regular supply of cattle from the Northwest under contract with the Cochrane Ranch company and Winnipeg firms in that locality. The beef received, though of only fair quality on account of the distance travelled by the animals, is good for this time of the year, and general satisfaction is expressed at the arrangement.

He Will Not Forget.

James Ibbotson, generally called "Johnnie" for convenience sake, made his 112th appearance in the police court yesterday, when he was, as usual, charged with supplying liquor to Indians. He hurled back the charge with indignation, but Officer Hildreck had too strong a case to be broken, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment at hard labor was imposed, a $100 fine being far too high a luxury for the prisoner. Messrs. Ward & Shakespeare were the presiding justices.

A Steamboat Pioneer.

In the death of Henry Schmidt, which occurred yesterday at the Old Folks' Home, the pioneer steamboat men of British Columbia lose one of their veteran members. The deceased, who came from Germany about thirty years ago, spent many years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. on their steamers Otter and Grappler, on one of which he was employed when he met with the accident which crippled him for life. The funeral takes place to-day, when many pioneers will doubtless attend.

Oddfellows at Church.

Two hundred Oddfellows, forming only a portion of the membership of the city lodges, I.O.O.F., M.U., filled the galleries of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and listened to an excellent practical sermon from the lips of the pastor, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, himself a firm believer in the principles of Oddfellowship. The church parade, with band, was a very attractive one. At Cedar Hill Parish church, the district lodge of the same great order was addressed by the rector, Rev. M. C. Browne.

Into Other Quarters.

After Thursday of this week, the barracks of the Salvation Army in this city, will no longer be located in the old Methodist Church, which has been in service since its vacation by the congregation, for whose use it was erected. The new quarters of the Army lads and lasses are over the real estate office of Messrs. Flint & Williams, corner of Fort and Broad streets, the premises formerly utilized as a piano manufactory by O. H. Goodwin & Co. The rooms are commodious and centrally located, and the officers of the corps intend to make them a home to which all wanderers will be cordially welcomed.

Children's Service.

There was a large gathering in Christ Church Cathedral, Sunday afternoon, when the children of all the Episcopalian churches of the city met to hear an address from the Lord Bishop of Columbia. The service was at three o'clock, and long before that hour most of the pews had been occupied by the friends and relatives of the children. The Sunday School Union is in itself a very strong body, but when their friends are brought in they form an audience which no building in the city can accommodate. So it was on Sunday. Standing room was not to be had by scores of would-be attendants, and when the processional hymn, "Christ is Risen," was started, very many heard it from outside. The little ones assembled at their respective Sunday schools and marched to the cathedral, each class being in charge of its own teacher. In the cathedral the front pews were reserved for the children, but there were many of the pew-holders who occupied places during the service. The Lord Bishop delivered a simple and effective address, which the juveniles listened to with close attention. The lessons were read by the Rev. Archdeacon Scriven, and the prayers by Rev. Mr. Hewitson.

Where Will the U. S. Vessel's Coal.

Whenever anything of the least importance occurs in regard to U. S. affairs on this coast, the Puget Sound papers are immediately filled with "telegrams from the State Department," and the marvellous rapidity with which these messages come, prove beyond doubt, that the Puget Sound country is being watched by the President and every secretary in his cabinet with eager anxious eyes, and indeed that every other portion of the United States is quite a small affair compared with that favored region. No sooner had the COLONIST last week published an item regarding the possibility of the U. S. revenue cutters bound for Behring Sea purchasing their coal from British ports, than the Seattle and Tacoma papers contained long "special despatches" direct from the State Department, informing the public that the Government had just decided that all United States vessels should coal "at Tacoma" (so said the Tacoma paper), or "at Seattle" (which was the way the message appeared in the latter city.) The truth is, as stated by Consul Myers, yesterday, that such reports are unfounded and totally incorrect. In fact he has this year made special representations to his department that the obtaining of coal from Vancouver Island will be easier than ever it was, and recommending that the ordinary course be pursued on account of the quality and price of the coal here, and the rapidity with which the vessels can be loaded.

TWO DAYS ONLY.

Victorians Will Celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday on the 23rd and 24th of May.

Committees Appointed to Arrange Details of the Demonstration —Two Gala Days.

Victorians will, this year, celebrate the anniversary of their gracious Queen on Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th of May, when the men of the fleet and of "C" Battery, as well as the men of the Garrison Artillery, will join with the civilians in doing honor to the occasion. The regatta and illuminations are set for the 24th, and the Printing Committee will get the preliminary posters out at once, so that they may do their work thoroughly and well.

A better attended or more representative meeting than that of the General Committee, last evening, could not be desired. Mayor Beaven presided, and no time was lost in attacking the business of the night. Mr. Charles Kent was elected treasurer, a position which he filled most satisfactorily last year, and Mr. Beaumont Boggs was made honorary secretary, power being given him to employ any assistance he may require.

Mr. Robert Ward, on behalf of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon the Admiral of the fleet, and Lieutenant Col. Holmes, of "C" battery, and solicit their co-operation, reported favorably. Both Admiral Hotham and the commandant of the battery will lend their aid, and heartily support the efforts of the citizens in doing honor to the birthday of the Queen. Men, flags, guns, etc., from H. M. ships will be available as usual on regetta day, though, being a national holiday, the men cannot be asked to undergo the hard service which is meant by a sham fight.

The subject of the regatta having been introduced, Mr. Richard Brodrick and Mr. Seeley directed attention once again to the necessity of keeping the course clear of barges, dangerous alike to those taking passage by them and to the flotilla of pleasure boats. Mr. Seeley thought a boom should be run across the Arm after a certain hour, to effectually bar the passage of the objectionable barges. No decisive action was taken in this matter, but a formal vote of thanks was passed to Rear Admiral Hotham and Col. Holmes for the promise of their co-operation.

The question of the number of days to be covered by the celebration programme—always a matter upon which opinion divides—next came up for consideration. Mr. Foster Macgurn and Dr. Hanington suggested Saturday, the 21st prox., and Monday and Tuesday following. Mr. Dalby thought that, in view of the arrangements of the Jockey Club, Monday and Tuesday, well observed, would quite fill the bill and not break up business, as the three days' demonstration necessarily would.

Mr. Redfern endorsed the view of the case taken by Mr. Dalby, and introduced a resolution to test the feeling of the meeting. The resolution passed, and the days of the celebration were fixed—Monday and Tuesday, May 23 and 24.

Finances—the first thing needful—being introduced, the information was furnished by His Worship the Chairman, that the 1891 celebration had cost in round figures $4,500. Hon. Mr. Turner suggested that the city this year contribute $2,500, and the Mayor promised that the corporation would do all possible, though he could not yet say what the extent of that "all" would be. The meeting then proceeded to the selection of committees, which were chosen as follows:

Finance—Hon. J. H. Turrier, H. Carter, Dr. G. L. Milne, M. P. P., John Grant, C. Jenkinson, Henry Saunders, and C. E. Renouf, with power to add to their number.

Regatta—Richard Brodrick (chairman), Dr. Hanington, J. H. Seeley, Capt. W. R. Clarke, D. Sullivan, Richard Jones, E. Crow Baker, W. Snider, T. C. Jones, J. C. Scott, and the officers of H. M. Fleet.

Sports and Games—(To include bicycling tournament, baseball, lacrosse, and athletic exercises), J. Braden (chairman), W. Lorimer, T. H. Baker, T. J. Jones, W. Chipchase, Lieutenant Sir R. Arbuthnot, R.N., A. M. Leitch, Lieutenant Aethelston and Mr. Berresford Scott, R.N., Foster Macgurn, W. G. Mackenzie, T. W. Edwards, J. Wilby, W. Christie, C. W. Miner, C. A. Godson, S. Lowe and F. A. Jackson.

Printing—A. McCandless, Ald. John Hall, C. T. W. Piper, C. H. Gibbons, Dr. Verrinder, Charles Hayward, R. Mitchell and Ald. Baker.

Band—C. A. Lombard, J. H. Seeley, A. Menut, W. Jensen, R. Mitchell, W. H. Ellis and F. Sherbourne.

Reception—The Mayor and Aldermen, F. Macgurn, T. H. Baker, W. Christie, J. H. Seeley, W. Dalby, C. E. Redfern, R. Jones, Dr. T. J. Jones, Hon. J. H. Turner, T. J. Burnes, C. A. Goffin, Robt. McIntosh, Dr. Milne, John Grant, M.P.P., Joshua Holland, H. P. Johnston, W. Jeffree, F. Jackson, J. E. Wilson, F. P. Gouge, W. Snider, Capt. W. B. Smallfield, Noah Shakespeare and W. Dilley.

Hon. J. H. Turner was authorized to name the Illumination committee, and the general body adjourned until Monday evening. The Regatta committee hold their first meeting Friday.

SEND IN YOUR BILLS.

The British Claim Commissioners are Here, Ready to Receive Demands for Compensation.

Two Bright Officials From the Treasury Department—They Get to Work at Once.

Messrs. Gladowe and Rose, two representatives of the British Treasury, arrived in Victoria from London on Sunday night. They have come to receive all claims for compensation that the British Columbia sealing men have to present, and up to the evening of the 28th inst., when the time for receipt expires, will be willing to hear from anybody who has suffered a direct loss up to the year 1891 by reason of the operation of the *modus vivendi*.

Both gentlemen were interviewed in the parlors of the Hotel Victoria last night by a COLONIST reporter. They are young men, and impress one very quickly with their ability for the task they have been sent here to perform. Speaking of its import, Mr. Gladowe said that while they intended to give the fullest license to genuine claims for compensation, they would shut out anything like attempts at imposition and roundabout accounts for damage supposed to have been caused, in some intricate way, by reason of the workings of the 'modus.' They will start in on the 29th inst. to examine all claims received preparatory to that date, and will go into the minutest details of each, attempting to bring figures to a sensible, practical level, suitable to both parties.

"Of course we expect," said Mr. Gladowe, "that we are going to receive accounts for sums away out of their real proportions, and just as possibly we may believe that in some instances we will see good cause to add sums on to what appear to us to be inadequate demands. The one great point of contention will be, no doubt, the difference that exists in the rates of interest here and in England."

Though the Commissioners told the reporter nothing definite on this point, he was led to infer that they did not believe that a higher rate than 4 per cent. would be allowed by the British Government.

Both Mr. Gladowe and Mr. Rose, coming with the credentials they possess, will have a comparatively easy time in obtaining accurate information concerning the justice or otherwise of the claims sent in. The office of Collector Milne and Captain Lewis, the Agent of Marine and Fisheries are practically an "open sesame" to them, and both of these gentlemen will, no doubt, do all in their power to post the visitors on local matters connected with their work.

A FITTING CLOSE.

To the Most Successful Season the Y. P. L. A. Has Ever Known.

Only One Familiar Face Missing—An Interesting Programme Well Presented.

To say that an entertainment was given by the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, has come to be regarded by the people of Victoria as synonimous with saying that whatever the entertainment might have been, it was well worth enjoying. The Y.P.L.A. give none but good concerts, and they have quite enough talent among their own members to furnish all needful variety in their programmes.

Last evening practically saw the close of the 1891-2 series of meetings which have furnished weekly amusement, not unmingled with instruction, for the active young society. On this occasion the members of the Y.P.L.A. asked their friends to spend the evening with them, and the friends responded in such numbers that the seating capacity of the lecture room was hardly adequate to the demands upon it.

Mr. W. E. Losee acted as master of ceremonies, and directed the presentation of the varied and much appreciated programme. The opening address was given by Rev. Dr. Smith, the temporary pastor, who is never more happy than when with the young folks, helping them and their friends to have a general good time.

The programme contained no less than 18 numbers, and yet was none too long. All the old favorites sang—and yet not all, for Mr. J. G. Brown's rich baritone will not be heard by the public for some time to come, its possessor being attacked by illness which seems to have taken a dangerously firm hold of his system. Mr. Grant, Mr. Gold, Mr. Kinpaird and Mr. Watson each had a solo, while the Glee Club gave "Beautiful River" with a spirit fully equal to that characterizing any of their previous performances on the concert stage. Instrumental duets were contributed by Mrs. Hall and Miss Berridge, and Mrs. Hall and Mr. Scanlon; while the Hall brothers took part in a very pretty trio, also instrumental.

Mr. Landells was happy in his selection of a reading humorous in its character, and Mr. Boyd showed himself an artist in his manipulation of the popular musclemakers—Indian clubs. The tableaus which filled up the balance of the bill were diversified in character, and decidedly well arranged. "Woman's Rights" depicted a brace of sad-eyed "lords of creation" at the washtubs, while their gentle helpmates sat close at hand, engaged in the perusal of blue-covered works on political economy, at the same time over-seeing the laundrying operations. "Better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave," was the description of another picture which had its strongly humorous side. "The Artist's Dream" inclined to the poetic, and "The Tempted," taught a temperance lesson in two strong, well-arranged scenes. "Rock of Ages," and "The Angel's Visit," were pictures appealing to both the artistic and the religious feelings of the audience, whose patriotism found loud expression when Miss Gleason appeared as "Canada Forever," and all joined in singing "God Save the Queen.

THE MISSION OF JUDAISM.

Synopsis of An Interesting Lecture by Rev. Dr. Schreiber.

Rev. Dr. Schreiber, Rabbi of the Congregation Emanu-El of Spokane, Wash., lectured Saturday night before a large and appreciative audience in the synagogue. The doctor, who has published a large number of works on the history and philosophy of the Jews, is a forcible and eloquent orator. He presented his subject, "The Mission of Judaism," in an instructive and highly entertaining manner. His language is fluent and his diction classic. He traced the mission of Judaism from its earliest beginnings through the long, tragic and checkered history of the Jews, down to the present day. He demonstrated, on the head of historical investigation, that the dispersion of Israel throughout the whole world, far from being a curse, was a blessing for them. In a small strip of land like Palestine, the mission of Israel could never have been fulfilled. In order to propagate the belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men, the Jews had to be scattered all over the globe. They were seeds thrown into the soil of history. The expression "chosen people" conveys an obligation rather than a privilege, laying upon Israel greater responsibilities. They were chosen, selected to be the bannerbearers of ethical monotheisan and cosmopolitan humanity. They were chosen to suffer ignomy, martyrdom, even death in the service of their mission. The fact, that the Jew still exists, while numerous nations, who persecuted him, are laid away in their graves, proves that his mission, which was not concluded ninteen centuries ago, is not closed to-day. They advance with the times. Their mission will not be ended until the Messiamic age will be at hand, when the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man will be universally recognized. But they cheerfully concede that many different roads may lead to the same goal. The rev. gentleman lectures on Wednesday evening next on "Jewish Influence on Civilization." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the erection of a Synagogue at Spokane Falls, which will be the only synagogue in Washington.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

British Columbia Sealers May Sell the Fleet to Foreign Capitalists.

Important Topics Discussed by the Sealers' Association—Unreliable Evidence.

Captain J. G. Cox, the president, and twenty-four members of the British Columbia Sealers' Association, representing more than three-fourths of the entire fleet, met at the office of the secretary, Mr. Richard Hall, last evening, and spent several hours in discussing the latest developments in the situation.

The action of Major Williams, the representative of the United States Treasury Department, who has been in the city for several days past, in examining witnesses incompetent to give any practical information on sealing subjects, was freely commented upon by the sealing men present, none of whom, with the exception of Mr. Andrew Lang, had had the honor of appearing before the American searcher for information. In fact the sealers were not backward in asserting that Mr. Lang enjoyed the honor of being the only one competent and practical man heard by Mr. Williams.

As an outcome of the discussion of Major Williams and his mission, a telegram was framed and forwarded to Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine, strongly protesting against the circulation, or rather recognition of any of the unreliable evidence taken by the Major, who, it was stated at the meeting, was for many years the treasury agent or adjuster of skins at the Pribyloff Islands.

The taking of similar evidence to that received by Major Williams, by some officials on board the American survey steamer McArthur was also made the subjectof debate, but no action was taken, as the actions of the McArthur have been as the Sound papers express it, "shrouded in mystery." The impracticability of examining Indian witnesses on sealing matters now, when every hunter competent to handle spear or rifle, is out and at work, is very apparent.

Having disposed of the mission of Major Williams and Mr. McArthur, the Association took up the matter of claims for compensation, arranging for the presentation of details so as to expedite as much as possible, the work of the British Commissioners, Messrs. Gleadowe and Rose, who are now in the city.

The most important feature of the sealing question that has yet developed was very lightly touched upon. It has its origin in communications which Capt. J. G. Cox, the president of the association, has recently received from the representatives of two syndicates—the one German the other Italian—representing practically unlimited capital, who have made an offer looking to the acquisition of the entire sealing fleet of British Columbia and the schooners flying the Stars and Stripes and sailing out of Puget Sound. The representatives of these syndicates are now on their way to this province, and there is a very strong possibility if the *modus vivendi* is continued, as it is announced until the end of October, 1893, that the spring of next year will see every sealing schooner on the North Pacific flying the German, Italian or some other foreign flag, not, perhaps, as well loved as the Union Jack, or the stars and stripes, but protecting the vessel flying it, from seizure or detention by the warships of Great Britain or the cutters of Uncle Sam.

INTO THE OCEAN.

The Big Outlet Sewerage Tunnel Completed, Yesterday—Which Way Will the Water Run?

A Tumbling, Surging Torrent Rushes Out Into the Waves of the Straits.

Yesterday afternoon, half a dozen gentlemen stood on Clover Point, in the bright sunshine, eagerly looking over the cliffs seaward. To the north, beyond the dancing water, were the white tombstones of Ross Bay Cemetery, many of them sad monuments of the unsanitary conditions that have, up to the present time, existed in Victoria.

The gentlemen were waiting there to watch for a proof of the excellence of something that would do away with that for ever. Among the group were Engineer Mohun and assistants, Mr. McBean, the contractor for the sewerage system, and a COLONIST representative. They explained to the latter, while waiting for results, what was about to be done.

"For some time we have been gradually collecting and draining off the water from the sewerage works all over the city. The first big collection we made was at the corner of View and Cook streets, and into this we drained surface moisture from all the lower city thoroughfares. Then the accumulated water was gradually worked down to the corner of Moss and Snowden streets, and at the manhole at that spot now, just 3,300 feet from where we are standing, there are hundreds of tons of water waiting to be released. Just at the turn in the concrete sewer at that point, the passage is bagged up with sand, and in a few minutes those bags will be removed and we shall see where it goes to."

The big 3,000-foot tunnel, after a year of hard work and great difficulty, has been completed at last, the last piece of rock knocked in and the last foot of concrete laid. The manhole at the corner of Moss and Snowden connects the whole street system with the outlet tunnel. "We are just going to see," said Mr. Mohun, "whether the water will run up hill, according to the predictions of those engineering sages who gave evidence before the Royal Commission, to that effect." "Yes," said the contractor, "I wish we had a few of them here now to put their heads in the groove in those rocks down there, and wait to see the result of their forebodings."

So the group waited, chatting pleasantly. There soon came a sound of far-off rumbling, like the rattle of a heavy coach a mile away. Louder and louder grew the noise, and then the roar became hoarse and heavy.

"Here comes my vindication," said Mr. Mohun's eyes, as plainly as they could speak, and immediately afterwards, from out the deep, black cave at his feet, rushed a boiling, seething torrent of water. Down it came, rolling and surging, throwing up great feathers of spray as it dashed against the rocks, and pouring out beyond into the salt water, dragging down waves themselves and curdling into yellow foam while it mixed with and joined them in their course to the Pacific. Then, following after the first deep heavy stream came a solid rapid flow, leaping merrily through the opening in the tunnel and following its course into the sea, making a wide cataract as it jumped in a high arch down through the air.

For an hour the party stood and watched, and many were the congratulations extended. The result of the release of the accumulated water is held to prove many things of the most vital interest to Victoria's citizens. It proves that the levels of the sewerage system are perfectly true and accurate, that the great work has been done well and thoroughly, that notwithstanding unexpected difficulties, the big rock tunnel is a success, and that this city can now "bar shouting," as they call it on the race track, boast of as perfect a system of deep drainage as exists anywhere on the coast.

As the interested crowd of spectators turned away, the roar of the water as it came through its narrow passage and mingled with the waves could still be heard, and all day to-day and long into this evening it will continue. Then, when the outpour comes down to a slight drain, every sewer ditch on our streets will be free from moisture, and it will have been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, that Wharf street, Government street, and every street in Victoria, however remote, has direct connection with the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

ST. MARKS, CLOVERDALE.

Formal Opening of this Tasteful and Convenient District Church.

A Striking Example of What a Small but Energetic Congregation Can Do.

The Church of St. Marks, Boleskine road, Burnside ecclesiastical district, was opened, yesterday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the clergy present being the Archdeacon of Vancouver (Ven. Austin Scriven), Revs. E. F. Lipscombe, W. D. Barber, J. B. Hewetson and W. H. P. Arden, the latter of whom is to be pastor of the new church.

Vested in white, and decorated with floral and other appropriate ornaments, the altar looked exceedingly handsome, while the body of the edifice, looked after by Miss Bellamy, was fair and fragrant with a wealth of flowers. The choir, under the charge of Mrs. Webb and Mr. Hawkins, rendered efficient service, the singing being heartily taken up by a large congregation. The Bishop preached from II. Cor., v. 15, and the offertory was just under $20.

St. Mark's church is a striking example of what can be done by a small working class population in the direction of providing themselves with a place of worship. Working with a will, and working all together, they have already collected to within $300 of the amount required to entirely pay for their church. This will, no doubt, be considerably reduced by the proceeds from the musical social to-night and the concert to-morrow evening.

Mr. Edward Morton, the contractor, is deserving of praise, not only for the handsome appearance of St. Marks, for he was his own architect, but also for the excellence of the material and the good work bestowed upon the whole. The building comprises church, vestry and kitchen; the two latter may be entered by separate doors, and the altar and chancel can be completely shut off when desired, by sliding doors. Altogether St. Marks is a model for any small district requiring a small ecclesiastical structure, the main part of which can on occasions be used for general purposes.

Another service for the residents was held at 7.30 last evening, when Rev. W. D. Barber preached to a large congregation.

The other arrangements to celebrate the event of the opening are:

To-day—Tea, speeches and musical social, 7 p.m.

Wednesday—First class concert, 8 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

April 25, 1892.

Kum Shoong *v.* The Queen. Mr. H. D. Helmcken for suppliant, the Attorney-General for the Crown. Mr. E. E. Wootton for H. S. Mason. Application of H. S. Mason for liberty to demur and plead to suppliant's petition of right that he do have 10 days' further time to deliver statement of defence. Leave granted to plead and demur.

Sehl, Hastie, Erskine Company *v.* James McLaughlin, Mr. Belyea for plaintiff. Mr. Pemberton for defence. For leave to sign final judgment. Order made.

Williams *v.* Spencer. Mr. Eberts for plaintiff, Mr. Walls for defence. Application for leave for defendant to issue execution. Referred to Chief Justice.

FOR 26TH APRIL.

Maynard *v.* Simpson. Mr. Pemberton for plaintiff, Mr. Belyea for defence. Application to plead and demur to plaintiff's statement of claim.

TO SCALE ST. ELIAS.

Scientists Starting to Discover Whether the Mountain Belongs to Britain or Not.

Last night, the U. S. survey steamer Hessler came alongside the outer wharf, from Port Townsend, in command of Lieut. Giles Harber, of the United States navy. She leaves, to-day, for Yatika bay and Southern Alaska, and has on board a party of scientists and explorers sent out by the Geological and Geographical Survey of the United States, with instructions to put to rest beyond a doubt the question of the height of Mount St. Elias, and the real ownership of the great mountain. They expect to be away until the end of the present year, and will on their return proceed at once to Washington, to prepare their photographs and present their report.

J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, is in Winnipeg, to lecture to the Manitoba Free Masons.

James A. Lowell, Reformer, and John Lawson, Conservative, have been nominated for the House of Commons for Welland.

The price of gas at Montreal will be reduced to $1.30 per thousand feet. The company are reducing the cost of production by using petroleum instead of coal.

The United States authorities have commenced to stop French Canadians who are going into the States in violation of the Alien Labor law.

A man named Charbonneau died in the hospital at Kingston from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by a woman whom he had insulted.

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THE CITY.

Not Open Saturdays.

During the summer months the dentists of Victoria will close their offices every Saturday afternoon.

The Claim Commissioners.

Messrs. Gladowe and Rose, the British Claim Commissioners, were busy, yesterday, receiving claims from various sealing men, which will be duly investigated and reported on.

The Case Against the Sheriff.

The case of Byrnes vs. McMillan came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Drake, yesterday afternoon, but it was adjourned until to-day, without any evidence having been taken.

Changed Hands.

Mr. D. G. McBeth's lot and two houses on View street, above Blanchard, were disposed of yesterday to Messrs. Morrow, Holland & Co., for an Eastern client, the amount of money moving being about $8,000.

Mr. Young to be Examined.

In the case of Young v. the Phœnix Assurance Co., which has so long been pending, the examination of the plaintiff has been fixed for 2 o'clock this afternoon, before the Registrar of the Supreme Count.

The Work Completed.

The work of placing the stained glass windows in their positions in St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral was completed on Monday, and the windows are the admiration of many visitors.

No Meeting This Month.

The Council of the Board of Trade, failing to "quorumize," last Tuesday, when the regular meeting should have been held, there will be no Council meeting until the usual Tuesday, in May.

Creditable in Every Way.

The new Turner block on Johnson street, when completed, will be a credit to the street and to the city. The front is to be of cut stone, which is now on the ground, and proves of a quality seldom used in facings in this city.

The Duck Block.

The stone masons on the Duck Block quit work yesterday afternoon shortly after three o'clock, and the bricklayers did not put in an appearance at all. The carpenters were the only man at work yesterday. There is some trouble on the building.

Jimmy is Not to Be Found.

Jimmy Gibbons, who is wanted by the police for petty larceny, has "mysteriously disappeared." At all events he cannot be found, and so his supposed accomplice, Thomas Doherty, was remanded when their case was called in the Police Court, yesterday.

That Promised Crematory.

The long-promised garbage crematory was again thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Sanitary committee, yesterday afternoon. There is now a prospect that the crematory may be erected on Corporation property adjoining the cemetery at Ross Bay."

To Provide the Needful.

Notice was given on the municipal bill board, yesterday, by Ald. Hall, of his intention at to-night's meeting of the City Council, to introduce a resolution granting liberal financial assistance to the Queen's Birthday celebration. The amount of the vote is still left blank.

The Turner-Beeton Block.

Carpenters and masons are at work on the Turner-Beeton block at the foot of Yates street, and as soon as they are through the building will present quite an improved appearance. The windows are being enlarged, and several internal alterations made, which will add to the general aspect and convenience of the place.

A Change of Scene.

Prof. Alexander, the phrenologist, lectured again, last evening, at The Imperial, "Good and Bad Heads" being his subject; to-morrow night, he holds the boards at The Victoria, "Love, Courtship, Marriage and Jealousy" being the title of his address. To lend variety, Mrs. Alexander will recite "Bob-o-link."

Damage Nil.

The first fire that the city has seen for a couple of months, was reported to fire hall No. 1, by telephone, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. The blaze was in the roof of a workshop, owned by Capt. D. McIntosh, at James Bay bridge, and was extinguished before more than nominal damage had been done. The impression that the blasting at the sewerage works was responsible for the fire is erroneous.

The Logging Season.

Hugh Grant, the logger, is down from Valdez Island for supplies for the season. He came by the Danube, and returns by the same steamer. Mr. Grant says that prospects are brighter than ever, and he will have more men in his camp. He hopes to ship 5,000,000 feet of lumber this season, principally red pine. There are at present several vessels loading lumber at the inlet, and trade promises to be very brisk this season.

Good Music for Victoria.

Messrs. Farrell and Bullock, well-known musicians from Chicago, are in the city, and during the next few months Victorians will be entertained with good music from the mandolin and guitar. Already several engagements have been booked, and it is their ambition to entertain banquetors, private parties and families with the latest and most appropriate music of the time. An entertainment will be given in one of the business stores on Government street next Saturday evening.

Rare Curiosities.

The Danube yesterday brought as part of her cargo a little box of particularly rare Indian curios consigned to John J. Hart & Co., of the Indian Bazaar. The collection includes an assortment of ancient Indian musical instruments or telephones of the most primitive sort, a number of beautifully carved spoons—"great horn spoons"—made of the horns of the mountain goat, and eight bone masks or faces used by the medicine men, which are of such value as relics that they will be immediately forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute.

Does Not Wish Himself Misunderstood.

U. S. Consul Myers stated to a COLONIST representative, yesterday, that he did not wish any citizens of Victoria to think that he accused them of acting unfairly concerning their comments on the work of Major Williams, the U. S. Claim Commissioner. "Certainly," said the consul, "I did all in my power to induce interested gentlemen to visit him, and I am sorry if any did not go. He had a very short time to stay in Victoria, and was most anxious, as I myself was, that he should hear testimony from as many people as he possibly could during that time."

An Expected Visitor.

An American steamer, supposed to be the Patterson, was reported come in to the Outer wharf as the COLONIST went to press, this morning.

Did Not Attend.

The Chinaman summoned to attend the Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of threatening and intimidating, was conspicuously not present, and a warrant for his arrest was accordinly issued, and placed in the hands of the police for execution.

In Business for Himself.

Arthur R. Langley has obtained a half interest in the business of the late George Morrison, druggist, Victoria, and will manage that business from the 1st prox. Mr. Langley has been in the employ of Robert Ward & Co., Ld., for the past ten years, and with that well known firm has acquired a first class business education.

An Old Timer's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Henry Schmidt took place, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Hayward's undertaking rooms, Government street. Several members of the Old Men's Home, of which the deceased was an inmate, attended the funeral, the feeblest of whom were supplied with a carriage by the corporation.

The Movement of the Fleet.

Although it is now some days since the *modus vivendi* agreement was reached between Great Britain and the United States, the Admiralty have not as yet given the admiral in command of the Pacific squadron any definite instructions as to how to proceed, and there is reason to believe that the orders which will govern subsequent movements will come by mail, as there is still a good deal of time to spare before any of the warships will have need to go North.

A Vision, But Not Visionary.

When the cool breezes of the ocean will swing up Government street on a summer afternoon, and find no dust to fling into the eyes of pedestrians and at the goods in store doors, then will Victoria merchants be happy. A scheme for the pavement of Government, Fort, Douglas and Yates streets, which had its origin in the brain of ex-Mayor John Grant, is now being consummated, and will be presented to the City Council in the course of a week or so.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The 57th monthly drawing of this society was held at the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, last night. The committee chosen by the meeting to conduct the drawing, consisted of Messrs. C. Booth, H. Moss and J. W. Walker. The lucky number turned out to be 17, held by Mr. Isaacs, who owns both series A and B, and thus secures $2,000 free of interest for 10 years. This drawing brought the total amount drawn up to the present to just $99,000. The next drawing will probably come off during the latter part of May.

Going to Astonish the Natives.

Two naval officers at Esquimalt intend, if they live to see it out, to introduce, with the permission of the committees governing sports, some very novel features at the Queen's Birthday celebration, which, no doubt, will be productive of far more fun than the old reliable greasy pole. They propose to get a number of sailors to go through a series of water sports during the progress of the regatta, which will consist of water polo, a duck hunt, and a wooden horseback lance tournament, and are already beginning to get their men together with the object of training them up to a proper standard of proficiency.

They are Free From Bondage.

Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the steamer Maude went over to the quarantine grounds and fetched back with her 250 Chinamen, who have been detained there since the arrival of the Empress of Japan, last week. They were, of course, glad to get away rom the Head, and were evidently delighted at the thought that their camp life was over for the present. On reaching the outer wharf they were landed at the customs shed, where they will stay until this morning. All are perfectly healthy, and the one isolated patient still at the station is rapidly recovering, the case of smallpox having been a very mild one.

The Trustees Should See to It.

Complaints are being made daily by many people interested, that the concession granted to the general public by the school trustees, who announced that the new gymnasium at the Central school would be free to all, is being greatly abused, and that the injudicious license is becoming responsible, not only for the destruction of the appliances in the structure, but of the building itself. Every day, after school hours, crowds of lads and young men, who do not belong to the school, congregate there, and many of them stay far into the night, letting off fire-crackers and otherwise disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. Last Sunday afternoon, a large crowd gathered in the gymnasium and desecrated the Sabbath by indulging in several hours of rough horseplay. The teachers of the school think that, as the efforts of their pupils were mainly responsible for raising the funds with which the place was built, they should have some control over it, and not see it being quickly destroyed by people who really have no business there at all.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Night Watchman McEacheran is at present wearing the decoration of a bullet hole in one of the sleeves of his coat, the honor having been conferred upon him at an early hour yesterday morning.

The story is a peculiar one, and no doubt further developments are not far away. McEacheran was walking on Government street, near the new brewery, at about two a. m., when he heard a pistol shot, and an instant later felt his sleeve struck by a missile of some kind. He looked, and found that the cloth had been torn by a pistol bullet, which had evidently ricochetted on the sidewalk. The next moment he saw a man flying towards him, whom he supposed to be the shooter, and took a position in the road with a view to intercepting him. As he approached, McEacheran recognized him as an acquaintance, and not stopping to question him, proceeded to search elsewhere for the possible marksman. He was not found.

The man who was seen running in the night-watchman's direction, is said to have been engaged in a bar-room quarrel a few minutes before the shot was fired, and it is also stated that some one—who he is, is not specified—saw him fire in the direction of the man with whom he had quarrelled, and who was pursuing him down the street. The police are uncommunicative in regard to the case, and whether anything will come of it or not remains to be seen. The bullet was found yesterday, and is now in Sergeant Levin's possession.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Close of the Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of British Columbia.

List of Bills Receiving the Royal Assent—The Kennedy Brothers No Longer Detained.

The formal termination of the second session of the sixth Parliament of British Columbia, yesterday afternoon, was an eminently business-like ceremony. There was no band—no guard of honor—no ostentation of any kind.

Nor was the attendance of citizens as large as on other prorogation days. There were on the floor of the House a few representatives of the bench, the bar, the clergy and the other learned professions, with a fair sprinkling of ladies, radiant in fashionable spring attire, brought forth, no doubt, by the glorious sunshine of the day. The galleries were well filled, and all the spectators exhibited the utmost interest in the proceedings.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and prayers were read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. A few minutes later, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor entered, preceded by the Segeant-at-Arms bearing the mace, and attended by Mr. Herbert Stanton, private secretary, and his staff, composed of Colonel Holmes, R.C.A., Captain Blair, R.N., Captain Wood, R.N., Captain Benson, R.C.A., Dr. Jones, R.N., and Lieut. Lampton, R.N.

Being seated, His Honor formally assented to the following bills of the Legislature passed during the session of fifty-two days' duration :

(No. 4) An Act respecting the unauthorized use of the Provincial Coat of Arms.

(No. 6) An Act to amend the "Esquimalt Water Works Act. 1885."

(No 8) An Act to regulate the law with regard to Conditional Sales of Goods and Chattels.

(No. 11) An Act to incorporate the Consumers' Water Works Company, limited.

(No. 12) An Act to incorporate the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

(No. 14) An Act to amend the "Public School Act, 1891."

(No. 16) An Act to incorporate the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company.

(No. 17) An Act to amend the "Pharmacy Act, 1891."

(No. 18) An Act to amend the "Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company Act, 1880."

(No. 20) An Act to incorporate the Association of the Sisters of Charity of Providence in British Columbia.

(No. 22) An Act to incorporate the Sisters of St. Ann in the Province of British Columbia.

(No. 23) An Act to create the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, and his successors in office, a Corporation Sole.

(No. 25) An Act to amend the "Cattle Ranges Act" and the "Cattle Ranges Amendment Act, 1890."

(No. 29) An Act to authorize the Kootenay Power Company, Limited, to construct Tramways and Electrical and other works in the vicinity of Nelson.

(No. 30) An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow certain sums of money, and for other purposes.

(No. 30A) An Act to amend the "Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873."

(No. 31) An Act to incorporate the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

(No. 32) An Act to incorporate the Coquitlam Electric Company, Limited.

(No. 33) An Act to incorporate the North Vancouver Electric Company, Limited.

(No. 35) An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts for the protection of certain Animals, Birds, and Fishes.

(No. 38) An Act to amend the "Mineral Act, 1891."

(No. 39) An Act to amend the "Agricultural Societies' Incorporation Act."

(No. 40) An Act to amend the "County Courts Act."

(No. 41) An Act to limit the operations of the "Inferior Courts Practitioners' Act."

(No. 42) An Act to amend the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company Act, 1890."

(No. 43) An Act to amend the "Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway Act."

(No. 44) An Act to incorporate the Sumas Reclamation Company.

No. 45) An Act relating to certain Public Works in the District of Surrey.

(No. 48) An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886,' and amendments thereto.

(No. 49) An Act to amend and consolidate the Law with respect to Affidavits and Declarations.

(No. 50) An Act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

(No. 51) An Act to amend "An Act to provide an Official Stenographer for the Supreme and County Courts."

(No. 52) An act to further amend the "British Columbia Railway Act, 1890."

(No. 54) An Act respecting the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society.

(No. 55) An Act to amend the "Provincial Land Surveyors' Act, 1891.'

(No. 57) An Act to Amend the "Marriage Act."

(No. 58) An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Act."

(No. 59) An Act to create a Provincial Board of Horticulture.

(No. 60.) An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale Act."

(No. 63) An Act to Amend the "Drainage, Dyking, and Irrigation Act."

(No. 65) An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

(No. 66) An Act to amend the "Sheriffs' Act."

(No. 67) An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act."

(No. 68) An Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges.

(No. 69) An Act to amend the "Breeding Stock Act."

(No. 70) An Act to provide for a grant to the Corporation of the City of New Westminster of certain lands in the City of New Westminster.

(No. 72) An Act to Amend the "Employors' Liability Act. 1891."

(No. 73) An Act to amend the "Execution Act."

(No. 75) An Act to confirm to the Crown all unrecorded and unappropriated Water and Water Power in the Province, and for other purposes.

(No. 76) An Act respecting the Canadian Western Central Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

(No. 77) An Act to authorize the granting of a certain Land Subsidy for and in aid of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Company.

(No. 78) An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1890."

(No. 79) An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."

(No. 81) An Act in aid of the Victoria and Sidney Railway."

(No. 82) An Act to authorize the granting of a certain Land Subsidy for and in aid of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway.

(No. 83) An Act to grant certain lands to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

(No. 86) The Municipal Act, 1892.

An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service.

His Honor, in proroguing the House, then addressed the Speaker and members of the Assembly, in the following words :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly ;

It affords me pleasure to relieve you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, and to thank you for the patient zeal with which you have devoted yourselves to the public service during the Session now closing.

Amongst the numerous measures which you have passed, I regard as of especial importance those having reference to the development of the Deep-Sea Fisheries of the Province ; and the people will doubtless watch with interest the various steps necessary to carry out these schemes—which I hope will meet with success.

The result of the legislation of last Session for the consolidation and conversion of the Public Debt, has been most satisfactory, having placed the credit of the Province in a favorable position in the English money market.

It is to be hoped that the liberal assistance you have offered will result in the early opening up of important sections of the Province by railway construction.

I thank you for the liberal grants made for the service of the ensuing year, which will, I assure you, be expended with due regard to economy and the public interest.

In now taking leave of you, I desire to assure you of my best wishes for your welfare ; and I congratulate you upon retiring from the arduous labors of a protracted Session with a consciousness of having, at great personal sacrifice, rendered valuable service to your country.

The Governor and his staff then retired, and the House adjourned, upon motion of the Premier.

As soon as the end of the session was announced, a messenger was dispatched to Warden John of the Provincial Jail, to inform him of the close of the session, and that the Messrs. Kennedy, of Westminster, were no longer to be detained in custody.

THE BIG STORM.

Kansas a Veritable Tornado State—Iowa the Scene of Hurricanes—Terrible Havoc Throughout the State.

In connection with the storms which burst over a number of the Western States at the beginning of the month the following dispatches received by the eastern papers during its continuance will be read with interest:—

CHICAGO, April 2.—Yesterday's storm swept over Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, and Indiana. The wind nowhere fell below the danger line of velosity. Kansas, the "Tornado State," leads the list in the matter of fatalities. The storm scourged that commonwealth in all its length and breadth. In Texas the towns of Bangs and Santa Anna were heavily visited. Little has been heard from the interior of the State, and the gravest apprehensions is felt as to the condition of affairs in the cattle district toward the Indian Territory, where the storm raged in its greatest fury. Throughout Iowa a hurricane prevailed a greater part of yesterday and last night, and although so far as heard from there was no loss of life, the property damaged will probably be heavier than in any other State. Missouri seems to have been lightly visited, and Minnesota and Wisconsin felt only the dying breath of the giant gale. In Illinois the rain, wind and hail were heavy, but only in Chicago and its suburbs was there any loss of life.

KANSAS CITY, April 2.—A careful estimate of the number of killed and wounded throughout the State of Missouri by the storm makes it nearly 100 killed and between 200 and 300 injured.

WICHITA, Kan., April 3.—The fierce wind storm which commenced on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock has blown over, but the havoc which marks its course will take time to repair. The tornado swept the entire south-west part of Kansas, reaching from Kiowa along the southern border of the State to South Haven, from there northeast through Summer county, round by Mulvane to Towanda and Agusta in Butler county, and thence to Florence and along the Santa Fe main line. Death and destruction were left everywhere.

A Mystery No More.

The disappearance of "One-eyed Dan," the Cape Beale Indian who enjoyed the honor of being the crack hunter of the sealer C. D. Rand, was partially explained yesterday by the discovery of his body under one of the wharves, with a half-emptied liquor bottle in his pocket. The body was badly disfigured by the fish and water rats, but was still recognizable. The general belief is that Dan was drowned while attempting to reach his schooner in an intoxicated condition ; his Indian friends, however, intimate that his friends know more about the case than they have yet told. The inquest will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Accused Pleads Insanity Caused by the Immoderate Use of Whiskey and Cigarettes.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 26.—Charles W. Austin, the journalist, who made a sensational attempt to rob the cashier of the Utah National Bank, on Saturday, was placed on trial, yesterday, for insanity. The particulars of the case are as follows ; Austin entered the bank with the utmost nonchalance, walked up to the desk and wrote this extraordinary demand on the back of a blank cheque: "Give me $25,000 instantly, or I will blow your brains out." The paying teller, whom he covered with a revolver, concealed by his overcoat, which hung over his arm, believing he had to deal with a lunatic, reached for some currency to meet the demand. Then he remembered that the counter was made of stone and he dropped behind it, yelling : "Arrest the robber." Austin seeing that he was foiled, escaped, but was shortly after arrested. He is believed to be crazy. For years he has been a tramp journalist, and has worked on a score of leading papers between Chicago and the Pacific coast. His act was only paralleled by that of the man who three years ago held up Mr. Moffatt, president of the First National Bank of Denver, for $21,000.

Austin's father testified before the court that his son at one time was addicted to the intemperate use of liquor and cigarettes, but a course of the Keeley cure at Washington had resulted in what he believed a complete cure of the liquor habit, but it had no effect on the cigarette habit. On Saturday morning the uncontrollable desire to drink came over him, and he drank deeply, and the "hold up" resulted.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A cyclone visited the northern part of the County of Hastings, Ont., a few days ago. Buildings were blown to pieces, and other extensive damage was done.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the widow of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, in her great bereavement.

On Tuesday a strong deputation, representing the carpet manufacturers of Ontario, will go to Ottawa to urge the Government to increase the import duty on carpets.

The election clerks and revising officers to prepare the lists for the approaching Manitoba elections are announced. The last revision takes place July 7th, and it is expected the elections will take place about a week later.

H. E. Kent, Conservative ; N. G. Bigelow, Liberal ; Phillip Thompson ("Jimmie Briggs"), Independent Labor, and E. A. McDonald, whose platform is political union with the United States, have been nominated in Toronto for the seat in the Legislature made vacant by the death of A. E. Clarke.

There is a veritable plague of field mice in the southern counties of Scotland, according to an editorial in the Dundee Courier. They have been slaughtered by wholesale, one man having killed 32,000; but there is no perceptible diminution in their numbers.

The old penalty against a German soldier or sailor of the standing army or navy who left the fatherland was a fine of 200 marks or forty days' imprisonment. That has now been raised to 1,000 marks fine, or imprisonment for four months.

PARLIAMENT'S POWERS.

TO THE EDITOR — Some have doubted whether the first House of Assembly had any legal existence seeing that it had no written charter, although called together by the Crown. The House of Commons has not a written charter. The colonists brought with them the inherent inherited rights, obtained by their forefathers, from Magna Charta downwards. The House when called together, the members, representing the public, had these inherited rights entrusted to them (and in fact theoretically were the public) to make laws for the good government of the colony. No restrictions were placed on them, in fact it was expressly ordained that "money-bills" should originate with the House. A Legislative Council also existed, and the House denied the power of this council to interfere with "money-bills," seeing that the members were appointed by the Crown, and not elected by the taxpayers. In fact the old rows between Lords and Commons were mimiced here. In the earliest days of this House, and most assuredly at the assembling of the members for the first time in the present assembly building, it was customary at the opening of the session for Mr. Speaker to address the governor praying that the freedom of Parliament should not be interfered with, the words being possibly taken either from Mays' parliamentary practice or Hatsell's precedents, as follows : "In the name and on behalf of the Commons, to lay claim by humble petition to their ancient and undoubted rights and inheritance or privilege, particularly that their persons may be free from arrests and all molestations ; that they may enjoy the liberty of speech in all their debates ; may have access to H. M. Representative whenever occasion shall require, and that all their proceedings may receive the most favorable construction."

The reply of the governor granted this request, probably in formal terms, but the very words are probably not extant. It is possible, too, that Mr. Speaker may have moulded the petition to suit local conditions, advised, perhaps, by some more knowing than himself.

By this was meant, the privileges of the House of Commons of England, obtained at various times and places from various monarchs, illegally it may have been at the time, and not made written law, save in so far as they existed in the journals of the House—declarations of rights made and put in force by the House itself ; a matter of history but not law, save, perhaps, the very strong law of right by custom. Doubtless the House of Assembly after this request or demand had been granted, deemed itself possessed of the privileges of the Commons, and probably rightly so; anyhow no one doubted, and no one was ever simple enough to ask the judge whether they possessed these privileges and powers or not. Ask a judge! Why, he is governed by written law; the privileges of Parliament not being statute law, he would probably say, the House had not any powers save those granted by law. In such a case, the House, not having been called together by a statute defining its powers, would have had no existence. The fountain would have been dried up! The first "House" started, then, under the certainty that they had the inherited rights of free Britons in Parliament assembled, and so proceeded to make laws on the strength of these inherent rights, and the privileges of Parliament agreed to and acquiesced in by the Governor, the representative of the Crown. The Crown, *i. e.*, H. M. Government, never disputed the rights at any time after. It seemed ridiculous at the opening of the House to ask for freedom of speech (!) and other "privileges," but it seems now that the members might have been in a quandary had not the request been made and granted.

Anyhow, somewhere about the year 1860 a member of the press was summoned to appear at the Bar of the House to answer for something he had printed—goodness knows what. The accused, like a good citizen, obeyed the summons; expressing regret like a gentleman, received a short admonition and pardon, retiring in due course out of custody and out of the House.

Here then is a precedent, and there have been very few, if any, since, so that the House can in no wise be said to have abused its privileges. Perhaps it would have been better had there been more! A few years after, when the Hundson's Bay Co.'s license lapsed, Vancouver Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislature being only partly representative, but even then, the House still retained the powers and privileges belonging to it.

A while after this, the Colonies of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, heretofore separate Governments, became united into one Crown Colony, Governor Douglas, who had admitted the privileges of the first House of Assembly, being the Governor of the United Colonies.

It may be taken, then, that the rights of the House continued until the day when British Columbia became merged in the Dominion of Canada, and I take it that the privileges still exist to the Legislature just as much as the right exists with the judges of British Columbia to grant divorces—a power existing only in one other province of the Dominion.

I do not mean to offer any opinion about the judiciousness of summoning the Kennedys, but let anyone put himself in the place of the members vilified, and it is more than probable he would have done even more than the House did. Surely the press cannot claim the right to slander ; surely the press cannot have more liberty than the public, and no man would dare write what appeared in the newspaper of any private individual without being made to suffer for it. Legislatures must have inherent powers of defending themselves as a body,—individuals can have recourse to the law of libel. The Legislature has the inherent and inherited power ; must retain it or be blackguarded and lied about without stint, and without remedy. There is no fear of the liberty of the press being interfered with, but there is a fear that under the plea of liberty, gross license may be wantonly indulged in. The press cannot have any greater liberty than an individual, and surely this is quite sufficient. Every one knows British Columbia enjoys every freedom ; it will be well for the country that its legislature enjoy freedom and respect also. The legislature is the public concentrated, and its freedom should be as dear to and as much respected by the public and press as the freedom of every member of the community is respected by himself and the press—the press being only individuals, bad, good or indifferent, as the case may be.

To surrender privileges and rights gained from reluctant, perhaps, bad or autocratic monarchs and give them to the press, would be giving them to a thousand self-constituted monarchs, more autocratic and more unprincipled than the monarchs from whom they had been, at great cost and sacrifice, demanded and obtained. It would be something like out of the frying-pan into the fire. The virtuous and truthful press men have no fear of the power of the Legislature, which, in reality, is a protection to them, a rod or the mace held over vicious, unprincipled, and unscrupulous sheets; these remarks being made without any special reference or mental reservation.

J. S. H.

ALASKAN INFORMATION, TO THOSE ASKING FOR SAME!

TO THE EDITOR,—As parties who have read the various items, regarding the Yukon country through the medium of your widely circulated paper, have communicated to me for further particulars, &c. ; and as I have a number of these communications still unanswered, allow me to again use your columns to further enlighten them upon the information required, viz :

1. The best time to go, especially for families.

2. The best roads, etc., especially for families.

In answer to the first question, allow me to state that the best time to travel, for families or any one else, is about from the early part of March to the 10th or 15th of April. After the latter date, the snows commence to melt, and it becomes difficult and dangerous for travelling on account of the swollen streams. This is by the way of the Dias Pass, which is the shortest route, and which is now travelled by the miners. Already there have been a couple of families and about 150 miners, who have gone by this way.

I would strongly advise any miners, who contemplate going in now, to take an abundant supply of provisions, as I apprehend there will be a far greater number of miners in there this year than any previous year, and the Alaskan Commercial Company, who generally do the supplying of miners with grub, may not ship enough for the number who may contemplate going in, and as no provision is made for the passage through, in bond of Canadian goods through Southern Alaska into Northern British Columbia, the best means would be to purchase provisions from some merchant in an American city or Juneau City, Alaska.

To the parties who have ladies with them and who wish to know "if the Alaskan Commercial company's boats call at Victoria on their way to the mouth of the Yukon?" I might here inform them that that company's steamers do not call here nor at Departure Bay but they may call at Nanaimo for coal, but whether they take any passengers or freight on I cannot say. In the year 1887, when I went with Mr. Ogilvie, they refused to take any outside freight on account of their being loaded with their own. The steamers generally arrive at the island of St. Michael, where all the freights are discharged for the Upper Yukon, about the middle of June. To show the reason why I would advise the abundance of provisions, allow me to take you back to an incident which happened a little over two years ago.

At the approach of winter, in 1889, two hundred men at 40-Mile creek were anxiously awaiting the supply steamer, long overdue. Flour could not be obtained in camp for its weight in gold, and bacon and beans were luxuries of by-gone days. A crisis in their affairs was fast approaching, when Indian runners arrived with the startling information that the steamer was wrecked not far from the mouth of the river and no "grub" would come to them that winter. Work stopped then and there, and an exodus for the coast began. It was stay and starve, or reach the wrecked steamer and live. After a journey of 800 miles, involving incalculable suffering, Nuklukahyet, a trading post of the Tananah Indians, was reached, and it was found that the steamer had been patched up and had arrived at this place. The supplies were in a terrible condition. The flour which had soaked in the water hardened and had to be beaten with clubs, and put through seives, and then was streaked with green mold, while the bacon resembled blubber. About fifty of the party took possession of the steamer New Racket, which was lying at Nuklukahyet, and started for St. Michael's.

At Nulato, the ice cut through the steamer, rendering her useless, so the remainder of the trip was accomplished by land through snow and slush, 250 miles, until Norton's Sound was reached about 70 miles north of St. Michael's. Nothing daunted by their experience of last fall, this summer found most of these men back at their diggings, again tempting Providence.

The miners would have had to test the virtue of a very spare diet had it not been for two unexpected resources that turned up. The first was a great crop of turnips that Mr. McQuesten, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, raised at the store on Forty-Mile Creek during the summer. The second was a greater number of deer crossing the trails they have between the Tananah and the Yukon Rivers, (these trails intersect the valley of Forty-Mile Creek) than was every before known by white men, and a corresponding abundance of fresh meat. Only 43 miners remained on the creek, and this enabled the store-keeper to send us all the meat we wanted. The reason for all this scarcity is on account of there being no roads, and this is the only draw-back the miners have.

WM. MOORE.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been a resident and ratepayer of your city for some seven years now, and for the last four years a property owner, who as time creeps on, gets more attached to this city, the gem of the Pacific Coast. I have been very much surprised during the last three months at what might be termed short-sightedness on the part of our Aldermanic Board with reference to what I should term taking steps to secure to the city a very valuable piece of property which at present is in the market, and adjoins the City Hall. Now we may not just at present need any further additions made to our City Hall, but seven years ago our City Hall as it then stood satisfied all our needs and there was to spare, but would the old hall as it then stood meet all our present requirements? I very much doubt whether any sensible citizen would answer the question with an affirmative. So is it not just as reasonable to contend the next five years will find us in a position which will call for more City Hall accommodation. Therefore, when is there a better time to secure the wherewithall than when the very piece requisite for such purposes is, as it were, going abegging on the market, for if I remember rightly, tenders were called for this same piece of property only about two months since. I, for one, should have been very pleased at the time to have seen a bye-law introduced by some one of our Civic Board calling for a vote from the ratepayers to sanction its purchase for future use. The property could even now be used to advantage without incurring but very little expense. The use I would put it to would be to stable the Corporation horses, store the workmens' tools, etc. It is far more central and better adapted for that purpose than the present stables and tool-house at the electric light works. I hope some action will be taken in this matter.

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The Black Jack Quartz Mining Co.

LIMITED.

BARKERVILLE, B.C., 8th April, 1892.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on 8th February, and assessments levied thereto, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows :

G. A. Vieth,	200	shares	$45 00
C. Hageman,	1,500	"	31 38
C. Paulsen,	600	"	13 37
A. Barlow,	400	"	3 00
Thos Robb,	200	"	4 40
Wm. Forrest,	400	"	9 00

And in accordance with law, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Barkerville, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, at 2 o'clock p m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and the expenses of the sale.

a14-3t WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 28.

THE CITY.

An Error Rectified.

The dancing classes whose party in Sir William Wallace hall was described on Tuesday morning, are under the able tuition of Mr. Jones, not Mrs. M. E. Bridges.

Move To-Day.

The local corps of the Salvation Army will to-day transfer their barrack equipment from the Lyceum, which they have occupied for the past few months, to their new home at the corner of Fort and Broad streets.

The Exhibition Prize List.

A meeting of the board of management of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held in Secretary Bainbridge's office to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of discussing the report of the prize list committee. A full attendance is requested.

To Guard the Treasure.

The B.C. Express company have notified the authorities that their stages, running from Ashcroft to the gold fields, will again require protection very shortly from possible road agents. It is expected that a treasure guard will be furnished, the same as last year.

Largely Attended.

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. Work took place yesterday afternoon, when Rev. W. D. Barber conducted services at the house, on Springfield avenue, and at the grave. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Thomas, R. J. Russell, J. Hepworth, S. Harris, E. Edward and J. Kennedy.

For Reformatory Treatment.

Donald McDonald, the 12-year-old Caffire of Kamloops, was brought to Victoria on Tuesday night to serve a two years' term in the reformatory, of which he is at present the solitary occupant. Donald is described as "thoroughly bad," and all gentle measures intended to reform him have proved unavailing.

At St. Marks.

The special services in connection with the opening of St. Marks church, Boleskine road, was brought to a close last evening, when a pleasant concert was given. The arrangements for the social on the previous evening were made by Cloverdale Ladies Auxiliary—Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Peter, Mrs. Minton, Miss Kelly and Miss Bellamy.

Jewellers Will Close.

Messrs. C. E. Redfern, Jackson & Mylius, Challoner & Mitchell, Kingham & Miner, Davidson Bros., and John Wenger have entered into an agreement to close their respective places of business every week evening, with the exception of Saturdays, at 7 o clock. The arrangement is for the summer months only, and several other lines are expected to follow the lead of the jewellers during the present week.

Wanted—Some Placards.

It is gradually becoming apparent that unless the Council take some immediate steps to put up the names of the many new streets about the city, they will soon lose track of them altogether. Last night, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, each member was asked by a reporter where Oscar street was. Alds. Lovell, Munn, Humber, Baker, McKillican and Bragg had not the slightest idea, the Mayor and Ald. Styles being the only two who could answer the question. The fact is more peculiar as matters concerning the street in question were discussed during the evening.

Supreme Court Doings.

In the case of Young v. The Phœnix Assurance Co., yesterday, the examination of the plaintiff was continued all afternoon before the Registrar. The evidence in the case of Byrnes v. McMillan was all heard and was substantially the same as the statements of plaintiff and defendant, before published. Judgment was reserved, and after some discussion it was decided that the motion should come up for argument at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. H. D. Helmcken appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. McPhillips for the Sheriff. There were no cases in Chambers.

A Sociable Evening.

The Y.M.C.A. members held their last social of the season in their rooms, last evening, when a large number of young folks were in attendance. After the singing of a couple of hymns, Mrs. Clyde was called upon for a song, which was followed with a reading by Miss Lawson. A song was then contributed by Mr. Firth, after which came an exhibition of mind reading by Mr. R. Marwick, who proved himself exceptionally clever for an amateur. Miss Lawson gave a second reading, and the programme was brought to a close with a duet by Messrs. Watson and Moore.

The Break Located.

The frequent false alarms sounded by the firebell at headquarters have greatly annoyed the men for weeks past, and although it was known that the trouble was caused by a break somewhere it could not be located. A little after noon yesterday, the bell tapped erratically, and the usual search for the break was initiated. This time the battery room itself was visited, and the trouble at last located. One little wire was hanging close to another, and each time either of the horses below stairs became seized with a desire to kick about in his stall, the slight jar of the building sent the two wires together and caused the irregular call to harness.

The Award at Last.

The second award of the arbitrators between Contractor Burkholder and the trustees of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church was lifted yesterday by the solicitors of the first party mentioned. It gives Mr. Burkholder $162.25 in addition to the amount previously allowed, and decides that the costs, amounting to $300 odd, shall be equally divided. The text of the award is given below:

"After full and careful investigation into the matter in dispute between W. H. Burkholder and the Trustees of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church in reference to the construction of said building, we hereby certify that W. H. Burkholder is entitled to the sum of $162.25 in addition to the amount of our previous award of $522.28, making a total award of $684.33.

"Given under our hands this twentieth day of April, 1892.

(Signed) THOS. HOOPER,
W. D. MCKILLICAN,
W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

The Minerals of the Island.

Mr. Hugh Grant, the logger from Valdez Island, is in town, and was yesterday looking up the Government assayer with some prime samples of ore which he has secured from his district. He will not, of course, say where his claims are, but yesterday he showed a COLONIST reporter a sample of his ores, and the assay of the Government assayer in one instance, which showed $109 to the ton of gold, and 50 ounces of silver. He has also some beautiful samples of white marble, granite and other valuable finds. Mr. Grant is convinced he has a good thing at his island home besides timber. The stuff he has brought down will be assayed to-day or to-morrow, and he, with a number of friends are anxiously looking for the official report.

The Nelson Sale.

The sale of Government property, divided into lots, was held at Nelson yesterday by Mr. Joshua Davies, but, owing to the wires being down, no news of the result has as yet been received.

G. T. R. Report.

A late cablegram states that Sir Henry Tyler said that the cost of the concessions to the men of the G. T. R. amounted to only $2,000 instead of $20,000, as in the published dispatch.

Not the Right Man.

A man who was thought to have been concerned in the shooting scrape on Monday night near the Victoria brewery, was taken up, yesterday, for identification. The identification, however, failed, and he was released.

An Unfortunate Girl Missing.

A couple of days ago a young girl was brought over here from Vancouver, and placed in the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home, Cormorant street. On arrival she complained of being unwell, and seemed generally down-hearted and depressed. Last night, at a little after 8 o'clock, the matron of the home, Mrs. Siddall, missed her from her room, and a search was at once instituted, but without success. The police were then notified of the girl's disappearance, and at once a systematic investigation was made. At the time of going to press nothing had been heard of her. It is feared that she has in some manner made away with herself.

The Periodical Flyer.

Young Van Horst has once more escaped from the Provincial Jail Reformatory, having obtained his freedom this time in as cunning a way as ever before. Last night Jailer Muldoon, while going his rounds, noticed that the wicket window of the cell in which Van Horst and a young companion in evil—Nebbie, were placed, was broken away and the square sides hacked into considerably. He opened the door and found the place empty. No trace has yet been found of the young miscreants who must have got out some time during the early evening with the help of a sharp instrument that they had probably managed to pick up while outside the cell in the task rooms. The police are busy searching for the runaways, but probably Van Horst's former experiences have taught him some tricks that would make it difficult work for the officers to recapture them.

A Timely Hint.

The necessity of decorating the various streets of the city in a suitable manner for the Queen's birthday celebration, cannot be spoken of too early. Of late years it has been the habit of storekeepers and merchants on the principal streets, to wait until the last moment before they arrange any display at all, and the results have been that the embellishments have fallen flat. This year, however, it is pleasing to note that several firms are starting in early, and many of them, headed by the C.P.R., have engaged Mr. J. Halton, the artist who painted the two beautiful side altars of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to take charge of the work for them. Mr. Halton is an old Fourth of July hand from the States, and knows his work thoroughly, so it seems that at least those who employ his services will make a very creditable showing on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday.

Influence of Judaism.

Rabbi Dr. E. Schreiber entertained a cultured audience, last night, in the Synagogue with his lecture on the "Influence of Judaism on Civilization." Notwithstanding other attractions, almost every representative Israelite of the city was present, and a number of leading Gentiles. The learned Doctor showed by a highly instructive review of most prominent religions of antiquity and later times, the intrinsic value and powerful influence of Judaism in shaping the religious and ethical destinies of mankind. While giving due credit to Christianity, he claimed that its best doctrines have Jewish origin, while those dogmas against which a hard struggle is waged within Christendom by many of its most eminent theologians and scientists, are of Greek and Heathen origin. The Rabbi gave solid food for reflection to every thinking man who listened to his instructive words. The Doctor leaves, to-day, for Portland.

An Interesting Matter.

At last night's Council meeting it was decided that the Mayor should name a day for a special meeting of the Board to meet with the directors of the Pacific Asphalt Co. and hear their offer for the paving of Government street. Ald. Hunter was of the opinion that, in order to make a thorough test of the material, the company should be asked to lay four-foot crossings across Government street, and leave them for a period of six months. It would then be seen whether or not it was capable of withstanding the strain of the volume of traffic on the principal thoroughfare. No doubt when the special meeting is called the subject will open up a considerable amount of discussion, which may result in much good to the city. It was pointed out by the mayor, last night, that there was not a decent thoroughfare in the town, and that the money paid during the last twenty years on the gutters of Victoria would have been sufficient to pay for their being built handsomely in solid granite. He said it was most advisable, at this stage of Victoria's growth, that she should once and for all substantially improve her streets and roads.

Alaska Excursions.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that on June 3d the steamer Walla Walla will leave that port for the Sound, connecting at Port Townsend with the steamer Queen, which leaves that city on June 6th for Alaska. The Queen is the first vessel to carry excursionists this season to Alaska and the Pacific Mail Steamship company reports that 250 persons have applied for passage, and nearly all berths on the steamer have been applied for. The passengers consist of local and Eastern tourists. The opening of the season is very favorable and much business is expected during the year. The Pacific Coast Steamship company and representatives to the National Presbytery association are now making arrangements for the running of a steamer on a special trip to Alaska during the summer. The National Presbytery association meets in annual session this year at Portland, Or., about the middle of May, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made it is proposed that the steamer on the special trip will carry up about 150 persons. There are many missionary schools in Alaska, and under the guidance of the National association much good has been done. The excursion of the representatives to the association is planned for the purpose of increasing the missionary work, and also to secure information about Alaska that will prove of interest to the members at future sessions.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's Favorite Opera by Victoria Amateurs.

A Crowded House Testifies its Appreciation—The Opera Repeated To-Night.

Amateurism, like charity, is popularly supposed to cover a multitude of defects, but the amateurs who produced the old favorite, "Pirates of Penzance," last evening, need neither mantle. It is true the natural feeling of strangeness took possession of the stage, and its occupants in the earlier scenes of the opera; but when that wore away, principals and chorus acquitted themselves well.

The opera needs no description; it is just because it is so well known and popular with Victorians, no doubt, that it was selected for presentation, and that it filled the house. The audience, besides being large, was eminently fashionable, and besides being fashionable, was thoroughly appreciative. When the special orchestra of twelve took their places, and Conductor Pferdner's baton described its first magical circles in air, everyone was prepared to be pleased, and the piratical tableau, upon which the curtain rolled up, was well calculated to satisfy them. The grouping was effective, the costumes picturesque, and the first chorus

Pour, oh, pour the pirate sherry!
Fill, oh fill the pirate glass!

Rolled forth with a volume and melody that could not fail in meeting with approval. Nor was the chorus wanting at any time, the concerted music being given with all the dash required for perfect effect.

As the opera progressed it was quickly seen that the work of the principals was to be quite as good as that of the chorus. A more dashing, stalwart, brave and romantic pirate king could not be asked for than Mr. Clement Rowlands, and his long acquaintance with the operatic stage not only enabled him to feel perfectly at home, but also to give confidence to his associates. Of his voice nothing need be said—strong and impassioned, rich and true, it just fitted the part, and was used at all times with taste and discretion.

In the role of the Major-General, Mr. C. A. Lombard was equally at home, investing the part with all the quaint humor the author intended for it, and being at the same time dignified and amusing, impressive and yet mirth provoking. His voice suited, too, and the audience was well pleased with all he did. Mr. Herbert Kent acquitted himself like a professional, and a first-class professional at that. His comedy character of the Sergeant, in make up, clever "stage business," and general effectiveness, was about the best creation of the opera. His voice, of course, was enjoyed, as it always is, but it was his many comical quips and quirks, his caressing care of those crimson-hued and misfit whiskers, that made him the friend of the house. His work was well done and not overdone, and, paradoxical as it may seem, rare fun.

Of the ladies, what can be said? They dressed their parts to perfection, sang well, and looked as pretty as they appeared to Frederic after his long banishment from the abode of feminine beauty, excepting that personified by his devoted Ruth. The Ruth of Miss Wolff, after she had gained required confidence, was effective, and well handled in every way; while Miss Heathfield, the prima donna, sang her difficult part with good taste, acted it naturally, and thoroughly deserved the plaudits and flowers which were her reward. The minor female parts of Kate, Edith and Isabel, filled by Mrs. Goepel, Miss Pauline and Miss May Johnston, and the subordinate male part of Samuel, the pirate lieutenant, (Mr. A. C. Martin) were thoroughly satisfactory.

Of the others contributing to the pleasure of the evening and the success of the performance, names only can be mentioned. Major General Stanley's charming daughters, not elsewhere specified, were Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Madigan, and the Misses Johnston, Pauline, A. Story, G. Story, V. Heathfield, Burnes, A. Wolff, Hicks, M. McMicking and E. McMicking. The fierce and compassionate pirates in the peaceful, every day world are known as Messrs. H. S. Yates, J. Newling, J. Goodson, H. Martin, K. Middleton, J. Kingham, W. Greig, J. S. Floyd, L. Perrin, A. Thomas, and J. Hicks, while Messrs. Ross Monro, C. W. Rhodes, J. Martin, R. Johnston, W. J. Twiss, W. H. Pegram, G. Thompson, W. Williams, R. Fewcett and P. Dickenson upheld the honor under the command of Sergt. Kent, of the finest police in the world.

While it must be admitted that the first act lacked the spice of animated action, atonement was made for the shortcoming in the succeeding scene, and the performance to-night will, no doubt, run as smoothly from the rise of the curtain as it did from the opening of Act II last night. Just a word of advice to whom it may concern. If it is necessary to hold conversation during the performance, why not incorporate it with the libretto, and so, very possibly, improve upon the witty lines of Gilbert. At any rate, the public would appreciate the courtesy of being taken into the confidence of those who are, for the time, its entertainers.

B. C. UNDERWRITERS.

Formation of a Provincial Association Completed at Yesterday's Conference.

A Uniform Rate-book for the Entire Field Adopted—Electric Wires Discussed.

British Columbia's fire underwriters were present in full force at the meeting held in this city, yesterday, over which Mr. Richard Hall presided. Over thirty companies were represented, a dozen or more Victoria insurance men attending, and Vancouver sending Messrs. Yates, Emanuels, Banfield, Hobson, McFarlane and Mellon. Westminster's delegates were Messrs. Pierson, Woods and Ross.

The first session commenced at 10 o'clock, and lasted upwards of three hours, an adjournment being then taken for luncheon. In the afternoon, the underwriters sat again, and completed the business of the conference. In the evening they dined in style at Hotel Victoria, the Provincial Board of Underwriters, the outcome of the gathering, being toasted and discussed over a capital dinner.

The adoption of a uniform rate for all parts of the province, outside the cities, was the first matter receiving consideration, and Rate Book No. 3 was finally agreed upon. Heretofore, many risks were accepted below this schedule, while as many were far above. Now all will be on the same footing, and all business done in any part of British Columbia must be stamped by the inspector in the jurisdiction in which it is taken. A uniform scheme of reporting upon risks, describing them in detail, was also adopted for the entire province.

Electric wires—the new source of disquiet and uneasiness among insurance men—of course came in for their share of attention, the subject of how best to ensure the safety of buildings wired for light or power, being debated at length. No definite action was taken, though the necessity of expert supervision of the placing of wires was admitted by all. The meeting seemed to consider the city boards quite competent to handle this question more particularly concerning them, and, no doubt, they will each take early action. Westminster has taken the initiative, and now has a competent inspector, and Victoria will probably make a move shortly. The subject has already been thoroughly discussed.

The formation of a Provincial Board of Underwriters, to be composed of delegates from each of the City Boards, which, of course, are retained, was, after considerable discussion, unanimously decided on, and it was arranged to hold Provincial meetings annually, for the discussion of topics of interest to the business. The election of first officers of the British Columbia Underwriters' Association was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being chosen to bear the honors of office:

President, Richard Hall, Victoria;

First Vice-President, H. T. Ceperley, Vancouver;

Second Vice-President, C. H. Woods, Westminster;

Secretary-Treasurer, F. G. Richards, jr., Victoria;

Executive Committee—Messrs. Pierson, McKenzie and Ross, Westminster; Greveley, S. O. Richards and Banfield, Vancouver; and Nicholles, Boggs and Monteith, Victoria.

The entire insurance field of British Columbia was represented at yesterday's conference, and the provincial association starts with the best of prospects for a useful life. Its first meeting will be held at Vancouver, on the 18th of May, proximo.

A GOOD PLACE TO LOCATE.

The Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company will have an Agency Here.

President J. Herbert Mason Gives his Views on Financial Subjects in General.

For same days past Mr. J. Herbert Mason, president and managing director of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co., has been in Victoria. It is his first visit here since 1870, and needless to say he is very agreeably surprised at the wonderful growth and prosperity of the city. He came to enquire into the financial standing of this community, and to see for himself whether the development that is being spoken so much of was due to healthy improvement, or whether it was simply a superficial spurt. Having satisfied himself on this point, he came to the conclusion, yesterday, that he would immediately start an agency of his organization here, and all arrangements have been completed with Messrs. Heisterman & Co., who will act as local representatives.

The Canada Permanent dates its existence back to 1855, and has since that time gradually reached the top of the tree among institutions of a like character in this country. Everybody knows its record, and there is no doubt that the advent of such a powerful and wealthy company in Victoria is of itself an event of which its citizens may feel proud, proving as it does that the importance of this portion of the Dominion is fast becoming apparent to business men of the eastern provinces. The company, with head offices at Toronto, has a subscribed capital of $5,000,000, a paid up capital of $2,600,000, reserved funds amounting to $1,562,252, and total assets of over $12,000,000. The annual loan business exceeds $2,000,000. The Bank of Toronto, Merchants' Bank, Ontario Bank, Standard Bank, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are its bankers, and it has branches and appraiser agencies throughout Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

Speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday about the company's new move, Mr. Mason stated that undoubtedly in a few years the Canada Permanent would have a branch office of its own here, but that it was, of course, necessary to gauge the probable amount of business by means of an agency.

"I find your city in a very prosperous condition," he said, "but I fancy that values are placed at too high a figure. Our business here will be exclusively devoted, at present, to real estate mortgages, which constitutes the principal portion of our work. There are just two things that exist in your province that I think should be done away with without delay. The first is the iniquitous one-half per cent tax on mortgages, which is in reality a fine on a man for seeking to improve his property. It does not, and never has, existed in any other province of the Dominion, and I am totally at a loss to know how such a piece of legislation ever came into force here. It is something that ought to be rectified at once, for by no possible argument can the imposition of such a tax be justified.

"The other point on which I think considerable improvement could be made is the utterly indefensible position of the man who gets a title to a piece of property. In the city of Toronto, York County, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the Torrens Act is in force. This Act, for the inception of which Mr. Robert Torrens, of South Australia, received a knighthood, is a very simple one, and gives the purchaser of a title an absolutely secure right, with the Government as bondsmen for the security. It provides that a guarantee fund shall be set aside by the Government for the purpose of guaranteeing to people who buy property an absolute title to it for all time. The Act, wherever it has been put into operation, has been productive of much good."

Mr. Mason leaves here to-day for Nanaimo, where it is his intention to visit the coal mines, and see for himself the solidity of the Coaly City. The agency here will open for regular business in a couple of days.

The Oddfellows Return.

About one hundred members of the local lodges of the I. O. O. F. returned from the Sound, yesterday evening. They speak in very high terms of the hospitable reception they met with in Seattle, and hope to be able to return the compliment to members of their brother lodges at an early date. The commemorative celebration in Seattle was carried out on a grand scale, the arrangements being perfect in every detail, and everything was done to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant one.

AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

Upwards of 1,500 People Enjoy the Entertainment Prepared by the Y. I. I.

An Attractive Programme most Successfully Carried Out—Should be Repeated.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 people, all bent upon enjoyment, filled the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew last evening, while, without, many who were unable to gain admission, listened to the melody that brick walls could not confine, and gazed upon the pictures presented in the rich-hued glass of the church windows.

The occasion was an entertainment of varied and attractive character, given by the young ladies of the Institute, and in their honor the incandescent lights in the graceful chandeliers glistened for the first time. The entire sanctuary was taken up by the stage—which was twice as large as that of The Victoria—set in a rich frame of foliage and flowers.

It was only a short time after eight when the programme was entered upon, and eleven had chimed from the city clock before the music of God Save the Queen told the immense audience that the last number had been reached. Her Majesty's Ship Warspite contributed a large share of the talent of the evening, both instrumental and vocal, and well were the naval men received. The flagship's orchestra, under Prof. Laffey's direction, gave two selections "Bishop Songs" and "La Paloma," each of which was full of melody, but the latter especially enjoyable. Mr. Stevens, piccolo, was heard in a very pretty as well as difficult solo, "The Wren," and the band also accompanied several of the most "taking" songs of the evening.

One of these was "Sons of the Ocean," by Mr. Owens, R. N., himself a worthy and popular son. On the conclusion of this number the audience enthusiastically called "more," and refused to take "no" for an answer. Mr. Owens obligingly responded with "The Toper's Song." Mr. Parke, R. N., gave the ever-popular "Marguerite" in good voice and style, and Mr. Burdette R. N., who was not on the programme, proved the very competent singer of a capital comic song.

Of the Victoria vocalists, Miss Goddyn is justly entitled to first mention. To her was entrusted the first number upon the programme, and her performance demonstrated that the decision was a wise one. In the difficult aria from Mignon, her sweet, yet strong soprano, had ample scope—it swelled from the tender whisper of a summer breeze to a great volume of sweet harmony, filling the church and causing the audience to listen in delighted silence to every note. Mr. Lang, whose tenor is always heard with enjoyment, sang "Sunshine and Roses," and sang it well. Miss Dolan favored with a solo, and showed her versatility by also appearing as a dramatic reciter, her selection being given with both force and fire. Mr. Tucker also gave a recitation, which pleased so well that an encore was vociferously demanded and finally accorded. In an instrumental duet with her brother, little Miss Sehl, aged twelve, proved herself a brilliant juvenile pianiste, capable of great things.

The tableaux, which were an important feature of the programme, were seven in number, and in two the children of the congregation combined to produce both pretty and picturesque effects. "Crowning the May Queen" carries its description in the title, but "Sweethearts," as illustrated by two little household fairies, had to be seen to be appreciated. "The Seasons" was an effective grouping of four, and "Morning and Evening Stars" introduced two young ladies admirably suited to the demands upon their artistic taste. "Maid of Erin" and "Rock of Ages" carried their own story, very different in tone and character from the last scene of the evening—the picture of a young man who "celebrated" not wisely, but all too well, and who awoke to recognize the truth of the popular refrain—"Oh, what a difference in the morning!"

The last feature of the evening was the military drill and bar bell exercises—the former a decided novelty, for the success of which Mr. Mellon, the instructor, is largely responsible. Captain Sarah McDowell and Lieut. Goddyn commanded the brigade of 27 young ladies, whose martial precision was the admiration of every soldier, as well as every civilian, in the audience. The bar bell drill partook somewhat of the nature of the drill arranged by Mrs. Marvin, not long ago, and the entire performance was received with well merited expressions of approval. Misses McDowell and Lelouis, and Mrs. Teporten were the accompanyists of the evening, their services being most efficient. As very many could not enjoy the entertainment, last evening, on account of the crush as well as of the counter attractions, it should, and no doubt will be, repeated at an early date.

TO DEFINE "TRAVELLERS."

The Point at Issue in the Cases of District Saloon Keepers.

All the hotel men of the district were present, either in person or by counsel, at the Provincial Court, yesterday, when, with Messrs. Robert Ward and E. Pearson, J. P.'s, on the bench, the long list of informations for violations of the Sunday Closing Act, was taken up. The Deputy Attorney-General was in attendance, with Superintendent Hussey, in behalf of the Crown, while each of the defendants came accompanied by his legal representative.

The case of John Doran, the New Inn, Esquimalt road, was first taken up, and Hon C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appeared for the defence. Special Officers Mason and Gordon, the informants, deposed to visiting the house on Sunday, the 10th inst., and then and there being served with the liquor they called for. There was no denial of the sale, the defence in this, as in all the subsequent cases, being that *bona fide* travellers were supplied with refreshments, and no others. Judgment was reserved until to-day.

The list of defendants called to answer the same charge is a long one—John Doran, Charles Fisher, E. H. Wilkinson, H. Harris, John Day, W. B. Smith, J. T. Howard, Mrs. Marshall, Louis Duval, Wm. Sills, Thomas J. Jackman, R. E. Davis, John Stevens, P. Bevis, Joseph Bayley, M. Rowland and Mrs. E. Conway.

RUSSIAN DAN'S DEATH.

A Coroner's Inquest Becomes a Mixed Enquiry, and Finally a General Discussion.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the Provincial Court, by Coroner Morrison, and conducted by Sergeant Langley, on the body of Russian Dan, who was found drowned on Tuesday at the foot of the Janion wharf, on Store street. The jury consisted of Messrs. Lombard (foreman), Davis, Mason, Pottinger, McNeill and Vidler.

The first witness called was Alexander Cook, a teamster. His evidence was to the effect that while loading coke at Porter's wharf, he had noticed a dead body floating in the water, about thirty yards from him. He got a boat, took the body ashore, and then, with the assistance of Sergeant Walker, searched and examined it.

Sergeant Langley then produced a bottle of liquor, and, on being questioned by the coroner, witness declared that he had never seen it before. Witness then signed his name to his evidence, which he subsequently repeated more fully and again signed.

Provincial Police Officer McNeill then took the stand, and the coroner resigned the examination to Sergeant Langley. He deposed to having searched the body and found on it a bottle of whiskey, a pipe, and a knife. He had seen no marks of violence or foul play of any kind.

The Coroner asked if the witness knew that whiskey was in the bottle, when there was no label on it. Witness replied that he could tell the difference between whiskey and any thing else.

Sergeant Langley then asked for an adjournment until 10 o'clock on Saturday, to enable him to procure some friends of the deceased from Cape Beale to identify the body.

The enquiry then resolved itself into a general discussion. Finally, Dr. Morrison concluded the proceedings by adjourning the inquest until Saturday.

OF INTEREST TO INSURERS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—M. B. Curtis, the actor, who earned fame by his character acting as Sam'l of Posen, insured his life two years ago for $10,000, in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Last September, Mr. Curtis was arrested, in San Francisco, charged with killing police officer Alexander Grant. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, tried, the jury disagreed, and he is now awaiting a second trial. His case brings up the question whether or not the insurance company will pay if Curtis should be convicted and executed. When the fact that Curtis had a large policy in the Equitable was explained to the officers of that company by a reporter, they were surprised by the problem which might confront them. Here is a man standing in the very shadow of the gallows: on whose life there is a $10,000 risk, which the Equitable has promised to pay in case of his death, but they had not calculated on his dying at the hands of the law.

W. E. Johnson, mortuary registrar, through whose hands all death claims pass, said he never knew of a similar case. "In my 25 years' experience I never heard of such a thing. The fact that a man puts himself in a position to be executed for a crime brings up a remarkable state of affairs for us to consider." "A most interesting thing in this connection," said a representative of another company, "is the Maybrick case. As Mrs. Maybrick was convicted of killing her husband and sentenced to life imprisonment, the company which had a policy on her life wanted to know what should be done with her money. The court decided that she was dead in the eyes of the law, and, although she was the beneficiary, the judge appointed a guardian over her children and turned the money over to him. If that opinion will hold good in this country, and Curtis should get off with a sentence of imprisonment for life, he will, from that day, be a living corpse, and the company holding a policy on his life must pay the $10,000 to his heirs at once."

VICTORIA MARKETS.

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 6.50
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.75
" "	6.00
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.75
Premier	6.50
Three Star	6.00
Victoria	5.75@6.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Barley, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	31.00@32.50
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50c
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Wheat, National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per lb " "	6c
Chopped Feed, " " per ton	30.00
Pearl Barley, " " per lb	7c
Split Peas, " " per lb	5c@7c
Potatoes (Island), per ton	12.00@14.00
Onions, per lb	2@3
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	40@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Apples, per box	1.30 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.00 @5.00
Lemons, California, per case	3.00 @ 4.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
Eggs, Island, per dozen	20@25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	45 @ 60
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	70
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	14 @ 15
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb.	14 to 16
" Rolled "	14—16
Shoulders, per lb.	12½—13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	12@16
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@16
Pork, fresh "	12@15
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	6@7
Hogs	8@9
Calves	7½@8
Turkey, per lb	20
Hides	4@7
Skins, sheep, each	60@70
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	16@18
" (Steel head), per lb	8

The markets during the week have been quiet, with no material change to note. Farmers are busy, and produce on the market is scarce, except potatoes and hay—the latter being more plentiful than for some time past. The imported stuff seems to have induced the local producers with the idea that they were about to be out-sold, and hence their eagerness to bring to town all they have to spare. Potatoes are somewhat scarce, but are not in demand, housekeepers as well as storekeepers having laid in a stock during the glut.

VEGETABLES are coming in more freely, and there is a slight decline in price for "regular customers," but casuals must pay prices quoted below. The Chinese appear to enjoy a perfect monopoly in this department, and "John" can distinguish between an old and new customer, and duly discriminates as to price. Early cabbages are on sale, as well as rhubarb.

FISH is coming in more plentifully, and rather than suffer loss by decay the fishmongers have lowered their prices a few cents, but only on the "push." Trout they sell at 25c per lb. because it is scarce. Halibut ranges from 10c to 15c per lb. Salmon, spring run, up to 25c, and even at this figure, are scarce.

EGGS are plentiful at from 20c to 25c per doz., and from the plentiful supply it is considered that poultry raising has become more popular.

HAY is being imported in quantities, the island supply having fallen short of the demand. Prices, however, are unchanged.

MEATS are sold at last week's prices. Mutton is being freely imported from Oregon, and beef from Calgary and the Northwest Territories. Nothing has come down from the interior ranges during the week. Cattle are reported somewhat backward in this region, and are not expected to be in condition until June or July.

FLOUR remains at last week's quotations, as do also feed stuffs.

DRIED FRUITS show very little change, except bananas, which are a few cents lower. There is little demand for apples.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Council vote $1,000 Towards the Queen's Birthday Celebration next Month.

What is Wanted to Complete the Sewers. A Project to Asphalt Government Street.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night, there were present: The Mayor (in the chair), and Ald. Lovell, Humber, McKillican, Styles, Hall, Munn, Bragg and Baker.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Master Bakers' Association, through Thomas Harding, president, asking the Council to consent to make the standard loaf of bread 1½ lbs. instead of 1 lb. Referred to the Market committee for report.

From J. M. Finn, announcing that he was prepared to furnish the city with fine music, played by a uniformed band. Received and filed.

From Wm. Christie, local manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., tendering an account for $11.50 for telegrams. Referred to Finance committee for payment.

From Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, acknowledging receipt of communications of 9th inst., regarding the Sewerage committee's report on the Phœnix claim.

From H. M. Yates, Secretary, again asking that the city would settle the claim for the keep of the city's poor by the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, stating that the hospital was badly in need af funds, and that a cheque would be received with thanks.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

From Thomas Pamphlett, requesting that the Council take steps to inform a mill-owner on David street that he did not own that thoroughfare.

Referred to the Police Committee.

From residents of Victoria West, asking that some action regarding the recent petition concerning street-car lines be taken without delay.

ALD. STYLES pointed out the necessity of the petition being granted. He said that the laying down of street lines in that locality was very greatly needed.

The matter was referred to the City Engineer.

From Jeppson & Wheeler, land surveyors, enclosing a map of Calgary, N. W. T. Received with thanks.

From the Pacific Asphalt Co., asking the council if it would entertain an offer to pave Government street, and requesting a meeting of council to consider the matter.

It was decided to arrange for the interview asked for.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ALD. HALL moved that $1,000 be voted by the council for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

ALD. BAKER seconded the motion.

ALD. BRAGG pointed out the necessity of such a vote, and said that the sum might be made larger. He would vote to increase the amount to $2,000. The finance committee of the celebration would even then have a great deal of work to do to secure the necessary balance.

ALD. MUNN suggested that the matter should be left over till they could see how the collectors get along, and then vote an adequate sum to supply any deficit.

ALD. STYLES said that he could not consistently vote for more than $1,000 at the present time. There were so many unemployed in the city, that the Council could not but hesitate to spend much money towards a celebration.

The resolution for $1,000 passed.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ALD. HUMBER moved that the resolution concerning the reduction of the salary of the City Assessor be reconsidered. Carried.

ALD. STYLES moved that the salary of the above official should be raised again from $60 to $80. Carried.

ALD. MUNN moved that the Council authorize the Mayor and Finance committee to obtain from any person advances of money, at a rate of interest to be decided on by the Council, the money obtained to be applied to purposes mentioned in section 2 and subsections thereof of the Victoria City Bill, 1892.

Reports of the various committees were received and adopted.

THE CREMATORY AND SEWERAGE.

A long report was handed in from Sanitary Engineer Mohun, the substance of which was that to complete the work already taken in hand an additional sum of $79,000 beyond the original amount of $300,000 would be required.

A long discussion ensued regarding the proposed crematory. The members of the council took up the time from 10:30 till 11:30 arguing this question, without being any closer to a settlement when they finished than they had been before they began.

The council adjourned adjourned at 11:35 until to-night at 8 o'clock, when several by-laws will be considered.

Ayer's Pills

May always be relied upon as a certain cure for liver troubles, constipation, sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, jaundice, and rheumatism. Unlike most cathartics, Ayer's Pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore to these organs their normal and regular action. Taken in season, they check the progress of colds, fevers, and malaria. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are

The Favorite

family medicine, while travelers, both by sea and land, find them to be indispensable.

"We sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other kinds put together, and they give perfect satisfaction."—Christensen & Haarlow, Druggists, Baldwin, Wis.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and consider them an invaluable

Family Medicine

I know of no better remedy for liver troubles and dyspepsia."—James Quinn, Hartford, Ct.

Capt. Chas. Mueller, of the steamship "Felicia," says: "For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly. I have used them, and with good effect, for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, and dyspepsia."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Suicide in Jail—A Royal Passenger—A Sketching Club for the Province.

The Child Murderers—A Cowardly Assault—Dedication I.O.O.F. at Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 27.—G. E. Price, St. John, N.B., is to make Vancouver his home.

The Empress of Japan left at the lowest tide at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with a full compliment of passengers and freight.

Dr. Temple, of Toronto, has taken Dr. Fargeson's place as surgeon on the Empress of Japan. Dr. Gordon will take Dr. Fitzgerald's place on the Empress of India, Dr. Fitzgerald having resigned.

R. O. Atkins, of Atkins & Johnson, and Miss Eliza Irene McAlister, were married at St. Andrew's church this morning.

Capt. Walker, of Yokohama, will locate here. The captain left on the Empress to bring back his family.

Potted flowers have been stolen wholesale by sneak thieves here, during the past week.

A man named Allerdice was sealed up in a C.P.R. car. The car was opened, to-day. Allerdice was arrested and jailed.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 27.—The Westminster Lacrosse Club has chartered the steamer City of Nanaimo for an excursion to Victoria on May 24th. This steamer has accommodation for several hundred people, and is one of the speediest plying in these waters.

At a meeting of the Bicycle Club, last night, after some discussion, it was decided to join the Canadian Wheelsmen's Association, which step will result in bringing the cyclists of this city under the protection of the association in all matters pertaining to the wheel.

The thieves who broke into Bose's house at Clayton and stole a great quantity of goods have been arrested at Vancouver with some of the goods in their possession.

The case against Gardner and his wife, charged with the murder of their infant child, was enlarged until Thursday morning.

The Westminster Association Football team have decided to play Northfield and let the appealed game go by default.

Charles Marchand assaulted Annie Morgan in Vancouver last night, and was arrested here. Not acting properly in court, he was fined $10 for contempt. He was remanded to Vancouver upon the assault charge.

Ah Lee, convicted of stealing a large quantity of lead, was sentenced to six months' at hard labor. Lee has only been released two days after serving a three months' sentence.

The B. C. Milling and Feed Co. are negotiating to erect a capacious mill if they can secure the necessary land from the corporation and the water rights and power at a reasonable rent.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 27.—Darrington, who was brought from Salt Spring Island, some time ago, charged with the murder of a man named Brown, committed suicide this afternoon in jail by cutting his throat. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

At a meeting of the B. C. Football Association, held last evening, a protest was made by Northfield against New Westminster being allowed to have the match played on May 6th.

S.S. Monserrat sails to-morrow for the Polynesian Islands via the Beritare Islands, thence to Guatemala and Mexico. The king of the Beritare Islands is on board.

Arrived—Barks Bundaleer and Big Bonanza.

A meeting has been called by Mayor Haslam for Friday night to select committees to carry out the sports on Queen's birthday.

A sketching club has been formed, with Captain Dempster as president, and Mrs. E. H. Cole, secretary and treasurer. The membership roll numbers fourteen ladies and gentlemen, with a promise of more joining. Two classes have been formed, presided over by Rev. G. Tovey and Captain Dempster respectively.

The sixth annual session of the British Columbia Conference of the Methodist church, will (D.V.) be held in the Wallace street church, commencing at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 11th. The special ministerial session will commence on Tuesday, the 10th, at 9 a.m. It is expected that about 54 members will be present. The Stationing committee meet in the school-room of the Wallace street church, on the Monday preceding. All the sessions of the Conference are open to the public.

The dedication of the new hall of Harmony Lodge, No. 6, I.O.O.F., at New Townsite, Wellington, took place, this afternoon. The dedication ceremony was conducted by P.G.M. E. Quennell, D.G.M. Jas. Crossan, and Past Grands of Harmony and Black Diamond Lodges.

THEEND NOT DISTANT.

Prospects of a by No Means Distant Conclusion to Venezuela's Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The fiercest fighter of Palacio's army, General Juan Quevedo, and his aide-de-camp, Jose Armes, have been killed, butchered in a horrible manner, not by insurgent troops, but by the enraged populace of Los Teques. General Quevedo was a native of the Canary Islands. He came to Venezuela at the age of 8 years. He had been identified with all the revolutions of the past 25 years, and was always on the Government side. He had amassed many millions, and owned rich coffee plantations in the state of Guesmes Blanco, in the vicinity of Teques. With his aide-de-camp, Colonel Armes, a promising young soldier, he was paying a visit to his possessions at Los Teques on April 18, when they were attacked by the villagers, who had been incited to rebellion by the neighboring mountaineers.

The insurgent troops have not yet penetrated as far as Los Teques, and the killing of the two government commanders was done by the people. General Quevedo was dragged from his horse in the suburbs of Teques and beaten with stones and clubs. His brains were literally dashed out with a big boulder in the hands of two mountaineers. The utmost contempt was shown the body, which was literally cut to pieces with a hatchet after death. Colonel Armes suffered the same treatment. At the time of the killing of General Quevedo he was 50 years old. He leaves a widow and several children, who live in fine style at Caracas. General Crespo's line extends to-day from Tinaquillo to Cagua, along the southern and southeastern shore of Lake Valencia. This force is threatening Victoria, which is southwest from Caracas and is the key to the situation in Venezuela. The fall of Victoria or the repulse of Crespo from his present position will solve the question of supremacy in this war.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

Serious Fighting—Palacio's Forces in Imminent Peril.

PUERTO CABELLO, April 26.—Advices from Valencia say Generals Ybarra and Casannas, with nearly 1,000 government forces, are cut off from Palacio's main forces and in imminent peril. General Crespo, the insurgent commander in-chief, has effected a junction with General Mora.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Mail advices from La Guayara, Venezuela, dated April 20, says: Philip C. Hanna, U. S. consul to La Guayara, was fired upon by a policeman in the streets of La Guayara, at 8:30 o'clock last Wednesday night. When the policeman saw it was the American consul, he begged for mercy. On the day following the American consulate was besieged by the government officials, anxious to apologize for the incident. Mr. Hanna assured the officials that he looked upon the affair as a mistake and bore the unfortunate policeman no ill-will. The war between Crespo and Palacio is still raging, and the result is a matter of uncertainty. On April 17, a battle was fought near Caracas, in which the government troops lost 400 men. On April 19, the governor of a state of Bolivia went to Petare to recruit troops for Palacio. A number of people in sympathy with Crespo rose in revolt, and a fight in the streets ensued, in which the governor was killed. It is generally thought that Crespo is gaining ground.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

What is Being Done in Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, April 26.—Lord Salisbury, with Right Hon. Messrs. Goschen and Balfour, have consented to receive the influential deputation from chambers of commerce and from the commercial community, whose object it is to urge the promotion of an international agreement looking to the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as a remedy for the embarrassment in trade arising from the violent fluctuations and the uncertainties of the exchange with silver-using countries.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President sent a message to the Senate, stating that, in his opinion, it would not be compatible with the public interest to lay before it at this time the correspondence which he was requested by its resolution of April 23 to furnish, concerning any step taken toward securing an international conference to consider the question of free coinage or the enlarged use of silver. He says he will do so at the earliest moment after definite information can be properly given, and adds: It may not be inappropriate, however, to say here that, believing the full use of silver as a coin metal upon an agreed ratio by the great commercial nations of the world would very highly promote the prosperity of all their people, I have not and will not let any favorable opportunity pass for the promotion of that most desirable result; or, if free international silver coinage is not presently attainable, then to secure the largest practicable use of that metal.

SOMNAMBULISM.

A Novel Plea of a Person Accused of Attempt to Kill.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 27.—Edward J. Livernash, the young man who created a sensation in San Francisco, last October, by appearing on the streets disguised as a negro woman, and whose movements on October 29th created great excitement in Cloverdale by attempting to kill D. Etheridge, of that place, has been held to appear before the Superior Court for trial. Livernash's preliminary hearing was held before Justice Abraham, of Cloverdale, two weeks ago, but a decision was not rendered until this afternoon. The trial promises to be one of the most interesting ever known in California. He claims to have been in a somnambulistic condition when he made the attempt to kill Etheridge, and he knows nothing about the affair. The morning of the assault he went to Etheridge's house and ordered him to make a will in his favor, leaving him all his property. Etheridge demurred, and then Livernash fired four shots at him, two of which took effect, but only slight wounds were inflicted. Livernash was arrested, and told such wild stories about having put 40 bullets into Judge Joachimsen, of San Francisco, who, he said, assumed the person of Etheridge, that he was examined for insanity and committed to the Napa Insane Asylum. A few weeks ago he was discharged from the institution as cured. He was then brought here to answer the criminal charge preferred against him. At the preliminary examination at Cloverdale Doctors Gardner and Robertson, of Napa, testified that Livernash was subject to somnambulistic influence and capable of leading a dual life, and when in his somnambulistic state he was not accountable for what he did. In their opinion he was that way when he made the attack on Etheridge. Opinion is divided on the matter and the case will be contested on both sides.

Skirmish with Rebellious Sheiks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Advices from Yemen state that several of the rebellious sheiks have fallen into the hands of the Turks, and have been beheaded. In several skirmishes the rebels have been repulsed, and at Hele a severe action had been fought, which resulted in the complete success of the Turkish forces. More than 50 killed were left behind by the Arabs, who, driven from their position, fled carrying a number of their wounded. Some of the rebel prisoners admitted that their tribes were very much discouraged, both by their successive defeats and by the frequent raids, which were ruining them. It is expected that the tribes of Yemen will soon be entirely pacified.

Killed on the Track.

ALBANY, Ogn., April 27.—As the California express, south bound, approached the tangent, last night, a man was seen standing close to the track. He didn't get out of the way, and was struck and killed by the engines. It is supposed he intended to board the train. A letter upon his body indicates the man's name to be W. S. Beauff, of Victoria, Tenn. He was moderately well dressed and did not have the appearance of a tramp, although he had no money.

An elaborate bill designed to remedy the defects found in the working of the interstate commerce law, and to increase the efficiency of the law, has been ordered favorably reported to the U. S. House commerce committee, which through the subcommittee has been working on the measure for some weeks past.

Services Recognized.

A pleasing little ceremony took place at the Social Tea at St. Mark's church last evening, Tuesday, when Mrs. Webb, who has been most indefatigable in her exertions for the new church—among other things having collected considerably over $100 in small sums by dint of hard work—was presented with a beautiful prayer book, in which was inscribed:

"Presented to Mrs. Webb by the congregation of St. Marks, Cloverdale, in token of the valuable services she has rendered as organist and in her indefatigable exertions on behalf of the church generally."

The subscriptions were limited to ten cents; all joining, so all testifying to the general gratitude. Rev. W. H. P. Arden, in presenting it, alluded to the joy felt by all, whose opinion was worth having, in acknowledging services like Mrs. Webb's. A beautifully bound Hymn book was then presented to Mr. Edward Minton, contractor of the new church, by the Building Committee, in which was inscribed:

"Presented to Mr. Edward Mintin, Church Warden, Architect and Builder of St. Marks' church, Cloverdale, by the Building Committee, as a token of the high appreciation in which his work is held. April 26, 1892.

In making this presentation the chairman of the Committee said that they did not often see such a piece of finished work in this country. It was a model of workmanship, and was built to stand and not to collapse in the course of a few years. It would be a happy circumstance if all contract work was carried out as conscientously.

Harmless Dynamite Explosion.

BORDEAUX, April 26.—A dynamite cartridge exploded, this afternoon, in the hall of the residence of the Swiss consul. No one was hurt.

Reduction of Wages.

GLASGOW, April 26.—At a meeting of Glasgow ship owners it was resolved, in view of the unprofitableness of the trans-Atlantic carrying trade, to reduce the wages of seamen and firemen by ten shillings a month, and the pay of employes of other trades in proportion.

Suicide of an Explorer.

PARIS, April 26.—Henri Duveyrier, the African explorer, committed suicide at Sevre, to-day. Henri Duveyrier was born in Paris, February 23, 1840, and was the son of a noted literary man. He completed his education in Germany, became acquainted with the traveler Barth, qualified himself for exploration by special studies in Paris, was in Africa in 1857 and 1859, and published "Exploration of Sahara," besides contributions to periodicals and to the French and German geographical societies. He served in the French army in 1871, and was for some time a prisoner of war in the German fortress of Neisse.

One of the Astors Dead.

PARIS, April 26.—William Astor died last night at the Hotel Liverpool. The cause was heart failure. Mr. Astor was the father of Mrs. J. C. Drayton, and was greatly worried over the Borrowe Fox-Milbanks scandal, in which she was involved. Next to his nephew, William Waldorf Astor, and probably Jay Gould, William Astor was the richest citizen of America. His wealth was recently estimated at between fifty and sixty millions, the greatest part of which is invested in New York real estate. Mrs. Astor, his widow, is, in Ward McAllister's estimation, the leader of New York Society — the Four Hundred — as they are called, his nephew's wife (Mrs. "Willie" Waldorf) having upon numerous occasions unsuccessfully endeavored to dethrone her. The deceased was the son of William Backhouse Astor, eldest son of the celebrated John Jacob, the latter of whom formed the well-known Astor Library in New York, whose improvement and maintainance the succeeding Astors have materially cantributed.

LOOKING FOR INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—From an item in your issue of the 26th inst., under the heading of "Looking up the Claims," I read that U. S. Consul Myers states "that with regard to the late visit of Major Williams, he thinks that in giving publicity to ideas that that gentleman (Major Williams) had not done his duty, several people acted unfairly." The several people Consul Myers refers to are, I presume, owners of sealing vessels and who, the Consul says, "were too dignified and aristocratic to go until they were sent for." This, I may be allowed to remark, comes with very poor grace from Consul Myers, and is in exceeding bad taste, considering the courteous manner in which that gentleman's requests for information have always been met with by both the Victoria sealers and the Customs authorities. The owners of sealing vessels have always given the U. S. consul all the facts sought for as nearly as possible, without regard to time, and whenever sent for have always responded by going up to the consulate. The facts of the matter in connection with Major Williams' almost unknown (to those interested) visit to this city in connection with the sealing industry are from what I have learned. The major came to Victoria with a letter from the president of the company holding the lease of the American seal islands to a gentleman residing in this city, who is in the, I might say, predicament of being their agent at this place and at same time a "poacher," in being interested in one or more sealing vessels, with instructions to aid Major Williams in procuring such evidence as would be most suitable. Now none of the owners or captains in port, of the Victoria sealing fleet, with one exception, were invited by Major Williams direct, or through Consul Myers, to call on him. All the witnesses whose evidence was taken were hunted up, and were, with one exception, paid $2 each for answering questions put, negatively or affirmatively, for their guidance. None of the witnesses, with the one exception, who is an owner and captain, are practical men, or they would be—where their knowledge would yield them a better compensation—aboard the sealing vessels now out at sea. Maj. Williams' remark to a reporter of one of your contemporaries, that in his country "all men are equal," probably accounts for his considering the evidence of all men as being of equal value, and his consequent preference for the evidence of persons, some of them of unreliable character and others, wholly inexperienced in sealing matters, to the evidence of men whose interests have caused them to study the question closely in all its bearings. We are all aware that "Jack is as good as his master, and better, too."

But all this is characteristic of American methods of dealing with the sealing question from beginning to end, misrepresentations and garbled testimony from any unreliable source to sanction their actions in past illegal seizures and to back their assertions before the pending arbitration. The Victoria sealers have themselves to blame in great measure in allowing untrue reports, circulated to prejudice their case in British opinion, to go abroad without prompt and convincing contradiction.

AN ARISTOCRATIC POACHER.

Special to THE COLONIST.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

Some Queer Instances of Circumstantial Evidence—A Blind Man's Shot.

[Copyright, 1892 by Charles B. Lewis.]

Granted, said the old lawyer, that not one man out of a thousand who has been convicted by a jury was innocent, and granted again that circumstantial evidence is stronger than direct proof, and yet I can tell you of a case which will shake your confidence in both juries and the sort of evidence named. It occurred a good many years ago, but no old lawyer has forgotten the particulars.

The town of Cane Hill, say, had about 4,000 inhabitants, and being in a western state had an element of toughness. Murder was not a rare crime, and robbery and assault very common ones. One day a stranger arrived who gave out that he intended to establish a private bank having a cash capital of about $13,000. The name he gave was Charles Williams, and it was understood that he was from Chicago. He was a middle aged, genteel man, and was well received in the town. He stopped at the hotel while making alterations to the building he had secured, and after a week or so was known by sight or name to everybody.

One morning the dead body of a man was found in the water wheel of the grist mill, which drew its supply from a race, and it was soon identified as that of Charles Williams. The skull had been fractured by a blow, and money and jewelry were gone. At the inquest as many as twenty different citizens who had met Williams testified that it was his body. Not one of them identified it by any particular scar or mark, but only in a general way. The idea that they could be mistaken never occurred to any of them. It had the general appearance of Williams, and therefore was Williams.

A murder having been committed, some one must be arrested for the crime. Williams could be traced back to the evening before, but to no certain hour. The landlord was sure he saw him at supper time, but not after. The clerk was sure he saw him talking to the landlord an hour later. One chambermaid saw him up stairs at 6 o'clock and another at 8 30. One man saw him at the depot at 9, and at the same hour some one else saw him a mile away. You who inveigh against the delays and technicalities of the law and the cunning of lawyers, are asked to note these side issues of my story. Right in that small town, where Williams couldn't have moved a rod without being recognized and remarked, he couldn't be traced after 6 o'clock in the evening. Men who had talked with him at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock couldn't be sure, when called upon, whether it was that afternoon or the previous one.

An arrest was speedily made. A suspicious character named John Carnes got drunk and displayed a roll of money, and when charged with the murder he exhibited what is termed "every sign of guilt." The sheriff was congratulated, Carnes was locked up and everybody was satisfied. On the preliminary examination it turned out that Carnes had only forty-five dollars. Being a murderer he ought to have fled, but so far from taking any step in that direction he had hired out to work for a livery stable keeper for three months. Sifted down, the case against him was thin. The only bad thing against him was the fact that he could not account for his whereabouts between 7 and 10 o'clock of the evening of the murder. In fact, he didn't try to, and I may as well tell you the reason right here. He was engaged in robbing a house in the town, a house where the family was temporarily absent. He got about fifty dollars in cash, but only after a two hours' search. To acknowledge this was to go to state prison; to keep silent was to be suspected of the murder. He pursued the latter course, however, knowing his innocence and doubting if he could be convicted.

While Carnes was held to the higher court and many believed him guilty, the sheriff stumbled upon another good thing. A man who was suspected of being an ex-convict, and who was known to be hard up, suddenly became flush. He also talked a good deal about the murder, and seemed very anxious that Carnes should be convicted. When he was gathered in the sum of thirty dollars was found in his wallet. Asked to explain where he got it he became confused and embarrassed and told lies. Asked to account for his time on the evening of the murder he mixed himself all up, and finally relapsed into a dogged silence. It was believed that he and Carnes were partners in the crime, and again the enterprising sheriff was duly complimented. The name of the last man was Joel Fisher.

When the second prisoner was examined he vigorously denied the murder, but like Carnes he failed to account for his time after 6 o'clock. He tried to, and when it was seen that he was lying the public mind settled upon him as the chief murderer. I will also tell you why he couldn't tell a straight sorry. From 6 to 10 o'clock he was engaged in robbing a freight car in the depot yard. He had two accomplices, and the goods were taken away in a wagon. Being innocent of the murder he didn't propose to give himself away on the lesser crime. He was also held to the higher court, and the man who doubted his guilt would have been thought an ass or a lunatic.

I told you in the beginning that it was a queer case, and you will not be surprised to learn that a third arrest was soon made. This turned out to be the most important of all. Two farmers living in the edge of town had quarreled over a line fence, and one of them called on the sheriff at midnight and gave him a tip. This was followed by an arrest and a search of the prisoner's premises. He was a single man and kept house for himself. They found a false face and false whiskers hidden away. They also found a pair of overalls with blood stains on them; also a hickory club, the end of which had evidently been freshly scraped. While no money was found, it was argued that he had buried the sum secured from Williams, and for three days more than 100 people were ransacking his house and barn and every foot of his land in hopes to unearth the treasure.

The name of the third party arrested was Black. He employed me to defend him. My first idea naturally was to prove an alibi. He claimed to me that he had not left his house during the evening. Living alone we had only his unsupported word for this, and by accident I ascertained that he was lying to me. Three different persons had called at his house between 7 and 10 o'clock and found him absent. Then Black made a confession to me. The farmer with whom he had quarreled had a large barn on a farm three miles away, and Black had gone in disguise, and he told me the names of people he had seen while dodging about. His intentions were bad enough, but the fire he kindled went out and the barn did not burn. To clear himself of the one he must own up to the other.

As if the case was not complicated enough, the sheriff took another step. He worked at the two men first arrested until they "confessed" that Black planned the whole affair, did the killing, and that they only watched to see that he not interrupted. The prosecution now felt assured that it had a straight case, while I realized that Black must run the gauntlet for his life. Nothing is abused more than the law, but I reiterate that the general public is more to blame than the lawyer, who is seeking to secure a favorable verdict for his client. I here wish to say a word about such "confessions" as were made in this case. Once in a great while there may be one with some little truth in it, but the majority are "cooked" for the occasion. A man arrested on a charge serious enough to send him to state prison for ten years will, if guilty, make any sort of confession demanded, except to confess his own guilt. If he is to be tried for his life he will swear the murder against any party the sheriff or chief of police desire him to. It is anything to pull his own neck out of the noose. The sheriff naturally wanted to convict Black, and when Carnes and Fisher were "pressed" they cooked up a very plausible "confession."

I had verified Black's story. I had gone to the barn and found a candle in a box just where he had told me to look for it. I had timed the journey to and fro, and found it occupied the interval stated. I had found mud on his boots which had come from a spot near the barn. I had found people who met him that night and took him for a stranger. However, when the case was called in the higher court I was appalled at the strength of the evidence against my client. As is invariably the case in a small town, everybody wanted to appear to know something. Men were put on the stand who swore they saw Black in town at 7 o'clock; others saw him an hour later; others still "believed" they saw him have the club found at his house. All this was nonsense, as you will discover, but it told with the jury.

I could only prove two things in defense—previous good character and how the overalls came to be stained with blood. Black boldly confessed that he had intended to burn the barn and thus accounted for his time, but it only hurt his case. Everybody jumped to the conclusion that a man who would commit arson would not scruple at murder. True, he had been known for years as a peaceable farmer, but his opportunity for making a strike had not come until the stranger appeared. It was shown that he was hard up financially; that certain men were rather afraid of him; that he had been heard to make dire threats, and they could not have painted him blacker had he been one of the younger brothers.

On top of all this came the "confession." Carnes and Fisher had occupied the same cell for days, and therefore agreed in all the details. They swore to meeting Black just outside the village. They entered the town to look for Williams and found him on the street. Fisher swore that he accosted him and directed him to the mill-race, telling him that the owner of the mill wanted to see him. After the murder all went to Black's house, where the money was to be divided. He had given Carnes and Fisher fifty dollars apiece and put off the division for a week. While neither saw the blow struck nor the body flung into the water, both agreed as to what Black said on the way home. He had told them that Williams seemed suspicious and was about to run away when struck down.

I lost my case, of course. The jury went out simply for appearance sake, and in seven minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty." You may ask what had been done to trace Williams? Very little. He had said he was from Chicago. No one knew his full address. The affair had been published in the Chicago papers, but no one had identified Williams as Williams. He seemed to have neither relatives nor acquaintances.

Black was to be sentenced to death, and Carnes and Fisher were to get off with a term in state prison. They had not yet been sentenced, when Williams, the man who had been murdered and buried, returned to town as quietly as any other traveler! You can imagine the public amazement! He left town on the night of the murder at 9 o'clock, going to Milwaukee to see about a bank safe and other things. He was taken ill en route and left the train at a small village where he had relatives. He had been sick with fever for weeks, and nothing whatever was known of the case. At the depot he conversed with two citizens and the ticket agent and all saw him board the train. Not one of them came forward to testify to these facts. They had "forgotten all about it!" In all such cases the average man is either over-anxious to go on the stand, or he obstinately refuses to remember anything in favor of the prisoner.

My case was won by the reappearance of Williams. It was for his murder that Black had been tried. Who was the victim? That was never found out, though it was generally believed that he was one of a pair of bad men who had come to Cane Hill with some evil intent, and had quarreled with and been done up by his pal. Carney and Fisher at once went back on their "confession" and accounted for their time on that evening. This gave them away on the robberies, and they were duly tried and landed behind the bars. Black had confessed to an attempt at arson, but while the case was dragging along he committed suicide in jail, and thus disposed of it.

I have given you the case just as recorded. I haven't complicated it in order to point a moral or adorn a tale. There was no need of that. There is scarcely a day in the week that your daily paper does not complain of the law's delay and give instances of how it is juggled with. Lawyers and courts are referred to as almost devoid of honor and integrity, and here and there it is demanded that Judge Lynch open court. Take any case you will, follow it closely and the explanation will be ample. The ignorance, stupidity and malice of the public called to take the witness box on either side of any or all cases is the real foundation of nine-tenths of the complaints against the law.

A BLIND MAN'S SHOT.

I had come down to the ford over the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river to the west of McPherson, when I observed a white man mounted on a mule before me. He was facing me, with his Winchester lying across his saddle, and was evidently waiting. His head was inclined to the front, like one listening intently, and as I rode up he cried out:

"Hello, soldier!"

"Hello to you!"

"This is White Horse ford."

"Yes."

"There is a lone cottonwood to the left and a large rock to the right?"

"Can't you see that there is?"

"No. I have been blind for the last year. These landmarks used to be here, but I didn't know what changes might have taken place."

"I rode closer to look into his eyes. The lids were closed as if in sleep and had a bluish appearance.

"The flame of a coward's gun did it!" he quietly observed as he dismounted. "Will you lead me to the rock? Ah, I'm all right now! Never mind the mule—he won't stray. Opposite me on the other side is a dead cottonwood, with one side of it blackened by fire."

"Yes."

"Now, look to the east, over the trail running along the opposite bank, and tell me if you see anybody."

"Yes, I do. About three miles up is a man coming on horseback."

"Thank you. I am in time. Sorry to bother you, but if you were blind I'd do as much for you. As soon as you can make out the color of the horse tell me what it is."

"It is a bay," I answered him as the horseman came nearer.

"Is he riding fast?"

"Yes."

"Does he wear a black felt sombrero?"

"No; a white one."

"Ah, that's good. Now, then, please keep quiet!"

He stood behind the rock with his rifle in his hands and bent his head to the east to listen. From the smile on his face I think he heard the footsteps of the coming horse while yet a mile away. The river was only a few yards wide at that point, with a wagon road running along the other bank east and west. Only the one man was in sight.

"He's coming fast," observed the blind man.

"Yes, at a gallop."

"Now he's passing the twin cottonwoods!"

"Yes."

"Now he's at the curve where the waters of the spring run down?"

"Yes."

"Now he's on the straight stretch to the ford?"

"Yes."

"Bay horse, white felt sembrero, long, black hair and bushy, black whiskers?"

"Yes."

"Good! I can't miss him!"

Up went his rifle, pointed straight at the dead cottonwood opposite. The big rock hid us from sight of the flying horseman as he drew nearer; but he did not appear to be looking around him. He was leaning forward in his saddle and and gazing straight ahead. I did not realize the situation until too late to interfere. Had I been told in plain words what the blind man was there for I should not have put forth a hand. He would have turned on me and killed me off hand had I meddled. For two or three seconds the rock hid the horseman. Then he shot out into view from the western face. The blind man had been holding his rifle to his face for ten seconds. He could not see the sights, but it was the natural way. His hearing served him as well as my vision. On the instant that the rider was in line opposite he fired, and the man threw up his arms, lurched right and left, and finally pitched headlong to the earth.

"Will you kindly cross over and see if he is dead?" asked the blind man as he lowered his rifle.

I mounted and forded the stream. The man lay on his back, arms outstretched and his hat thirty feet away. His eyes were shut and his jaw falling. From his right side the blood was pouring out on the sunbaked crust, while his right hand clinched the barrel of his rifle with a death grip. I rode back and said taat he was dead.

"Thanks—many thanks!" replied the blind man. "The boys routed him out above this morning, and I was sure he would pass this way."

"Who was he?"

"The coward who blinded me! Will you please lead up my mule? Ah, here he is! I can get along nicely now. Good day to you, sir; and I repeat that I am much obliged—very much obliged, sir."

And he rode off to the east and left me sitting on my horse and staring after him and wondering if I had dreamed it all.

M. QUAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land, situated in Range 5, Coast District, more particularly described as follows: Commencing where a post has been planted at the northeast corner of Lot 50, Range 5; thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement; containing 320 acres, more or less.

Victoria, February 13, 1892. A. ELLIS. fe19

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated on Salt Spring Island: Beginning at the N. W. corner stake of my pre-emption, thence east 40 chains, thence north 60 chains to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake; thence west 40 chains, thence south along sea shore to place of commencement, containing 250 acres more or less.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.

February 16, 1892. fe19-2m-w

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Price, 50c. per setting 13.

MRS. R. M. COHIM

McPherson's Station, E. & N. R.

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35 CENTS -A- BOTTLE

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
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Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Tributes to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Memory—Sailors Stopped from Burlesquing Salvationists.

Raid on Wellington Liquor Sellers—Important Developments on the Mainland.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 25.—E. J. O'Sullivan, of the Victoria Business College, passed through on his way to Montreal, on Sunday.

Richard Matthews, of Port Colborne, will make Vancouver his home.

Mrs. Strachan, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Gooderham, of Toronto, will sail on the Empress. Mrs. Strachan is a sister of Miss Cartmel, of the Chinese Mission house, Victoria.

A. E. Rand has donated a handsome portrait, in crayon, of his late father, to the Y.M.C.A. The late F. Rand was president of the Association.

Some paid-off sailors of the Empress of Japan, organized a burlesque Salvation Army parade, yesterday, of the Calathumian order. They were scattered by the police.

Last evening three of the city ministers preached on the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, deducing lessons from his life. His integrity, conscientiousness and adhesion to principles were strongly commented upon. In 1887, when the popular clamor demanded the national policy, he sank rather than sacrifice principle. In one sense he was a life failure, but a great success in the true sense. He had great ability and was a wonderful master of detail. His life was characterized by religious devotion to duty and country. His promotion from the lowest rank to the highest should stimulate young men. All could not be great, but the possibilities were equal. The congregations were large and interest and love for the dead statesman were evident.

The carpenters on the new postoffice building were told by their employer that that they would have to work ten hours or quit, any union to the contrary. The men will strike.

Two Italians, named Mass and Tomell, assaulted another countryman named Pathmen. Since the assault it is supposed the friends of Pathmen assaulted Mass, cutting him so badly that he may die. The trouble was over the late laborers' strike.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 25.—Sixteen residents of Wellington, who were arrested a few days ago for selling liquor without a license, came up before Judge Harrison, to-day. One was fined $200, another $175, and the rest $150 and costs. The total amount of fines and costs was $2,575. One of the cases was laid over until to-morrow.

The steamer City of Nanaimo, today, returned from Comox, with about 100 excursionists, who came to attend the dedication of the Oddfellows' hall at Wellington. Owing to the death of the wife of Past Grand Master George Williams, the dedication was postponed till Tuesday.

Joseph Richards succeded in obtaining his license at the adjourned sitting of the Licensing Court on Saturday.

At the quarterly meeting of the Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society the sales were shown to amount to $30,388.80. Of this $8,028.75 was taken in the dry goods' department, and $22,360.05 in the grocery department. Profits from the trade account amount to $3,104.29. A dividend was declared at ten per cent. for the quarter.

The statement submitted by the ladies' committee of the recent conversazione shows net proceeds, $1,010.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The steamer Columbia, to run between Revelstoke and Robson, was launched, last week. The Kootenay will soon be completed.

R. J. Kirkwood, who has a claim about two miles from Slocan lake, recently conveyed some of the rock to Nelson, and it assayed 390 ounces in silver and 58 per cent. lead.

Mr. Pierce, having completed his survey of Revelstoke townsite for the Dominion Government, has left for Illecillewaet, where he will be similarly employed.

G. O. Buchanan has been granted timber leases on 1,760 acres, at the head of Slocan lake, estimated to contain about 9,000,000 feet of lumber. A saw mill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet a day, will be erected there in the immediate future.

On Thursday, at the Court House, Donald, Sheriff Redgrave will offer for sale, under an order of the Supreme Court, the Corbin & Kennedy No. 2, Happy Find and Crystal mining claims, at Illecillewaet, each being over 20 acres in extent.

Mr. Neault, C.P.R. contractor, who went down the river for the purpose of clearing a townsite for the company at Nakusp creek, Upper Arrow lake, will build a wharf at the creek, lay out a townsite for the C.P.R. and probably do a little work on the road to Slocan. He expects to have 25 men at work shortly. The boats will be enabled to land passengers and freight for the Kaslo-Slocan district at Nakusp wharf.

F. B. Wells, who has been buying pelts during the winter, has effected a sale of over 200 marten skins to G. W. Baldwin, representing Joseph Ullman, of St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Troup, manager of the Columbia and K. S. Navigation company, has a full complement of hands engaged to man the steamers of the line, so there will be no delay as soon as business is ready to move.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Island Sentinel.)

The Directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association meet at Chilliwack on Tuesday, May 3rd.

A special meeting of the Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral Company has been called for the 30th May, to raise funds to obtain additional coal and oil lands.

J. Kirkup, for several years mining recorder at Revelstoke, and provincial constable for West Kootenay district, will receive the appointment of government agent at Revelstoke.

Dr. Edgar, charged before Magistrates James McIntosh and John T. Edwards, with practising without a certificate of authority from the Medical Board of British Columbia, pleaded guilty, and was fined $25 and costs.

Rev. Father Bedard, on his way Thursday morning from Ashcroft up the Bonaparte to attend a sick call, was thrown from his horse, and lay a short time on the road insensible, when he was picked up by men working on the Cache Creek bridge. The horse was frightened by a flock of crows. Blood flowed profusely from his nose and lips, and the right wrist is for the present quite helpless.

H. R. Bellam, the coal expert and inventor of a superior prospecting drill, has been engaged examining the neighborhood for indications of coal, in addition to those already known to exist at Guerin's. He and his associates are favorably impressed with the geological formation as coal-bearing in several places. On Thursday morning, they started up the North Thompson, to make a thorough exploration in the country tributary to Kamloops. It is encouraged by the C.P.R. officials, who believe that 60,000 tons will be annually required for steam purposes at this point for consumption on the western division to replace the wood which is now used and becoming scarce. The report will be anxiously waited for, for one of the things to be determined by it will be the construction of a branch by the C. P. R. to the coalfields within the present year, if the report is favorable.

GOLDEN.

From the Era.

The Trustees of the Golden Public School have engaged Miss Lucas, of Victoria, in place of Miss Carmichael, resigned.

The highest assay of Fish Creek ore was given to the Government assayist in Ottawa —204 160 ounces of silver to the ton.

The three bridges across the Illecillewaet river, between Illecillewaet and Fish Creek, will be finished on Friday.

To Sam Underhill belongs the honor of bringing in the first bear skin of the season. He measured 13 feet six inches across the hams or fore paws.

The waters of the Kicking Horse and Columbia rivers are rising.

The freight arrivals at the C.P.R. depot are increasing daily. All kinds of machinery are being brought in, which indicates the gradual development of the district.

On Monday morning, two valuable horses were killed in the Kicking Horse canon, just above the smelter works, one an exceedingly handsome Clyde 7-year old mare, which Mr. John Newberry had imported, and another, a cayuse, owned by Mr. F. Lang. Several other horses were badly hurt. The horses strayed, in a band, up the track, and were met at 2 a.m. by a freight train. The mare was carried 250 yards by the engine; the cayuse jumped over the bank, at the side of the track, and was instantly killed. A claim has been rendered to the company, and it is expected there will be no difficulty in obtaining fair recompense, as the C.P.R., having the privilege of fencing the track or not, at their option, are compelled, in case of the latter, to refund to the public any losses through their lack of properly protecting their property.

Some valuable horses and oxen have been imported from the east, for the Upper Columbia Company, this week.

VERNON.

(From the News.

A crop of peanuts is the latest venture of an Okanagan rancher.

Mr. Latimer's survey party are working on the west side of Long lake; the demand for residence property on that part of the Aberdeen estate is making it advisable that it be subdivided at once. Four lots nearest the commonage have been sold. The average size of the lots is 25 acres. A road will connect with the present Mission road; the Long lake road will be extended across the creek and along the lake front, every lot thus having access front and rear.

Messrs. Wilde and Harris, who have been making a camping tour of Okanagan lake, returned to Vernon on Tuesday. They met with good sport, but had their tent burned down, and their rods, tackle and iktas damaged. At the Mission they left their rifles and rods on the beach and had them stolen.

The Indians, at Enderby, have begun spearing salmon by torchlight. At present the fish are not plentiful.

Mr. Coryell, C.E., and party, are now laying off lot 139 for Lequime Eros., at the Mission. This property consists of 386 acres and has a frontage of five-eighths of a mile on the lake, which contains a very pretty bay. The townsite will run 30 chains along the shore, an avenue of 100 ft. being allowed on the lake front (with the exception of a reserve of five acres for sawmill and wharf), and will run back only a quarter of a mile, the proprietors not wishing to flood the market with town lots.

On Friday Mr. Price Ellison purchased the well known Simpson ranch, at the Mission, comprising between 400 and 500 acres, for the neighborhood of $8,000.

G. W. Henry, of Port Hammond, accompanied by his uncle, J. G. Henry, arrived, on Tuesday, with a full carload of fruit trees and plants for the Coldstream estate, from Rochester, New York.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, April 23.—Easter was generally observed here. Special services were held in the churches, which were appropriately decorated.

Miss Murton, former teacher of the Riverschool, spent her vacation visiting friends in this vicinity.

Among those to be seen carrying their rod and tackle, this week, were Judge Crease and his two sons, of Victoria.

Mrs. Pirt and Miss Nellie Gray left on a short visit to Nanaimo, this morning.

The Fritzoe has arrived, and commences loading lumber, to-day.

The musical social given at the residence of Mrs. Palmer, Friday evening, was a decided success. The following programme was excellently rendered, in every particular, and the many encores and hearty applause showed the way in which it was appreciated:

Piano Duet	Mrs. McGary and Mrs. Gibson
Solo	Mrs. Pirt
Guitar	Mr. Williams
Solo	Mrs. Patton
Duet	Mrs. Conway and Mr. Williams
Piano Solo	Mrs. Gibson
Solo	Mr. Williams
Piano and Violin	Mr. and Mrs. Roberts
Solo	Mrs. McGary
Duet	Mrs. Pirt and Mr. Williams
Piano Solo	Mrs. Gibson
Duet	Mrs. McGary and Mr. Williams
Solo	Mrs. Patton
Guitar	Mr. Williams

Refreshments were then served and a collection taken up amounting to $50, which was presented to Mr. Sutherland, the Methodist parson of Maple Bay, as a token of appreciation for his faithful labors here.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 26.—J. B. Byers and Miss Burrell were married, yesterday, at Christ Church.

Several leading loggers met, yesterday, and decided to raise the price of logs.

The Council has petitioned the Government for a free mail delivery.

A Swedish sailor was knocked down and roughly handled by Robert Allen and James Cameron, last night. The former was fined $10, and the latter remanded.

The steamer Iona came in, yesterday, with 20,000 pounds of halibut.

A fire hall will be placed on Mount Pleasant.

Jacob Wurst was chased by a partly slaughtered bull at a slaughter house, yesterday, and badly gored. His life was saved by James Sorrel.

The Literary Society of St. Andrew's church will close their winter series of entertainments on Thursday night by readings and recitations.

Another newspaper will be started in Vancouver shortly.

Jas. Collins, of the Empress of Japan, was sentenced to ten weeks in jail for desertion, this morning.

A girl about 15 years old was enticed away from her home by young men, but afterwards rescued by the police. They were found in a livery stable and the girl was put in charge of Mrs. Bowes, who will take her to the refuge home, Victoria.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived to-day, with passengers and freight for the Skeena.

The question of foreshore rights came up last night at the Council meeting, in reference to the removal of shacks, which has been ordered. Some aldermen objected to the city police having anything to do with the matter. The city solicitor explained that the Dominion Government ordered it, the city had no responsibility, but the police might be called in to enforce order.

The Moodyville mill has started running.

D. Coverly's store on Mount Pleasant was destroyed by fire, last night. Loss about $1,200.

A box arranged for the purpose, was sent forward by the Victoria steamer, containing 24 quail received direct from North China, and shipped to Mr. Rudd, the keeper of the game preserves of Provost Island, to be let out for breeding and stocking the preserves with quail. There are now on the island several kinds of pheasants, some Ontario wild turkeys, and when these foreigners are out there will be three varieties of quail in the preserves.

At the last meeting of the Vancouver Liberal Association, over which Capt. McLeed presided, some touching references were made to the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, and a letter of condolence was passed and ordered to be forwarded to the deceased ex-Premier's wife. The subject of Indian reserves was introduced by the president, and on motion of Mr. McQueen, seconded by Mr. Menzies, a resolution was adopted favoring the Government reclaiming the lands and throwing them open for settlement.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 26. — The annual spring freshet has set in and the river is rising slowly. Dutch Bill, the pioneer fisherman, says he has orders from Victoria for all the oolachans he can catch at a dollar a bucket.

The loss by fire to Steve Kelly, at the Junction, last evening, was $2,500; well covered by insurance.

All the men employed in McGillivray & Co's steel pipe works went on strike at noon to-day. The firm want them to work overtime at 20 cents an hour. They asked 25 cents, which was refused, and the strike followed. Mr. McGillivray has a contract for making pipes for the new waterworks system.

Kennedy Brothers were serenaded at the Columbian office last night. Messrs. Brown and Kitchen, M.P.P.'s, attended the serenade.

A new oatmeal and feed mill will be erected here immediately on the city supplying a site as an inducement.

Henry Mace and Frank Dandy, who were accused of burglarizing a hardware store at Blaine, have been seen in Westminster. They are said to be fishing at the mouth of the Fraser.

The Baptist Chapel car "Evangel" visited South Westminster, last night, and services which were attended by many from the city, were held by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who travels with it. The car is sixty feet long and is fitted up neatly in ash, there being seating capacity for seventy persons. At one end is a vestibule and bedroom, while the body of the car is arranged as a church, with pulpit and organ. Mr. Wheeler is a young, energetic man, with the faculty of expressing his thoughts in clear, forcible style. He has succeeded in organizing quite a number of churches during his tour, the last being at Snohomish, Wash. The car was presented to the Baptist Missionary Society by Mr. Rockafeller and a few other millionaires of Pennsylvania. This morning the "Evangel" was taken back to Seattle on its way East.

Thomas Whiting, aged 21, who resides with his brother, George Whiting, at Burnaby Lake, is incarcerated as an insane person. He was brought before Magistrate Atkinson this morning, and during his examination knocked down officer Smith and reached the open air. His brother and Smith gave chase and captured him a hundred yards off. He was locked up and ordered to be examined by medical men.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 26.—The witnesses in the conspiracy cases, Regina vs. Tully Boyce, Thos. Keith, M.P.P., and Arthur Wilson, were served with summonses to appear at the assizes in Victoria at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, May 16. Summonses were also served on all witnesses in the case of Vipond, also to be heard at Victoria.

KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., April 26.—During the last ten days there has been considerable excitement, caused by the discovery of coal within a few miles of Kamloops and up the North Thompson River. So promising were the locations that the citizens subscribed a purse to defray the expense of engaging an expert to look over the ground, and secured the services of Mr. Bellamy, one of the best mining experts on the Pacific coast, who has been here for several days exploring the country, and, although he will not present a report until Thursday, it has been learned that he is highly pleased with the prospects, and declares it to be one of the richest coal fields he has ever visited. The North Thompson being the most promising, four men started tunnelling, and have been already rewarded by striking a seam of bituminous coal of the best quality four feet eight inches thick, and at another point a seam of 33 inches, containing 19 inches of lignite and 14 inches of cannel coal, has been found. It is the intention to continue work on these claims, and from present indications it is expected that a seam at least seven feet thick will be reached within a week.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, April 25.—The Quadra anchored here in the bay on Saturday evening and Sunday last, and on Monday was busy fixing up the buoy off Gossip reef.

An exciting chase after a sea lion took place here on Monday afternoon last, near the lighthouse point, and lasted for nearly two hours, eventually ending in the escape of the animal and a good three miles pull back for the hunters to the place where the sport commenced.

Mr. Henry Georgeson, our genial lightkeeper here, is away on a few days' trip to Victoria. Mr. Georgeson has held his present position for the past seven years, and as this is the second outing of its kind he has enjoyed the privilege of during that whole period, his many friends at Victoria will, no doubt, accord him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Wm. Cook is in Montreal on a pleasure trip.

ALERT BAY.

Grave fears are entertained here as to the safety of John Ingersoll and Steve Vaughn, who left, last November, in an open boat on a prospecting and trapping expedition around Cape Caution. They were last seen in the middle of December by Frank Rothwell, who was also on a similar trip to that region. When they left here they only took provisions to last until the first of March, the time they reckoned on being back. Enquiries have been made of all steamers and canoes coming down the coast, and no persons appear to have seen or heard anything of them. It is feared that they have met with some accident, as Cape Caution and adjacent waters are not a very safe place for boats. Steve Vaughn has a wife and family in Seattle.

Walter Rudge, of the Waddington stone quarry, cut his foot, last week, with an axe, and had to be brought here for treatment. The wound was stitched by Harry Mallory, and at last accounts the patient was in a fair way to recovery.

An unknown gentleman was here, last week, spying out land in the Rupert district. He had a camera with him and took several "shots" along the coast. He is said to be looking up the coal fields, as he visited Suquah, where boring operations were conducted, last year, by Lyman Banks, of the O. I. Co.

The late rains have prevented crops from being put in.

The new church here is reaching skyward.

AT THE INQUEST.

Deeming Shamming Insanity—He Tells the Judge to Put the Warrant in His Pipe and Smoke It.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—When the inquest on the remains of Mrs. Williams (Emily Mather) was resumed this morning, the court was again densely crowded. The court, having been constituted, the coroner intimated that he had received a letter, written in a female hand, and signed "Lilly Most." It was dated April 6, 1892, and ran as follows: "I warn you that if you do not conduct the Deeming enquiry in an impartial manner, it will be the worse for you. The poor fellow is not getting justice. Both you and the jury are prejudiced." The writer went on to say that it was her intention to subscribe towards the prisoner's defence, and concluded by announcing that she would certainly take the life of the coroner in open court, notwithstanding the precautions which were being adopted to keep people out. The reading of this document, which was generally regarded as a silly hoax, caused considerable amusement in court.

Detective Smythe, of the Western Australian police, deposed that the prisoner on his arrival in custody at Albany was handed over to his care. He was locked up in a cell, which was carefully guarded during the night. When witness entered the cell next morning he was surprised to find that Deeming's mustache had disappeared. He asked him what had become of it. The prisoner replied, "I never had one." On searching the cell, witness found in a bucket a portion of a broken bottle. He also searched the prisoner, and found in his coat pocket a fragment of glass, which had evidently formed part of the bottle.

Mr. Walsh, Crown Prosecutor, said the evidence for the prosecution had concluded.

The Coroner then directed that yesterday's evidence should be read. While this was being done, Deeming, almost for the first time, scrutinized the occupants of the galleries, and remarked, in an audible tone, "All the good-looking girls are in front."

When Miss Kate Rounsefell re-entered the box to hear her evidence read, the prisoner became visibly excited, and beckoned to her with his finger in an anxious manner.

The foreman of the jury asked whether it was the case that a small, but heavy, battle-axe and a long knife had been found among the prisoner's effects, because if they had, the jury desired to see them. The articles named were produced, and Dr. Mullens, who had examined the remains of

THE MURDERED WOMAN

found at Windsor, was then recalled and interrogated by the foreman of the jury as to whether the wounds which caused her death had been inflicted by those weapons. Witness replied that he was unable to express a positive opinion on that point, but he thought it possible that the wounds might have been inflicted by the battle-axe and knife in question.

Dr. Mollison was examined on the same point, and gave a similar opinion.

The coroner asked Mr. Lyle, the prisoner's solicitor, whether he wished to call any witnesses or address the Court.

Mr. Lyle: Not at this stage.

The coroner then directed the accused to stand up, but he took no notice, having apparently fallen asleep in his chair. A policeman at his side shook him, and he woke up with a start.

The coroner, addressing the prisoner, asked: "What is your name?"

Deeming made no answer, but turned to his solicitor, and spoke to him hurriedly in a low tone.

Mr. Lyle then rose and said: "He says he will not answer any questions."

The coroner accordingly put the usual formal query to the prisoner, whether he had anything to say, cautioning him that whatever he might say would be recorded and might be used against him.

Mr. Lyle, on behalf of the accused, intimated that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Walsh then submitted to the jury the case for the prosecution, reviewing the evidence in detail.

The coroner again asked Mr. Lyle whether he had anything to say on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Lyle then rose, and said,

"THIS ABNORMAL BEING

has a defence which I hope I may be able to properly conduct. My first duty is to secure for the accused a fair trial, and, so far as the proceedings have gone, they have been conducted most decently. This creature, Deeming, has a defence that will open up a question, which the whole English-speaking race must face, and which has already been dealt with by some European countries."

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence, described it as exhaustive and conclusive, and observed that there was not a shadow of doubt that the prisoner was guilty of the murder.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at thirteen minutes past one o'clock.

During their absence the prisoner laughed and chatted with those around him. Addressing Mr. Lyle, he asked, "What are we keep waiting for?" Mr. Lyle explained, adding that in his opinion there was little doubt that a verdict of murder would be brought in against the accused. Deeming nevertheless continued to comment in a flippant manner upon the whole proceedings. He stared rudely at the ladies present, and addressed one who had been a witness by her christian name. To another he called out that she was "a naughty girl," and, as the jury's absence was prolonged, he turned to his solicitor and inquired laughingly whether he should go and assist them in arriving at their verdict.

The jury returned into court at fifty-three minutes past one. When they re-entered the prisoner leaned back in his chair and compressed his lips, an anxious look for the first time appearing in his face.

The foreman of the jury

ANNOUNCED THEIR VERDICT,

"We find that Emily Williams, whose body we viewed at the morgue on March 3, was, on March 3, found lying under the hearthstone in a room at No. 57 Andrew street, Windsor, and that the prisoner Williams, otherwise Deeming, did, on or about Dec. 25 last, murder her by fracturing her skull and cutting her throat; and we therefore find the prisoner guilty of feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously murdering her. We consider that the thanks of the community are due to the police for the manner in which they have worked up this case."

The jury, in arriving at this conclusion, were unanimous on all points.

The prisoner, turning to Mr. Lyle, remarked, "I could have done in two minutes what it has taken them so long to decide."

The verdict having been read, the Coroner directed the prisoner to stand up, and addressing him said, "You have been found guilty of the murder of your wife, and I shall commit you to take your trial for that crime at the Criminal Court on the 22nd inst."

Deeming, meanwhile, stood resting both his hands upon the barristers' table and quietly regarding the audience. But when the Coroner added, "I shall now issue my warrant," the prisoner turned and exclaimed in a loud, insolent tone, "And you can put it in your pipe and smoke it."

At this extraordinary demonstration there were general cries of "Oh!" from the public galleries. When the accused resumed his seat his hands shook slightly, and though his features were composed, they wore

A HAGGARD LOOK.

As soon as the proceedings were at an end the prisoner was conveyed through a side door to the watchhouse and lodged in the cell where he has been confined during the inquest. The moment he found himself alone with his gaolers all his bravado deserted him. He looked so ill and weak that a small allowance of stimulants was served out to him. Deeming subsequently had a long conversation with his solicitor, who, it is understood, will not advance the plea of ordinary insanity, but is preparing the defense on the basis that the prisoner is suffering from a peculiar form of insanity, ascribable to abnormal conditions. The prisoner, after eating a hearty meal, retired for the night, but was extremely restless, though not troublesome. He listens nervously to every sound that reaches him from outside, such as that of something passing along the corridor, and constantly asks for explanations as to what is going on. A strong opinion is held by the medical men and a considerable number of others who were present during the inquest that Deeming's eccentric and unseemly behavior was nothing more nor less than a clever piece of shamming.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Queen Victoria on the Continent—Royal Marriage Projects—Henry M. Stanley Abroad.

Historic Valuables—The Entail on the Savernake Estate—Appeal to the Lords.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Tribune's London correspondent says: Queen Victoria is to arrive at Darmstadt, to-day, after a twenty-four hours journey from Hyeres, and, during her visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse, she will reside at a residence at the Schloss in apartments overlooking the gardens, which have always been appropriated for her use. The Queen is to drive, this afternoon, to Rosenhohe in order to visit the mausoleum in which the Grand Duke Ludwig and Princess Alice are buried, and she brought wreaths and crosses from the Riviera to place on their coffins. Empress Frederick and Princess Margaret, of Prussia, who returned to the Royal Schloss, in Hamburg, last Thursday, after a few days' visit, with the Prince and Princess Adolpus of Schaumbourg-Lippe, at Bonne, have gone to Darmstadt to meet the Queen and stay during her visit. This is the first meeting between the Queen and the Empress for more than thirteen months. The Emperor William is to proceed to Darmstadt to meet the Queen, while attending the funeral of the Grand Duchess Alexandrina, at Schwerin; but it is not expected he will stay more than one day, and the delicate health of the Empress will likely prevent her from waiting upon the Queen. The visit of the Queen to Darmstadt is directly connected with various projects of marriage which are now spoken of concerning the Royal family. It is hoped that Prince George will become the betrothed of Princess Alice, of Hesse, and that the Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig will marry Princess Marclof Edinburg, whose name has been so much coupled of late with Prince Ferdinand, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania. As explained several months ago, the interference of the Emperor of Russia stopped that match at an early stage of the negotiations.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Queen will be present at either of the drawing rooms, but the question will not be definitely settled until after her return to Windsor. If the Queen does not attend herself, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught will take the presentations. Even if the Queen does hold one drawingroom herself, she certainly will not wait for the general company, but will leave the throneroom directly after she has received the corps diplomatique, Ministers and other personages having privilege of entre. A friend at Hyeres writes that the Queen's Indian secretary, Munshi, attracted far more attention than any other member of the royal party. He is a personage of imposing presence, and wears a splendid uniform covered with gold lace, and every fine day drives out in the royal carriage with a Hindu servant in Oriental garb sitting on the box beside the coachman. There is not a shadow of foundation for the most unwarrantable statement that the official intimation of the engagement of Prince George to Princess May is to be promulgated in a few days. Under the circumstances, such an announcement must be offensive to the royal family, as it cannot fail to cause great pain and annoyance. It is highly reprehensible that such gross fabrications should be recklessly circulated about the country.

The King of the Belgians goes to Ostend for the summer early in June. The royal chalet has just been redecorated throughout, and several distinguished guests are expected there during the coming season. Henry M. Stanley is to visit the king early in June. The magnificent silver-gilt dinner service which Napoleon presented to his sister, the Princess Pauline Borghese, has been sold to the Prince of Baucina, the well-known Sicilian magnate, for £6,200. It is exqisitely wrought and chased, and is thought to have been sold very cheap. Prince Baucina was anxious to buy the famous white marble statue of Princess Pauline Borghese, by Canova, which visitors at Rome admired, but it cannot be sold, being an heirloom.

There is no foundation for the report which has gone around the papers that the appeal to the House of Lords against the sale of the Savernake estate has been or is to be withdrawn. The case will be fought out to the last, and the appeal is expected to come on for hearing in July.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 23.—At Whitewood, Assa., yesterday, Oswald E. Spence, was charged with attempting to murder Myles McArthur with malice aforethought, at a Methodist Church social, recently. The jury returned a verdict of guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then sentenced to ten years penal servitude at Stony Mountain penitentiary.

It is reported at Rat Portage, on reliable authority, that the department at Ottawa have decided to issue a limited number of licenses to *bona fide* fishermen on Lake of the Woods, on proper application being made.

Count de Leusse, a leading French farmer, of St. Laurent, is a candidate for the Legislature in Woodlands.

Steamers arriving at New York within the past few days, from Hayti, say that rumors of impending revolution are again rife in the Black Republic. President Hypolite is said to be fully determined to meet and stamp out the first spark of rebellion.

The first ocean steamship to arrive at Montreal this season reached there on Saturday. It was the Thompson liner Fremona, from the Mediterranean, with fruit. The Charrington, also from the Mediterranean with fruit, arrived there the same afternoon. The arrival of these two vessels was looked forward to with considerable interest, as it had been expected that the Charrington would be the first to get in and thus save her harbor dues for the season.

AT LAST.

John Sanderson was dying,
In Summer, on Mendip side,
In the cottage where his father,
And father's father, died.

And dying has grown so common,
And old men are so cheap;
There was only the parish doctor
To see him off to sleep.

And he thought he would last till morning,
And left him in neighbor's care;
The tavern was terribly handy—
Death came when none was there.

And he welcomed the awful stranger
With a smile of wrinkled joy,
And only patiently sighing,
"I'd like for to see my boy:

"The lad as runned from the village
A mort of years ago,
And went to Bristow and listed,
And left me weeds to hoe.

"Couldn't un vight and wrussle;
Couldn't un whistle and zing;
The maids a could smarm and viggle;
The lads a could hold and fling."

Sweet scent of the sad sweetbrier
Came in from the garden bed;
And he heard the wicket rattle,
And he heard the sound of a tread.

That rang on the stony threshold,
And woke the sleeping cat;
And the gleam of a scarlet tunic—
The dying eyes saw that.

He saw a form in the doorway,
Against the sunset, black;
And far too old to be fearful,
He said, "My boy's come back";

And groping with feeble fingers,
"My eyen be cruel dim,
I wants to see thy veace, lad,
Come here to thy vather, Jim;

Th'st a ribbon in button hole, Jimmy,
Wi' a star as shines zo vine,
And summat 'o iron, 'For Valor,'—
Be all they whimsies thine?"

A strong arm lifted his shoulders;
A brown hand lifted his head;
"We'm quality now for sartin."
He, tittering weakly, said.

And so on the breast of scarlet,
Between the cross and the star,
The old man lay, as he waited
To pass the utmost bar.

But while his fleet soul fluttered,
And strove to die and live;
The lips behind him whispered
The hoarse words, "Father, forgive."

And out of the thronging shadows,
The answer faltered, "No,
Not now, dear lad; I done it
A mort o' years ago."

—The Spectator.

It is stated that a Forfar manufacturing firm is negotiating for the purchase of a factory in the North of Ireland, to which it proposes to transfer its machinery, owing to labor being cheaper in the Green Isle.

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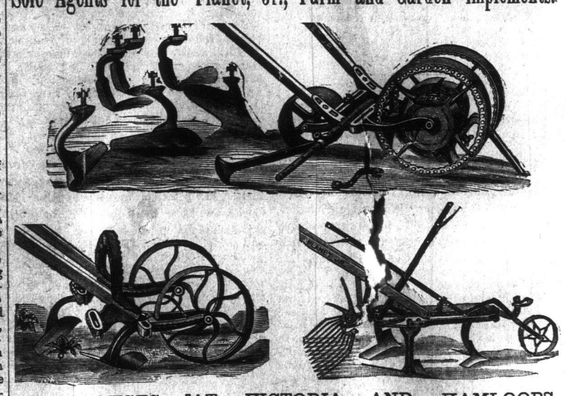
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