

# The World Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MARCH 8 1895. VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 13

## THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

### Japan's Minister to Germany Says Peace Regulations Concern the Two Nations Only.

### European Powers May Interfere; But There Must Be a Surrender of Territory.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Viscount Aoki, Japanese minister to Germany, said today in an interview with a reporter of the Lokal-Anzeiger: "Without a cessation of territory China cannot reckon on the termination of the war. While it is fully understood that China must indemnify us for our expenses in the war, I am aware that the European powers may interfere to prevent a cessation of territory, but it is to be hoped that the Japanese government will maintain its position that the cessation of peace, equally with the conflict, concerns Japan and China alone. Forseeing that the war would involve the risk of complications with the powers, Japan did everything to avert hostilities and tried to settle the Korean question peacefully. China made this impossible. Japan is willing as any moment to agree to terms which are in any way acceptable and honest."

## FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

### New York, March 1.—Another building disaster occurred about four o'clock this afternoon, which proved nearly as fatal in its results as did the Tenth avenue mill house accident.

The interior of four tenements in course of construction on Orchard street, near Rivington, fell in without a moment's warning, and a number of bricklayers and laborers who were working on it were carried into the cellar with the falling walls. One man, an Italian laborer, is missing, and it is believed to be dead in the ruins. Two men were probably fatally injured, and eight others seriously. The wrecked building had been in course of construction for ten weeks, and work had progressed as far as the fifth floor when the calamity occurred. Both the contractors as well as the owner were present when the accident occurred. They were placed under arrest. The charge against them was criminal negligence. It is expected that the responsibility for the disaster will be placed upon the prisoners. The materials used in the construction of the building it is alleged were faulty.

## SILVER SHIPMENTS.

### SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The San Francisco agents of China and Japan bankers are checking the flow of silver from Colorado, Utah and Nevada to the Orient by way of New York and are shipping tonnage to Hongkong and Yokohama from this port.

Through the air is filled with names of possible candidates to succeed Mr. Bissell, the feeling is apparent among officials of the President would regard in some way the untiring devotion of Congressman Wilson of New York. To the administration throughout the country. They said this opportunity had arrived, and unless the President changes his mind, Mr. Wilson's name will be the one to be put forward. Mr. Bissell is in the midst of a campaign for the office of the Secretary of the Interior. He is a member of the Senate. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Executive Council. He is a member of the Judicial Council. He is a member of the Legislative Council. He is a member of the Executive Council. He is a member of the Judicial Council. He is a member of the Legislative Council.

## NEW FRENCH GUN

### PARIS, Feb. 28.—The war department has completed experiments with a new gun which is guaranteed for a thousand rounds.

After 3,000 rounds had been fired with the heaviest charges of smokeless powder, the rifle was found in fine condition. The muzzle velocity of the projectile was 5,000 feet per second. The gun is made of hard tempered steel. It has a choke bore of such construction that as the projectile moves forward in the barrel the bands of the rifling intended to be used in boring the gun are formed the driving band is constantly renewed. The discharge of gas between the projectile and the walls of the gun and the consequent erosion of the gun are thus prevented. The gun has a bore of about six inches and is between 22 and 25 feet long.

## ARMENIAN HORRORS.

### LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Telegraph has a two-column despatch from a reporter who was sent by it to investigate the Armenian outrages. It is dated Moscow, January 29, and was sent by the Russian telegraph line from Kars. The despatch records the attempts on the part of the Turks to destroy the proofs of outrages, and especially to obliterate the tell-tale pits dug beside the residence of the village chief of Djalygoosan, in which hundreds of mutilated bodies were piled in one confused, festering mass. Barrels of oil that were originally intended to be used in burning villages, were poured into the pits and set on fire. The flames failed to consume the mass, and a stream was dammed to wash away the horrible evidence. Now the remains are being removed piecemeal.

## WHISTLER THE PAINTER.

### PARIS, Feb. 28.—A suit brought by Sir William Rina against James Whistler, the painter, came to trial today. Sir William sued to force the artist to deliver Lady Rina's portrait and to pay £40 damages for delaying the delivery.

The portrait was painted in 1894 and was exhibited in the Champ de Mars salon. There was a dispute as to the price, and when the salon closed Whistler refused to let Sir William have the picture. Sir William's lawyer produced a letter apparently accepting £100 or £150. Whistler contended that the letter was merely an ironical protest against Sir William's indecorous attempt to beat down his original price of £250, and that he had placed the head in the portrait. The court deferred judgment.

## WOODSTOCK, Feb. 28.—The large barn of Thomas Allen, DeKalb county, has been burned with all its contents. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$1,700.

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

### WINNIPEG, March 1.—(Special)—The Roman Catholics of this city last night passed a resolution: "That we, the Catholics of Manitoba, again reiterate the fact that we are a unit on the question of having our own schools, and that there is no better proof of the same than that while paying our taxes and supporting the so-called public schools, we have at the same time maintained our own schools for the education of our children."

### As Pius Coulee, Manitoba, a fire started in J. Gould's store early this morning. The building and contents, also Louis Marks' dwelling adjacent, were destroyed. The total loss is \$6,100; insurance, \$3,000.

### Mr. H. J. Macdonald says he has no intention of contesting Winnipeg as a Conservative candidate at the approaching elections.

### Premier Greenway passed a very restless night, and it is improbable that he will occupy his seat in the legislature this session. Count Fomalba left today for New York to attend the wedding of the Duke of Gloucester to Miss Anna Gould.

### The bridegroom has never been in Manitoba. The Countess, who visited this country some years ago was a cousin of the Duke. Ours think differently, however.

### Mr. J. Bennett, of Toronto, has been appointed provincial secretary of the Salvation Army for Manitoba. He says the Regina Leader says: "Mr. Davin has been assured by Sir Mackenzie B. Bell, superintendent general of the North-west Mounted Police force, that there will be no further reductions in the force. All the reducing has ceased once and for all."

### The local legislature decided yesterday to cut off the maintenance of Government houses after this year.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL.

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Everywhere are heard expressions of regret at Mr. Bissell's retirement. The President said: "It is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their efforts to carry out the policy of the President. His executive labors as well as his personal interest in the work have been greatly appreciated. I have known for some time that this was inevitable, because of a personal nature of his position, which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious. I am glad to see that his resignation is so gratifying to him. Mr. Bissell is the representative of his countrymen in his splendid and valuable public service."

### Though the air is filled with names of possible candidates to succeed Mr. Bissell, the feeling is apparent among officials of the President would regard in some way the untiring devotion of Congressman Wilson of New York. To the administration throughout the country. They said this opportunity had arrived, and unless the President changes his mind, Mr. Wilson's name will be the one to be put forward. Mr. Bissell is in the midst of a campaign for the office of the Secretary of the Interior. He is a member of the Senate. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Supreme Court. He is a member of the Executive Council. He is a member of the Judicial Council. He is a member of the Legislative Council.

## SMALLPOX SCARE.

### ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—An afternoon paper states that the morning train from the South brought three hundred scared passengers from Hot Springs, Ark., who left that resort in a hurry yesterday to avoid the danger of smallpox. They declared that the disease has become epidemic, and that the adjacent towns had established a rigid quarantine, the authorities at Malvern compelling the trainmen to lock the doors of the cars on the passengers while the trains passed through that town.

### A dispatch received from Chief Surgeon Outten, of that road, says there are only three or four cases at the Springs, and those are being treated in an isolated building three miles from the city. There were four or five cases of smallpox at Malvern, however, and for this reason the Iron Mountain road runs its trains through that city with closed doors.

## CABLE TO HAWAII.

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The first business of the session of the house foreign affairs committee today was the consideration of a bill introduced on the 11th instant by Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania incorporating the National Pacific Co., with provision to lay a submarine cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Japan and other countries in the South Pacific. Mr. Everett of Massachusetts regarded the bill as objectionable and moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Monti of Mississippi objected not to the project but to its incorporation by the national government when a charter might be procured from one of the States. The bill was defeated.

## PRESENTS FOR VICTORIA.

### LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Chinese Minister to-morrow will take to Windsor the presents sent to Queen Victoria by the ex-Emperor of China in return for those sent by Her Majesty on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the ex-Emperor. The gifts consist mainly of beautiful colored scrolls bearing inscriptions in Chinese characters worked by the hand of the ex-Emperor, and expressing good wishes for the Queen.

## THE PRIZ METROPOLE.

### NICE, Feb. 28.—The match for the prize metropole was contested today at the International meeting of marksmen at Monte Carlo. De Monte won the first prize with ten birds out of ten. Roberts and Beckard divided the second and third prizes with nine birds out of ten. There were thirty-three entries.

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

### LONDON, Feb. 28.—Louis Michel, the American legislator, has been elected to the House of Representatives. He is not expected to receive.

## CUBAN REVOLT.

### Condemnation of the Movement by Former Insurgent Leaders—Practically a Failure.

### Insurgent Bands Dispersed—Large Numbers of Sympathizers Captured and Imprisoned.

### HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Baire Insurgents, arrived there last night. They did not see the Governor General, but had a long conference with Gen. Loachamro, commander of the troops ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents to the authorities and explained to them the reforms that they desired. The committee are now returning to Baire accompanied by a delegation from the Autonomist party in Santiago. The regular troops overtook the Guantamano insurgents last evening and opened fire on them. The insurgents stood their ground for some time, but that further fight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here. Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader, is now mayor of Sancti Spiritus, has issued a proclamation and is exhorting all Cuban patriots and exhorting all Cuban patriots, to discourage the present revolt, which he says is a failure and will result only in harm to the island.

### The insurgent band led by Marrero near Jaguey Grand, in the province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested and others have been driven to seek refuge far from the town. There is a little sympathy with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana and Santiago. The revolt is condemned as hopeless and injurious to the best interests of the island. The warship Infanta Isabel sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbano Sanchez, according to advices from the insurgent revolution, arrived here last night and day for Mexico. Dr. Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection, tried to flee to Spain to-day, but was prevented by the authorities.

### New York, Feb. 28.—The steamer Orizaba arrived from Havana to-day with the first details of the insurrection in Cuba. It was reported that the insurrection had been believed by the government. It is thought that owing to a division between the rebels themselves over the selection of a leader of the movement, plans and names of the revolution were betrayed to the government representatives. Some rebels demanded the selection of a notorious brigand, Juan W. Gual, as leader, but others opposed it on the ground that his selection would mean the loss of sympathy and support of many citizens. On the day the steamer sailed, Sunday last, the rebel general, Juan Y. Gual, was arrested and taken to the city. Families were arrested and many of the rebels were arrested on suspicion of sympathy with the rebels.

### PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Marcelo Morales, president of the United Cuban clubs of the city, when asked as to the size of the outbreak in Cuba answered: "That it is large in proportion to the fact that the Spanish Governor-General has declared martial law. The provinces of the island are in a state of siege and has proclaimed martial law. The two points are at opposite ends of the island, namely, Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Were it only the efforts of a few conspirators of bands carrying on a guerrilla warfare, such strong steps would have been unnecessary, and a few battalions of soldiers from the army sent against them, and very likely would have been sufficient." "This time," he continued, "we are well prepared in every respect to meet the situation, and it will be a bloody war. In the last resort, the party was greatly hampered by the lack of good arms. Now all that is changed and we have in the island sufficient stores of arms and ammunition to equip 20,000 men."

### MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Cortes devoted several hours today to a discussion of Cuban affairs. The ministers expressed entire approval of the action of the Cuban officials. The leaders of the Cuban opposition, including even the West Indian Autonomists, offered their full support of all the efforts to quell the outbreak. Six hundred troops are held in readiness to embark to Havana, and the army in Porto Rico also are ready to start for Cuba in case of need.

### JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—A special to the Times-Union from Port Tampa, Fla., says: "The steamer Mascoote arrived here today from Havana, bringing Cuban advices, views up to Wednesday. The press report of an insurrection movement on the island is confirmed. The daily papers of Havana are devoting much space to the uprising and seem to consider it of no importance, but the papers are for the most part under government control. From these papers it appears that there have been uprisings in the province of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba, and that the confederate have occurred between the government forces and bands of insurgents in which one or two men have been killed and several wounded. The insurgents seem to move about in small bands composed of 50 to 100 men, and in no case has a collision occurred which could be called a battle."

### St. Paul (Government organ) confirms the report that General Marti and Maximo Gomez, revolutionary leaders, are in Cuba. The papers say they are near Matanzas but are taking no active part in the uprising. Passengers on the Mascoote report every thing quiet in Havana, and say that the thing there seem to take no interest in the uprising. The government authorities have suppressed the Radical papers "La Verdad" and "La Equidad" and have arrested the representatives of the home rule party, who were sent to the Cortes in Madrid, have telegraphed friends in Havana that they are coming home. They say the Spaniards laugh at them when they suggest reform in Cuba, and that they are convinced that home rule can only be secured by arms. The government authorities in Havana ridicule the idea of anything approaching an organized movement. They say that the uprising reported in the interior is of no consequence. Ferdinand Figueredo, of Port Tampa, who was captured in the last Cuban revolution, said to-night that the reports of the movement for freeing Cuba sent out from

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Government Urged by North American Trading Co to Open Up the North.

### Great Sailing Race—To Join the Atlantic Squadron—Ministers Take the Field.

### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

### OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—President Weare and Manager Healy of the North American Trading Co. are here to urge speedy action by the government in reference to opening up the Northern and Yukon country, establishing mail services and enforcing the law. They saw Mr. Daly on the matter to-day. Until Mr. Ogilvie returns the government cannot decide anything. Messrs. Weare and Healy have just been making extensive purchases for the company.

### A great sailing race of Maritime Province fishing schooners takes place at the end of April over a hundred mile course. Valuable prizes are offered. The government has decided to enter the protection cruiser Kingfisher, not for prize but to test her sailing qualities. She is a sister vessel to the sailing schooner Agnes Macdonald.

### The warship Falles, recently on the "China station" has been transferred to the North American station. She will be seen in the St. Lawrence this summer.

### Several ministers start out to-morrow for another Ontario stamping tour.

### OTTAWA, March 1.—The Canada Gazette to-morrow will contain the following announcement: Hon. Theodore Davis, of Victoria and of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, vice Sir Matthew Ballie Begbie, deceased.

### The time is extended until June 16 to the International Fishery Commissioners for the preparation of their report on their work, extending from the great lakes to the Pacific coast.

### The Department of Trade and Commerce has been notified of Jamaica's intention to impose certain tariff changes consequent upon the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty by the United States. Canada will endeavor to make reciprocal arrangements with the sister colony.

### The Supreme court will deliver judgments on March 11, and take up the Ontario list the next day.

### It is expected that a Maritime Province man will receive command of this year's Bismarck team. Major Markham, of St. John's, is mentioned. Capt. Oulton Mitchell, of Winnipeg, will be adjutant.

### Since the departure of Major-General Herbert for England his horses have been sold, which is taken to be a pretty good indication that he is not likely to return to Canada.

### The contract which Hugh Balfour, president of the Winnipeg & Great Northern railway, recently entered into with the government, has been approved by order-in-council. It provides for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay at the rate of 200 miles per year. One hundred and eighty miles are to be built this year. The details of the arrangement will be made known when parliament meets.

### It is about settled that J. W. Tyrrell, of Hamilton, will lead the United States exploring party to Ellesmere Land to search for the Swedish naturalists.

## MONTREAL TOPICS.

### TORONTO, Feb. 28.—(Special)—At the Hyman trial to-day, Mrs. Lucy Pendall, who was a servant for Harry Hyman and his mother at the time of the tragedy testified that after the tragedy, she was given by Harry Hyman a pair of blood-stained trousers to wash. She could not wash all the blood out, and his trousers were sent to the dyer's.

### A petition against the return of Hon. Mr. Harty as member for Kingston in the recent provincial assembly, who was elected as the result of a decision, has been filed at the Quebec hall.

### The members of the Patrons of Industry executive board have decided to delay their action regarding their plan of action for the federal campaign until the arrival of the Patron representatives from Manitoba and Quebec.

## CONGRESSIONAL AMENITIES.

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The night session of the Senate was enlivened by an exciting personal controversy between Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, on the Republican side of the chamber, and Senators Hill, of New York, and Martin, of Kansas, on the Democratic side. It sprang from a blister speech made by Mr. Chandler against Mr. Martin and Mr. Roach, of North Dakota. The attack on the last named Senator was denounced by Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible, and by Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin had to be called to order for comparing the New Hampshire Senator to the hound who got into the eagle's nest and vomited forth his filth on every occasion."

## MINE EXPLOSION.

### ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 28.—Advices to-day from the scene of the mine explosion at Carrilero place the number of dead positively at 25. One man is still missing. All the rest of the miners have been accounted for. Tom Leaver, the one rescued, is a member of the Mexico legislature. He is making an effort to have a bill passed for the relief of the widows and orphans of the man killed. The superintendent of the mine said to-day that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of two miners who passed the danger line with unprotected lamps against orders.

## ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

### BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Representative members of the Berlin Press Association met last evening to discuss the anti-socialist bill. By a vote of 72 to 21 they passed a resolution to the effect that the bill was calculated to endanger the free expression of opinion, to hinder scientific inquiry and to discourage literary productiveness. They called upon the government to reject the bill.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Medal Awarded and Distinction.

## CANAL CONNECTIONS.

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Allison introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America, to authorize the construction of navigable canals through the territory of the United States between the great lakes, the St. Lawrence river and side water on the Hudson river and other works necessary and desirable in connection therewith, to regulate commerce on and over such canals and waterways and to establish the same as military and post roads. The capital stock of the canal company is fixed at \$100,000,000, and a bond indebtedness of \$200,000,000 is authorized.

### The company is empowered to construct a canal from some point near the head of side water navigation on the Hudson to some point on Lake Champlain; also from some point at or near the head of Lake St. Francis to some point on the St. Lawrence above the rapids, known as the "Long Sault"; also, from a point at or near Lewiston on the Niagara river to some point on the same river above the falls, of such dimensions sufficient to admit of two of the largest vessels drawing 20 feet of water, and passing each other in the channel at full speed. The plans for the construction of this canal are to be approved by the Secretary of War; all bills are to be approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Work is to begin within five years from the passage of this act and the canal to be completed in ten years. There is no provision for the guarantee of bonds by the government, but the government may take possession of the property at any time at a value to be fixed by a board of arbitration.

## OTTAWA HUNTING.

### SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The North American Commercial Company's schooner C. G. White sailed yesterday on a sea otter hunting expedition to Alaska. She carries twenty-five men, rifles and the usual outfit for animal butchery, also four engineers for steam launches, which the company uses in preference to the slow moving canoes of the Indian hunters, who are supposed to do the hunting for the pelts of the exceedingly valuable sea otter.

### The revenue laws are most stringent on the point that no white man shall kill or capture the animal in the waters of Behring sea and along the Alaskan coast, but the C. G. White has signed prohibited hunters here who will receive \$750 for every skin they bring over the side of the schooner. However, they are provided with a stock of new Winchester rifles, the use of which will make the vessel liable to seizure, as only clubs, spears and shotguns are to be used by Indians, who alone are permitted to hunt. The launch engineers are employed at \$40 a month, with steamers, and with these small, swift steamers dash among the coasts and inlets of the hunting grounds the chances of otter to escape and of the Indians to realize wages from their capture, are reduced to a minimum, though it has been the intention of the government to locate the sea otter in the Indian.

### White has signed the government a great deal of otter, and has twice been seized for illegal hunting. The schooner yacht Bateau, owned by the Pacific Trading Company, is also fitting out for an otter hunting cruise.

## CHINESE MOVEMENTS.

### LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Times correspondent in Hai Feng says: "The Chinese are now between the Liao Yang and Liao Lin rivers. Their force has been increased to 50,000. Sixteen thousand of them have been seen in the vicinity of Hai Feng since the 21st instant, but there has been no serious attack."

### A Peking dispatch gives an interview with Prince Kung in which he says that Japan made the Korean troubles a pretext for war. He questioned very seriously whether Japan could claim possession of the territory she had conquered together with four hundred million souls indemnity. "China," he said, "stands upon principle and Japan upon power. If Japan will meet us in a friendly spirit, the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant China will continue to fight." He argued that he did not think Japan could overrun all the Chinese provinces even if war was continued.

### A Peking dispatch comments on the duplicity exhibited by the Tsung Li Yamen in the matter of issuing credentials to the late peace envoys to Japan.

## BI-METALLISM IN ENGLAND.

### LONDON, Feb. 28.—The acceptance by the government of the bi-metallism resolution in the House of Commons does not indicate any change of ministerial opinion on the currency problem. The bi-metallism, in order to catch votes, watered down their motion so that it involved no declaration of principle and merely committed its supporters to the approval of sending a British representative to any future international currency conference. Sir William Vernon Harcourt agreed to that proposal, but at the same time reiterated, with the utmost emphasis the statement that England's prosperity is bound up entirely with the maintenance of the gold standard. The whole dead weight of official financial opinion remains opposed to bi-metallism, and the adoption at present of a bi-metallism, no Tory government would attempt to alter the currency policy of England, as all the other Tory financial authorities are against bi-metallism.

## NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

### ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 28.—Sir William Whiteley and Messrs. E. L. Davis, P. J. Scott, Edward Norris and Henry Woods were yesterday elected members of the house of assembly, the lower house of the colonial legislature. They encountered no opposition. A position which the United States government to recall Mr. Ryan, United States consul here, has been signed by a number of oldsmen. The petition asked for the reappointment of Thomas K. Malloy.

igh Canada. Every to announce him- will be elected a great many were (Laughter) Mr. bountiful manufacturer or policy, and he to answer his former the views he enun- should that the admini- would not bear in any rs, and would be of interests concerned. in would benefit the entry. It is well a bonus to the in- countries to come to in our midst. I ve said that you to bring those men on will find that the factories will be the other year the viting conjurist, gave one industry which it result was that one engaged in that in- literally transpor- a bill to Canada. The cost of the ar- the lots, and Canada is the testimony as "hand". There must be a knows as sugar so as At present they onds of people are The duties in raw on the refined, heville, who represent- r. Mackenzie term or gentleman who pleats harmony with our manufacturing will recall the removal fruit; what a how igsers peninsula, and y thousands in Ra- Ottawa, imploring the duty back! ill is the member for protection for Gibson, of Lincoln, of fruits and wines, protection for fruit, Campbell, of Kent, a protection of corn and other) Mr. Beano- Province of Quebec, and a bonus for best, of Sarnia, oil coal oil—(Laughter) only wants a little libre. Mr. Charlton, in Canada in days himself to protection because he has four constituency. (Laugh- as I have told you, hogs and pork, and reg, who is a mem- ders, goes in for pro- (Laughter). Finally, remind you of the oat has shown him- mal, because of the rio legislature \$125, we were voted for the iron industry in Oliver was a good but not got rid of the fore favors protection s. (Laughter).

MATERIAL much further length, ment are in favor so that the article manufactured in this ills up in our cities a market may be de- We are in favor life which we import destination to the imposes a tax upon Our tariff and our ally. They do no hostility to our We are willing to and reasonable treaty going to enter the which would be humili- injurious to the Em- would like to know who would wish us to Canada. The new- yal Canadians in the thoroughly anxious country, but who are their leaders. The treatment of Mr. Alex- our opponents are him. They accused and deprived him of (Laughter) They are not loyal to a fit of pique, and sent they adopted Mr. then, was only their Erasmus Wilmot as was their real leader— and went from crashing of eyeballs at union. But the of Canada would by, and he called it. Finally they were Laurier out and out, always get across to pan, owing to circum- he had no control, could say to you be and vigilant, and do things. If any ac- formed it is perfectly nothing to say against me say that while ways shown them- about the tariff, and although last ses- in the tariff, were as were added to the tion was continued, the interests of the we must help the to establish a val- our farmers. (Loud

THIS. OR LEASE cent Farm

ated on Lulu Island, B.C., being composed and 15 and part of West. 300 acres, more under good cultivation, balance having been and yielding abund- has a very large good wood growing all over and bounding all well to the river to the seven miles from the roads, with stages to by the river to the has excellent shooting like also pheasants, school and churches near scenery simply charm- to sell out but fall- party with sufficient of the place may apply to J. H. TODD & Co., B.C., or to Messrs.



The Colonist. FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

A BAD BEGINNING.

The organ of the Opposition on Thursday promised to be good. It tells its readers that as long as the election lasts it will refrain from evil speaking, lying and slandering, and will be for that time, at any rate, a good little newspaper. It is a pity that it did not begin to carry out its very praiseworthy resolution at once, for the leading article of that issue does not show that it had then experienced a change of heart. The article is misleading, and we cannot help believing that it was intended to be so. In that article the editor holds the Government responsible for the decrease in the imports for the month of January of the present year. Every man who possesses an atom of common sense knows that the dullness of trade is owing not to anything the Government has done or has not done, but to the general depression that prevails in almost every country in the world. It would be quite as reasonable to blame the Government for the overflow of the Fraser River as to ask the electors to condemn it because the merchants of Canada did not see their way to import as large a quantity of goods last January as they did in January of 1894. The Dominion Government had no more control over the circumstances that caused trade everywhere to be depressed than it had over the causes that control the forces of Nature. When, then, our contemporary says that the prospective deficiency of the revenue is owing to the "criminal mismanagement" of the Government it states what it must know to be ridiculously false. Perhaps our contemporary thinks there is no harm in this kind of lying. But there are moralists who believe that for a politician to say what he knows to be false about a Government is quite as wicked as knowingly to belie an individual.

What makes this false statement of the Times more absurd is that in the very same article it says: "The contention that the reduction of the customs revenue is a result of the Fosterian tariff fallacies is evidently one of the stupidest fallacies that was ever put forward by a party in distress." Here our contemporary completely exonerates the Government from being the cause of any diminution of the revenue. The Government is doubtless responsible for any deficiency that the revision may have caused. The revision was their own act, and it is perfectly fair to hold them responsible for its consequences. But the Times says that the revision had nothing to do with the "hole" in the treasury caused by the decrease in imports, so the revision could not have been part of the "criminal" mismanagement. Perhaps our contemporary will do a little explaining, and let the community know to what criminal act or acts of the Government the decrease in the imports and, by consequence, the decrease in the revenue, is due. It owes it to itself to prove to the satisfaction of reasonable people, that it was owing to the "criminal mismanagement" of the Government that fewer goods were imported into the Dominion in January, 1895, than in January, 1894. If it cannot do this it will have to plead guilty of having broken its promise as soon as it was made.

By the way, has the Times yet found out that the money paid into the treasury as tax on tobacco is not stolen from the users of the weed?

A NEW NATION.

The rise of a new nation on the other side of the Pacific Ocean is a matter of considerable interest to the inhabitants of this Pacific province. Hitherto Japan, as a nation, has been regarded with indifference. The attempt to establish constitutional government in a country unacquainted with even its forms was watched with interest by a comparative few, and the wonderful adaptability of the Japanese was witnessed with amazement. But until lately it was not believed that the changes that have been going on in Japan would affect any country outside the jurisdiction of the Mikado. But the events of the last few months have increased the importance of Japan in the eyes of people everywhere. A nation has almost literally been born in a day. A people who it was believed was little more than playing at civilization has shown itself to be possessed of great capabilities and to have made immense strides in the art of war in a wonderfully short time.

The Government of Japan has acted with remarkable vigor and has used its resources with extraordinary skill. It has gone to war with a nation believed to possess immense reserves of power and it has been successful from the commencement. Its army was efficient and well provided with everything it needed in the field, and its navy was powerful, well armed and well manned.

The superiority of the Japanese to the Chinese was conspicuous from the very first. Not only was the Japanese Government better prepared in every way to carry on the war than the Chinese Government, but the Japanese soldiers proved to be better fighters than the Chinese soldiers. There was no comparison between the armies of the two nations as regards morale. In short, Japan is now believed to be a military power which the nations of the West cannot afford to despise or disregard. It is easy to imagine national combinations in which Japan may be a very useful friend or a very unpleasant foe. A nation that has a well disciplined army of proved fighting ability, and a well equipped navy under capable officers, has claims to respect and consideration that cannot be safely ignored. When the Chinese

war is over it is safe to predict that Japan will occupy a much higher place in the family of nations than it ever did before, and there is every reason to believe that it will feel its strength and be ready to assert its importance.

FREE SUGAR.

A good deal has been stoutly said by the organ of the Opposition in this city about sugar. Although the Conservative Government has placed sugar on the free list, our contemporary maintains that sugar is not free; and although making sugar free has caused it to be cheaper than was heretofore thought possible, it is maintained that the people of the Dominion have not been benefited by the remission of the sugar duties. A similar controversy has been going on in the East between the Montreal Herald and the Montreal Gazette. This is how the Gazette disposes of the argument that the Canadian refiners get all the benefit of the abolition of the duties on sugar:

The Herald calculates that the tariff on sugar puts \$9,000 a year into the treasury and \$1,500,000 a year into the pockets of the Canadian refiners. The Herald gives a fair sample of how far from the market facts an active imagination may ride on a theory. The great sugar market of the continent is in New York. The quotations there for standard brand equal to Canadian granulated on Thursday were three and thirteen-sixteenths cents a pound. In Montreal the rate was a quarter to three and three-eighths cents. The wholesale price in Canada was quite half a cent lower than that in New York, the current press quotations being taken in each case. This is not a singular condition. It is rather the rule, and has been so for many months, the trade returns of the year 1893 showing that over four million pounds of Canadian sugar was exported to the United States. With Canadian refined sugar much the cheapest of the continent it is plain that the refiners cannot be putting the duty in their pocket. The Herald's political writer should consult occasionally with his commercial man. He would learn then how not to make a public exhibition of himself.

THE TROUBLE IN CUBA.

The revolution in Cuba does not appear to be very formidable. The Government is confident of its ability to put down the insurrection. Rebellions in Cuba are quite frequent but they are seldom very serious. There has not been anything like a general rising of the people. A few "patriots" make a disturbance in one or two districts while the rest of the island looks on with apparent indifference. It is a little surprising that the Cubans have not ere this risen en masse against the Spanish Government. That Government has never got rid of the old idea that colonies are intended for the advantage of the Mother Country and for that alone. Colonists—creoles—are looked upon by the natives of Spain as their inferiors, and have never been entrusted with the management of their own affairs. They have chafed under the treatment they have received, but they do not appear to possess the ability to organize a united opposition to the Spanish party. A few among them have been agitating for more freedom, and others seem to think that their only chance for freedom is to become annexed to the United States; but hitherto all attempts to throw off the yoke of Spain and to obtain the advantages and privileges of complete self-government have been failures. The present disturbance does not appear to have attained the dimensions of a rebellion.

THE GRITS AND THEIR LEADERS.

This is what an Eastern contemporary says about Sir Richard Cartwright's recent declaration of war against those who have been trying to stab him in the back: Sir Richard Cartwright has brought the Grit party to their knees by a terrible threat. He declares that he knows the "crafts, wiles, and devices" by which the "Reform" party has been several times wrecked, and threatens that if any more attacks are made upon him in the party, "all Canada shall ring with the names of traitorous Reformers." At the threat the reformers tremble in their shoes, and Richard was himself again! Mr. Mackenzie knew something of the "crafts, wiles, tricks and devices" of the party. So did Mr. Blake. Both were harassed out of the leadership, and virtually or really out of the party. Mr. Mackenzie lived long enough to see his party source of unrepentable pain and humiliation to him. Mr. Blake unable to continue with each a party, withdrew to violence to his conscience as a patriotic Canadian, cut himself clear of them in that memorable letter of March 5th, 1891, closing in these words: "Having to sail under false colors, and adverse to train hostile guns upon the comrade of a former day, I make my demission to the party and pass out from the public life of Canada." Mr. Mackenzie was released from the wiles and devices of his party by death, and Mr. Blake sought refuge from them in another land. Sir Richard's threat opens up a frightful theme and has brought his party into subjection, where undoubtedly he will keep them, both as regards himself, and as regards their political opponents.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The merits of the Acadian citizens of Prince Edward Island have been recognized in the appointment to the Senate of Mr. Joseph Arsenault, of Prince County. Mr. Arsenault is perhaps the most prominent man of his race in the Province. He has had an experience of more than a quarter of a century in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and was a member both of Mr. Pope's and Mr. Sullivan's Provincial Governments. In the Assembly and the Executive he was the colleague of Mr. Ferguson, now a Dominion Minister, who of course recommended his appointment. Mr. Arsenault is a merchant and farmer, and in every way a worthy man.

Beyond Comparison. Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system. cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, &c.

THE NEW CABINET.

Yesterday Hon. Theodore Davis tendered his resignation as Premier and Attorney-General to the Lieutenant-Governor, who accepted the same and sent for Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance. Mr. Turner was asked to form an administration and consented. It is understood that the new Premier has already completed his Cabinet, and that on Monday the official installation will take place. With one exception, there will not in all probability be any change in the existing portfolios. Mr. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., member for South Victoria, has been offered the Attorney-Generalship, and it is understood he has accepted the portfolio. These arrangements are in accord with what was generally accepted as probable, and will meet with general approval. Hon. Mr. Turner, the new leader of the Government, is to be congratulated upon the speedy accomplishment of the comparatively easy though important task he has had in hand, which must be accepted as an augury of the success of his administration. Mr. Eberts, from his ability, legal standing and personal qualities, should be a popular Minister, and the duties he has undertaken will no doubt be well performed.

Hon. Theodore Davis has now retired from political life and is Chief Justice of British Columbia. A leader of strength and conspicuous ability, his former supporters regret his departure from the political arena, but he carries with him the good-will, best wishes and utmost confidence of all for his future career.

NOT RECIPROCAL.

The Times tries in a blundering sort of way to meet the Hon. Mr. Patterson's objections to Mr. Laurier's one-sided free trade with the United States. It says "the Government at the present time declares itself ready to arrange such reciprocity (in farm products), at the same time making it known that no free trade in manufactures will be allowed." This is not the whole truth, for the reciprocity is a reciprocity of natural products, which include coal, fish and lumber. But under British free trade there is no reciprocity. Products of the United States, both raw and manufactured under British free trade policy, will be admitted into Canada free. There will be no limitation worth speaking of, while none of Canada's products, either raw or manufactured, will be allowed to enter the American market without paying duty. This is precisely what Mr. Patterson objects to, and what everyone else who thinks over the matter without prejudice must object to. British free trade does not mean reciprocity. It is really a lop-sided arrangement from which the Americans will get all the advantage and Canadians all the disadvantage. Under it Canadians will have to contend against the full tide of American competition while at the same time Canadians will be compelled to pay dearly for the privilege of selling their goods in the United States.

In 1854 and succeeding years there was reciprocity between British America and the United States. The arrangement worked well for the colonies because it was reciprocal. The complaint of the Americans was that it was too favorable to the British colonies. They sent their raw products into the States free and got a good price for them. But under British free trade they could not have done this. To compare a reciprocity in trade with Laurier's jag-handled arrangement is the merest nonsense. Not only is British free trade not reciprocal, but, as every one must see, it would effectually prevent any arrangement for reciprocity being made. Our market being opened to the Americans without their being so much as asked to give us an equivalent in return, no one who is not a simpleton would imagine that they would open their markets to our reciprocity, their reply would certainly be, "What will you give?" Having given them that advantage every possible trade advantage already, curiously enough have to be "Nothing." It is not hard to imagine their rejoinder.

THE YOUNG CZAR.

Those who expected that the young Russian Emperor would voluntarily exhibit of his subjects constitutional government are beginning to find that they had formed an altogether mistaken estimate of his character. Nicholas II is not a Liberal. He is not disposed to depart from the traditions of his race. He succeeded to the throne of an absolute monarchy, and he is evidently determined that it shall not be his fault if it does not remain absolute. He made the assemblage of influential men who waited on him on the occasion of his marriage to understand this pretty clearly. Russia is to be governed in the old way. The Emperor and the people shall bear the same relation to each other as they have done since the earliest days of the empire. Brought up as he has been, and seeing what he has seen, it is not likely that the young man believes in popular institutions. It is not likely that he is either a more liberal-minded or a more kind-hearted man than his father was, and we have read of the corruption that was practiced, the injustices that were inflicted, and the cruelties that were perpetrated, in his reign, and apparently with his sanction. The Emperor of Russia inherits a system of government rarely established, as well as an empire, and he will be indeed a strong man who is stronger than that system. It was far too strong for Nicholas I, and the indications are that it will be too strong for Nicholas II. It seems just now that the Emperor of Russia, though not so self-assertive and imperious in manner as his cousin the Emperor of Germany, is equally fond of power, and equally determined to preserve his prerogative intact.

It is to be hoped that the young Emperor has inherited his father's love of peace and his discretion in dealing with foreign nations. This will be known before very long. It is said that there is great activity just now in both the naval and military departments of the Czar's Government, and there is some talk of Russia's interfering in the quarrel between China and Japan; and a rumor is afloat that the Czar is preparing to interpose for the protection of the persecuted Armenians. Nothing definite, however, is known respecting Russia's designs in those quarters. But it is clear that the Czar does not consider it his duty to make political concessions to the people of Russia.

WONDERFUL!! We hear in these days much that is wonderful about hypnotism. The power of the hypnotist over those who are susceptible to the influence he exercises is said to be almost unlimited. Formerly it required time and manipulations of one kind or another to bring the subject under the influence of the hypnotist—"memoria" as he was then called—but now it can be done almost instantaneously by a look and without "passes" or personal contact. It would appear from the reports of the latest developments that the right sort of hypnotist can make a man or woman completely subject to his will as quickly as an expert photographer can take a likeness with a kodak.

An extraordinary story is told in 'The Metaphysical Magazine' of hypnotism of the instantaneous kind used for a beneficent purpose. A physician in one of his walks abroad was moved to enter a house which he was passing. He felt in his inner consciousness that he was wanted in that house instantly. He, it appears, obeyed the impulse without questioning. As soon as he entered the house he heard screams—the screams of a female in distress. He boldly proceeded to the room from which the sounds issued, and when he opened the door he saw a man in the act of striking a woman. He felt that no time was to be lost, so he mastered him—magnetized—hypnotic forces, directing them to the man. He made him feel as if a superior power had said to him, "You must not strike that woman." The result, so the story goes, was to the uninitiated almost miraculous. The man with his arm still uplifted was as if paralyzed. He changed color, allowed his arm to drop nervously to his side, and burst into tears. He did not strike the girl, who happened to be his daughter. Between his sobs he reproached himself with being a brute. But the work of the good hypnotist was not yet done. The young woman was in a bad way, being half dead with fear and dreadfully agitated. The doctor again summoned his magnetic forces for action and concentrated them in the unuttered words, "You are perfectly safe and completely at rest." This did not, like the sentence fired at the man, set instantaneously. He had to repeat it seven times. The effect after the seventh repetition was wonderful—the girl had sunk into an easy chair and was sleeping sweetly and serenely.

This is not all. That look from the doorway transformed the man from being a tyrannical, passionate and cruel brute into a kind, considerate and attentive father and husband, which he continued to be to the end of his days. Who can say after this that the age of miracles has passed? There may be some sceptical reader who will say that the story is a fabrication. Well, all that we can say is that it is seriously told in The Metaphysical Magazine and reproduced as an editorial in the Toronto Globe without a single expression that would lead the reader to conclude that it is not from beginning to end as true as the Gospel.

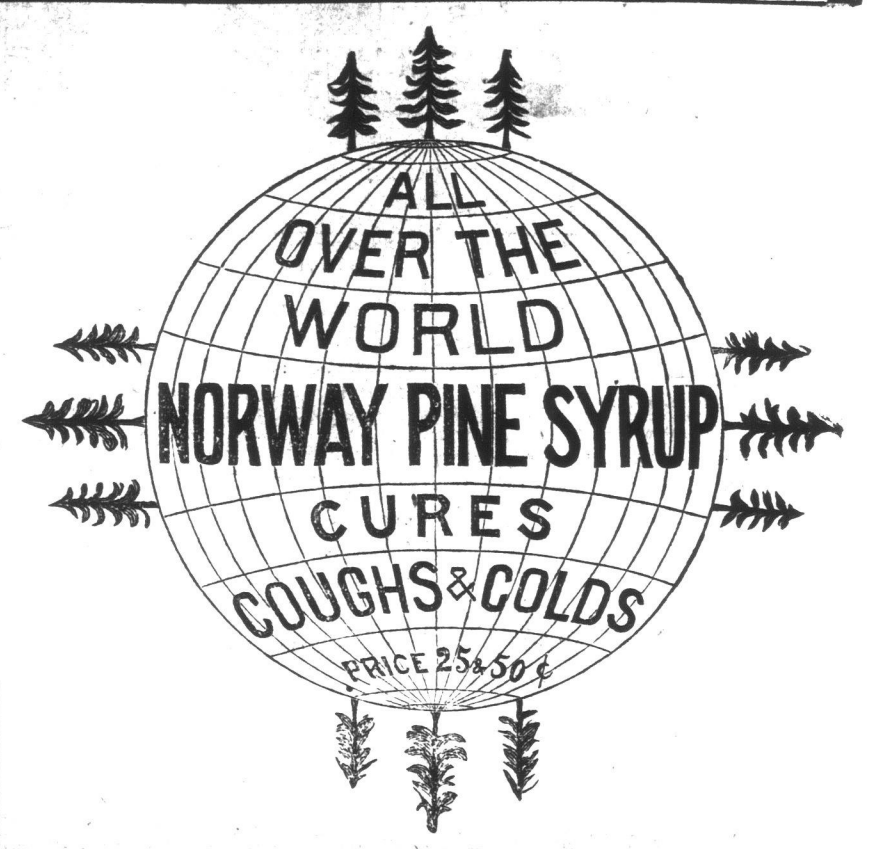
A GREAT REMEDY. The serum treatment still continues to recommend itself to physicians who have had the best opportunities of observing its effects. It has been tried in many hospitals in Europe, and the results have been highly satisfactory. It may, indeed, be said to have passed the experimental stage. Antitoxine is not a mere cure for diphtheria in all its stages, but it has been found to be efficacious when administered before the disease has reached the later stages of its development. It has greatly diminished the mortality in the hospitals in which it has been used. The decline in the Paris death rate from diphtheria will give the reader a good idea of the efficacy of the serum treatment. In January of last year the deaths from diphtheria were 175, February, 121, March 171, April 155, May 138, June 98, July 85, August 72, September 39, October 34, November 45, December 51. It will be seen from this that the deaths from diphtheria in Paris were at the end of 1894 not one-third of what they were at its beginning. In the following table the mortality in the last three months of the year is compared with the average of the four years immediately preceding.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Average for four years preceding. Rows: 1891 (34), 1892 (22), 1893 (119), 1894 (144).

The results which have been obtained, says Dr. Biggs, "from the treatment of diphtheria by the new remedy are far better than have ever been obtained by any other method. Speaking generally for children's hospitals in Europe and in this country, it has been found that of every method of treatment from 40 to 55 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurring in children under five years of age die. With the new method of treatment this mortality has been reduced first to 25 per cent., then to 15 per cent., to 13 per cent., 11 per cent., and it has been said that in the last series of cases treated by Roux the mortality was only 8 per cent. The striking influence upon the mortality from this disease brought about by the use of anti-toxine is shown in the reduced death rate in Paris during the last few months, as compared with the corresponding months of previous years. The influence of the use of this agent on the death rate from diphtheria, as shown by these tables, constitutes, in my opinion, an exhibit of the saving of life by a new remedy so extraordinary as to be without a parallel in the history of medicine.

This is strong testimony. A remedy which reduces the death rate of a deadly disease from more than a half to less than one-twelfth must be looked upon as a boon of incalculable value to mankind. When it is considered that diphtheria has always been a most difficult disease to treat, and that it was becoming of late years harder to cure, the value of the discovery or invention of anti-toxine will appear in its true proportions. A knowledge of the curative power of this wonderful remedy cannot be too widely diffused.

STRONG TESTIMONY. This is how the Duke of Devonshire, a true Liberal, a free trader and an honest man, speaks of the condition of Great Britain after an experience of nearly fifty years of free trade: "There is not one of the great national interests at the present moment in the condition in which we could wish it to be. Agriculture, after all our greatest national industry, has never been in such a condition of depression, and manufactures and industrial interests are rapidly sinking into the same condition. The mining and manufacturing interests of this country are gradually sinking. It is a national



LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Spray Your Trees PUMPS SPRAY MIXTURE FOR SALE BY E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.

shame, a national scandal, that during recent years Parliament has not allowed even a single day for the discussion of the causes of the great depression under which our national interests are now suffering. The country about which the Duke of Devonshire—better known perhaps to some of our readers as Lord Hartington, for a long time Mr. Gladstone's right hand man—speaks in this melancholy way, has for the last half century enjoyed the advantages of British free trade and has been of late years blessed with a Liberal Government. Yet neither free trade nor Liberalism has prevented its falling into the miserable condition above described by a statesman not by any means given to over-statement.

QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT. WASHINGTON, March 1.—Acting Secretary Hamlin has decided that under the copyright law each passenger arriving in this country from Canada can bring in with him for his own use two copies of books, etc., free of duty. The case arose over the selling of copies of "Ben Hur" on Canadian railroad trains at 25 cents a volume, when the price in this country was 50 cents, their importation into this country being to the detriment of the publishers.

A TELEGRAM from Pasadena, Cal., announces the death there on Friday of Mr. G. A. Burton, who had gone there in the vain endeavor to recover health and strength. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made by the orders of Anderson Foresters and Knights of Pythias, of which he was a prominent member. The late Mr. Burton was in his thirty-seventh year, and a young man of great promise and popularity. MONTREAL, March 1.—W. E. Fries, J. E. Whitney and J. Lawlor Woods, being business as the Pearl Manufacturing Co., of Montreal and Toronto, have assigned with liabilities of \$35,000.

MARTIAL Quiet Resto Pass Lillookalan Five D SAN FRANC small steamsh ing from H 22nd alt. The week Martial law sfer for the m trial for tes four days of the trials of All of them carried arms Three glades to show they Diamond Hea On the 22nd leased from dance agents Clark Seward large on account unearthing ar place and sid Gaster paper on her trial. On the 18th Minister Will foreign office special referer, an Americ to five years in Mr. Willis sail ted to leave p risonment, d an Englishman although it w bombian trad It was repli ance of the u sold they we ment. Also have underta phone offic, ment commu Mr. Willis h stenographic Bowler's case, and Seward. The Preside to is a ship pr the prisoners' T. Gulick, 35 y H. Richard, Major Seward, R. W. Wilcox, T. B. Walker, Widemann, 30 Henry Bartel fine W. E. B 000 fine; L u 000 fine; J. h fine; W. C. L fine; Gulick, Nowlin and B ood by the h changed. Nowlin rec tion house, A as follows: "And furth the governm before the mil it is instruce to The marshal a similar app the case of Be The prisoners while their s sentence of the yet been anno yet passed ur Queen. It is mission made It is understo being the me ment. A com The Honolulu sentences as the imposed under Willis Crisp the ex-Queen, representative he had been ke being charged, quest was mad minister, and be informed of he said, treat A. F. Peter drafting the co attempted to he had been in particular com council had de and had agree years and a f verdict had n President Dol president wou believed the The Austral deported, John Creighton, Jo Mandenberg, N. Peterson, and C. Carren cret rule the d be interview say, and und criticisms wou PRI SAVANNAH, another day a ment in Savan high, though of any kind Slavery lectur hall. Many of escorted to the were statione hall fronts. About the bui lecture crowd Slavery and hotel by O To-night O to its limit, a fully 1,000 m d armed. On al men were re through the ception of th audience, wa the entrance allowed to co side the hall and through and observ rict Tuesday of Protestan ting based on only resumed A.P.A. or the



MARTIAL LAW NO LONGER.

Quiet Restored in Honolulu—Sentences Passed on the Convicted Rebels.

Lillokalanani to Be Imprisoned for Five Years—Deportation of Dangerous Persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Oceanic mail steamer Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu with advices to the 22nd ult.

The week had been quiet in Honolulu. Martial law will probably be discontinued after the military commission finishes the trial for treason and misprision. The first four days of this week were occupied with the trial of twenty-one natives for treason. All of them were charged with having carried arms with Nowlein and Wilcox.

Three pleaded guilty. The majority tried to show they were forcibly detained beyond Diamond Head and compelled to carry arms. On the 22nd twenty-one natives were released from prison mainly for lack of evidence against them. One was William Clark Seward, who is conditionally set at large on account of his important services in ascertaining arms and bombs at Washington place and aiding in the search for the Queen's papers as well as for his testimony on her trial.

On the 18th of February United States Minister Willis had a long interview at the foreign office with Minister Hatch with special reference to the case of John F. Bowler, an American citizen, who is sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000. Mr. Willis asked that he should be permitted to leave the country in place of imprisonment, citing the case of John White, an Englishman, who received that favor, although it was proved that he cast the bombshells around at Washington place. It was replied that White pleaded ignorance of the use of the shells, having been told they were intended for fence ornaments. Also that Bowler was proved to have undertaken the seizure of the telephone office, thereby cutting off government communication with its defenders. Mr. Willis has been furnished with full stenographic report of the evidence in Bowler's case, as well as those of Gulick and Seward.

The President's aide, Major Potter, went to the Oahu prison and read to the chief prisoners sentences as passed upon by the executive. They were as follows: G. T. Gulick, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; H. Richard, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; Major Seward, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; T. B. Walker, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; W. H. C. Greig, 20 years and \$10,000 fine; L. L. Latta, five years and \$5,000 fine; W. C. Latta, five years and \$5,000 fine. Gulick, Seward, Richard, Wilcox, Nowlein and Bertelmann had been sentenced by the military commission to be hanged.

Nowlein received his sentence at the station house. At the end Major Potter read as follows: "And furthermore, in consideration that the government need you as witnesses before the military commission, the marshal is instructed to see you at large." The marshal set Nowlein at liberty. By a similar order the sentences read in the case of Bertelmann were also set free. The prisoners exhibited much nervousness while their sentences were being read. The sentence of the Waimanalo captain has not yet been announced. The executive has yet passed upon the sentence of the ex-Queen. It is certain that the military commission made it five years and \$5,000 fine. It is understood that the government is debating the method and place of imprisonment. A conclusion will soon be reached. The Honolulu public are satisfied with the sentence as the wisest that could have been imposed under the circumstances.

Willis Creighton, attorney general under the ex-Queen, said to the United Press representative who boarded the ship, that he had been kept six weeks in jail without being charged with any offence. His request was made through the United States minister, and the request of his counsel to be informed of the nature of his offence was, he said, treated with no notice.

A. P. Peterson, who is credited with drafting the constitution which Lillokalanani attempted to force upon the kingdom, said he had been in jail for six weeks and had no particular complaint to make. J. Emmelhut, a member of the advisory council, said the situation had quieted down so as to warrant the belief that the natives would now come in for annexation. The council decided that the queen's case and had agreed on her imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5,000. Though the verdict had not been formally approved by President Dole, yet it was understood the president would not change it. In fact he believed the sentence was to be affirmed shortly after the steamer sailed.

The Australia took with her the following deported passengers: James Brown, G. Creighton, John Radin, A. P. Peterson, E. Mendenberg, in the cabin; Arthur White, N. Peterson, F. H. Redward, L. Cardiana and C. Carrezco in the steerage. As a general rule the deported passengers refused to be interviewed, saying there was nothing to say, and under the circumstances any of the criticisms would be ill-adviced.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—This has been another day and a night of intense excitement in Savannah. Feeling seems to run high, though there have been no hostilities of any kind to-day. This afternoon Mrs. Slattery lectured to 600 women in Odd Fellows' hall. Many of the ladies at the lecture were escorted to the hall by their husbands. Police were stationed in the square on which the hall fronts. No one was allowed to loiter about the building. Toward the close of the lecture crowds collected in the vicinity, and Slattery and his wife were followed to their hotel by thousands.

To-night Odd Fellows' hall was crowded to its limit, and many were turned away. Fully 1,000 men were in the hall. It is understood a large portion of them were armed. On all sides it was heard that the men were ready for a mob. Outside the hall the entire police force, with the exception of a few men scattered through the audience, were distributed so as to command the entrance to the hall. No crowds were allowed to congregate near the building. Inside the hall Slattery received an ovation, and throughout his lecture he was applauded and cheered, and when he declared the riot Tuesday night had shown the necessity of Freestant organization, the wild cheering lasted several minutes and was vigorously resumed when he said: "Get the A. P. or the Junior Order of United Me-

chanics here and you will have no more such demonstrations against free speech. We must meet the Ancient Order of Fibbers with the American Protective Association, and show them it is not necessary to get their permission to have a lecture in Savannah."

Slattery then declared that he was not here in the interests of the A. P. A. but after the riot he had hired the national president, and an organizer would be here in twenty-four hours. This was received with cheers. At the close of the lecture there were cheers given for Slattery and many went forward and signed a paper promising to unite with the orders he had mentioned. Slattery was escorted back to the hotel by a large body of police. Several hundred of those who had heard him followed to assist in protecting him. There was no demonstration made against the ex-priest except hisses. Slattery announced to-night that he intended to remain in Savannah until he could link the streets without police protection. His presence here will keep up excitement, which has been intensified by the report of a meeting that the A. P. A. would be perfected at once. Conservative men on both sides deeply deplore the existing situation.

Fifteen of the men said to be prominent in the troubles Tuesday night were arrested to-day. Four of them were tried, of whom three were sent to jail for thirty days. Other arrests are to follow.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, March 2.—(Special.)—The civic boodle inquiry has been further adjourned to Thursday next. Mr. Nesbitt, Gowanlock's lawyer, has retired from the case. On Mr. Nesbitt's retirement Christopher Robinson, Q. C., took charge, the judge stating that on receipt of the charges he had consulted the mayor, who had advised him to retain Mr. Robinson.

John Butler, late of the Royal Marine Artillery, Portmouth division, and president of the Toronto Army and Navy Veterans' Society, died yesterday. He had resided here since 1871.

The case of MacNeil, member elect to the Ontario legislature for South Brant, came up this morning in Ogilvie Hall for final judgment. The case of the petitioners was dismissed with costs.

J. K. Booth, of Ottawa, and Thomas Hale, of Pembroke, completed yesterday the purchase of timber limits 136 and 137 from Messrs. Campbell, of this city, for \$350,000. These limits cover 72 miles.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Lady Aberdeen's Tribute to the Qualities of the Late Premier of Canada.

His Life Reviewed and Its Lessons Emphasized—He Died at His Post.

(From the Canadian Gazette.)

The Countess of Aberdeen has given expression in the following article to her appreciation of the qualities of the late Canadian Premier in the hope that her words may, perhaps, help to drive home the lessons of his life. The article was written, we may explain, in response to the request of the editor of The Outlook, of New York, and we are glad to have the opportunity of publishing it in its entirety in the Canadian Gazette:

What manner of man was this whose death has stirred the heart of an empire, whose memory was crowned with laurels by his own country, and whose remains were borne across the ocean by Britain's proudest warships, and followed to the grave by the representatives of army and navy, church and state, and of every party, class and creed, amidst the mourning of a people?

Some will attribute the feeling which has been evoked to the dramatic character of his life, and to the circumstances surrounding it, which were such as to leave an indelible impression. Here was a man still in the prime of life who had risen by steady and successive steps to the highest post of honor in his own country, and whose name was a household word in every British household, and whose death was a national calamity, and whose passing was a national loss.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

BEHRING SEA INDEMNITY. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The question of the Bering Sea indemnity fund came up in the senate on two occasions to-day—first on a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Democrat, Alabama) to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to inquire whether or not there was any liability, and to what amount, on the part of the United States. This resolution was briefly but per-

WEL-HAI-WEL. Four Chinese Men of War Destroyed—Japanese Loss Significant. Admiral Ting Only Surrendered Because His Case Had Become Desperate.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer City of Peking, San Francisco, March 2.)—Another chapter of the war between China and Japan has closed with the fall of the powerful fortress of Wei-Hai-Wai and the destruction and capture of the celebrated Ping Yang squadron on the night of February 4.

On the night of February 4 the Japanese fleet re-entered Wei-Hai-Wai Bay. The torpedo flotilla with the fleet totalled 23 vessels. Of these 14 constituted the first squadron and nine the second and third. The two last were ordered to make the attack and devote their efforts to the destruction of the ironclad Ting Yuen. So soon as the moon set, at 2:50 a.m., on the 5th of February, the mine boats advanced on the bay. It was pitch dark and in a few minutes the electric lights on board the Chinese vessels and on Liu Kung Island must have been extinguished. The 16 men-of-war and gunboats were driven through that fire in marvellous order. One received in her engine room a shell that killed and wounded every man there and disabled her machinery. Two of the sunken rocks and received injuries that crippled them. Two others found that the waves were freezing their torpedo tubes and rendered them unserviceable. The remaining four boats were destroyed. One was hit by forty-six rifle bullets and a Hotchkiss shot; another was hit by ten rifle bullets. Of how many bullets the little craft discharged there is no information but three of the missiles hit the ironclad Ting Yuen producing a violent concussion and throwing up great jets of water. On the return voyage one of the torpedo boats ran on a rock and from dawn became a target for several of the enemy's ships. Eight of her people had been killed by a shot from the Ting Yuen, her sub-lieutenant jumped overboard and was frozen to death. The rest of the crew were able to get on shore in the evening.

CHINESE DEFEAT. LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch to the Globe says a battle was fought near Ta Ping Shan on February 24, in which the Chinese suffered a severe defeat. A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese Marshal Oyama reports that on February 24 he defeated 20,000 Chinese near Leping Shan and drove them towards Ding Cow. The Japanese lost twenty killed and 200 wounded. The Chinese lost 200 killed.

LA GASCOGNE WELCOMED. HAVRE, March 1.—The city was bedecked with flags and the quays were crowded with people to-day as a mark of welcome to the steamer La Gascoigne. The big ship entered the harbor at 1:30 p.m.; a regiment and band occupied a place on one of the jetties and played the Marseillaise and other patriotic airs as the vessel came in. The memory of the ship's departure and a large number of leading citizens boarded the steamer and congratulated Capt. Baudelon and his officers upon their courage and seamanship in bringing the ship safely into New York. A much was served on board the steamer at 4 o'clock, at which the Mayor, members of the Chamber of Commerce and others in commercial life were entertained by the Captain and his staff.

GERMAN NAVY. BERLIN, March 1.—In the debate on the naval budget in the reichstag to-day Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that the proposed increase in the number of cruisers was necessary for the protection of German commerce. "We will not create more navy," he continued, "but we will merely preserve what we have. My dream has been to have a great German navy crossing the ocean, but those dreams have vanished in view of the condition of the reichstag and the state of our finances." Vice-Admiral Hollman, secretary of the marine department, also advocated an increase in the navy for the purpose of protecting German interests abroad. The reichstag approved the appropriation by a vote of 145 to 57.

MOSLEMS AND ARMENIANS. LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says, "The American missionaries in Bitlis are very anxious as to the attitude of the Moslem populace and U. S. Minister Terrill has made urgent representations to the Porte on the subject. Although the missionaries have studiously avoided countenancing resistance to the authorities, in so much that they have incurred the hostility of the Armenian revolutionary party by their policy they have assisted the victims of the outrages. The Armenian witnesses at the recent sitting of the commission of inquiry have been shattered by the mission. The commission has telegraphed this fact to the Porte."

HANGING IN GEORGIA. ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.—Joe Dean, a coal-black negro who murdered A. B. Leugh, a well-to-do farmer of Campbell, for his money and afterwards confessed the crime, was hanged in Fairburn yesterday. By order of the court the execution was to be private, but a crowd of 5,000 excited people that assembled here down the pines around the gallows and made it public. The wretched man had to be hanged twice. The first time the rope broke. Like a dead man he was taken back on the scaffold and again was hanged. His hand had become unstrung and in his frantic contortions he disarranged himself. The drop fell at 1:55 and eleven minutes later he died. During the morning Dean, in response to his earnest entreaties, was allowed to make a speech from the court-house steps. He described his murder of the old man, and said that love of money and ignorance of the devil had done it.

IMPRISONED ARMENIANS. LONDON, March 1.—The Standard has this dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent: "More than forty Armenians are now in prison here in connection with subscriptions for the benefit of the Sassoon family. Most of them are poor and a few are educated. The official holders of the letter are the chiefs of the revolutionary party. It is stated that circulars asking for donations were enclosed in covers bearing the seal of the revolutionary committee."

VIENNA, March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat, was found dead in bed this morning. Cause, apoplexy. He was 86 years of age.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY. PARIS, March 1.—The French government has deputed ex-Comte Darand, who served in Quebec and who is now in London, to visit the French ports and give information likely to develop French trade with Canada. The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, said he had not received powers to exchange ratifications of the Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanotaux expressed the opinion that, despite this delay, the treaty would soon become operative.

LORD ROSEBERRY. LONDON, March 1.—Lord Rosebery's condition is unchanged this evening. The consultation of the innumerable has begun to cause his physicians considerable anxiety. A late dispatch from Edinburgh says that Prof. Blackie is worse.

JAMAICAN ADVICES. HALIFAX, March 1.—Mail advices from Jamaica received yesterday state that the schooner Rebecca Atwood, Captain Van, has been given up as lost. She was en route from Savana La Mar to Kingston. Her crew consisted of the captain and five men. One thousand pounds in gold coins from the Colonial bank, London, consisting of short branches, was stolen while in transit. The shipment consisted of five boxes each containing one thousand pounds. When the boxes reached the bank one of them had been emptied of its contents. The finances of the colony show an estimated surplus of £21,820 as compared with the previous year. The difference is charged to the conditions created by the abolishing of the reciprocity clause in the U. S. tariff law.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Parher, war correspondent, known as Harry Ails, was killed to-day by a German shell. He was in the machine barracks. The men fought with swords.

INS' IS NOW PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHERS. HIRE CE. D.-MONTREAL. PURE







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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, March 2. THE CITY.

TENDERS for the erection of an addition to the asylum for the insane at Westminster will be received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to March 13.

The inland revenue returns for the month of February: Spirits, \$4,573 54; malt, \$2,038 78; tobacco, \$2,708 24; liquors, \$653 55; tobacco manufacture license, \$37 50; imported petroleum, \$125.40. Total, \$10,224 99.

The nomination for Victoria's seventh school trustee is announced to take place at the market building next Thursday, the election being fixed for the following Monday. Nomination papers are obtainable at the City Clerk's office.

The Travellers' Exchange at Colwood has passed into the hands of Mr. L. O. Demers formerly with Pither & Leter. Under the new proprietorship the house may be expected to do up to its already established popularity.

The four-masted ship Olivebank, 2,640 tons, arrived at Vancouver this morning to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Africa. The Olivebank is the largest ship ever towed into Burrard Inlet; she is beautifully fitted up and in the centre of attraction in the shipping circles of the Terminal City.

SOME time in May next the annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Pacific Northwest will meet in Victoria. Arrangements for the event were extensively discussed at an executive meeting of the local union in the Y. M. C. A. but nothing definite was done.

ADJUTANT W. ARCHIBALD wishes to again thank the citizens who have so generously come to his assistance and helped along the food depot of the Salvation Army. The following is a list of supporters during the past week: Mrs. Radlin, London and Vancouver bakery; Mrs. Molines, Mr. Goodacre, Mrs. McKay, Sergeant Hill, Mr. M. R. Smith & Co., First Presbyterian church, Mr. Parker, and a friend.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Government street, yesterday, a resolution was unanimously carried that the petition, signed by all the members of the association, should be sent to His Excellency the Governor General, asking him to take into consideration the case of John Simpson, so that the three years' sentence added to the previous sentence of five years by Mr. Justice Grease should be cancelled.

The Horticultural Board were in session all yesterday, Messrs. R. Anderson, I. Kip, T. Cunningham, T. G. Earl, Ohlson and G. Clewley King delivered his lecture on "Scottish Cathedrals" and illustrating his subject by stereoscopic views of fourteen cathedrals, among which were Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Inverness. Mr. King, in his interesting and instructive, as he briefly touched upon the architectural beauties and the history of the cathedrals shown. The hall was crowded and the audience very appreciative. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. King, who responded appropriately. The usual programme of entertainment was enjoyed, the members of the society taking part in the evening lecture. Dr. Milne made a few remarks, expressing the pleasure he had in being present.

MR. JUSTICE DRAKE has dismissed a motion for a writ of certiorari made on behalf of Charles Pinkett, now in Kamloops jail. Pinkett was sentenced at Kelso in December last, by Magistrate Wright and Stone, to six months imprisonment for having stolen goods in his possession. Write of habeas corpus and certiorari were applied for on behalf of prisoner by Mr. Walls, on the ground that the warrant was irregular, that it did not appear that the prisoner had consented to a summary trial and that hearsay evidence had been admitted. Mr. Walls, for the magistrates, objected that proper notice to apply for certiorari had not been given. The objection was sustained. Write of habeas corpus Mr. Justice Drake decided that a good warrant having been substituted for the irregular one before service of the writ of habeas corpus the prisoner was properly held. Motion for certiorari dismissed without costs.

WILL NOT BE EXTRADITED. A San Francisco dispatch from San Francisco states that "Fred G. Hall, a variety actor, has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny, as the instance of Charles Beckman, late hotel employe of Victoria. B. C. Hall some time ago became friendly with the wife of Beckman, and while Beckman came to this city in search of employment he induced Mrs. Beckman to entrust him with \$300 worth of diamonds and \$2,000 in cash for safe keeping, stating at the time that he would leave with her in a day or two. Immediately on obtaining possession of the money and the valuable Hall absconded to this city, the result being his arrest on complaint of Beckman. Hall was in the police court this morning but the case was continued until to-morrow. He will probably be held to await a requisition for his return to Victoria."

Fred Hall, the pianist referred to, will not be extradited, for the simple reason that there is no valuable Hall absconded to this city, the result being his arrest on complaint of Beckman. Hall was in the police court this morning but the case was continued until to-morrow. He will probably be held to await a requisition for his return to Victoria."

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SUPREME COURT.

(Judgment of Drake, J.) COUTERMAN VS. WILMOT AND CORPORATION OF VICTORIA.

The question here is, What is the meaning of the contract? The plaintiffs tendered for the work on an estimate of quantities furnished by the defendants' engineer. It is now stated the quantities are largely in excess of the actual quantities required to be removed. It is stated that they show some 2,300 cubic feet while the whole work has been completed for some 1,400 feet.

This error, if it is one, is not that of the plaintiffs. The defendants, clause 10, expressly state that the defendants are not to be in any way responsible for the quantities given or liable for any loss in respect thereof. On the other hand, the defendants cannot claim now that they over-estimated the work.

The plaintiffs, when they made their tender, put in figures in the forms furnished for any work not done. They also put in a charge for the various quantities which would be required to be removed. Looking at the tender, it is clear the plaintiffs contemplated the work to be done, and also the quantities to be removed in vertical depth. Looking at the tender, it is clear the plaintiffs contemplated the work to be done, and also the quantities to be removed in vertical depth.

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TIARKS HARRINGTON. The Weston Mercury and Somersetshire Herald of February 9, contains the following account of the wedding of Mr. J. Gerhardt Tiarks, of this city, to Miss Ada Constance Helen Harrington, only daughter of Mrs. Harrington, of Kelowna, in this town, a number of persons being unable to attend on account of the bad weather, and Union Jack floated the tower, and the interior of the edifice had been prettily decorated for the occasion.

While the congregation assembled, the organist (Mr. W. H. Palmer, L.T.C.L.) rendered appropriate extempore selections. The service was fully choral, and on the bride party entering the sacred edifice the organist (Mr. W. H. Palmer, L.T.C.L.) rendered appropriate extempore selections.

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Thursday evening a dinner was given by him at the Rectory by all the labourers and their wives in honor of the occasion. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and at the close the health of Mr. and Mrs. Tiarks was drunk with great enthusiasm. A special message of thanks was conveyed to the party assembled for a very handsome and useful wedding gift which had been presented by them—a copper and burn-in-dinner gong, bearing the following inscription: "A wedding present from the working class of Kelowna, a mark of respect and esteem, February 6, 1895, Somersetshire, England. This together with a beautiful carriage rug, the gift of the Rectory sexton, will be a very pleasant memento to the bride and groom. There were forty of his Kelowna friends for Mr. Tiarks to carry to his distant home."

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CHINA DESIRES PEACE.

She is Said to Be in Earnest in Negotiations With Japan.

Korean Officials Will Accompany Japanese Army During the Rest of the Campaign.

LONDON, March 5.—A Central News despatch from Peking says that Li Hung Chang, head of China's new peace mission, is still at the capital and has conferred with all the conspicuous officials and most of the European diplomats. The care with which Li Hung Chang is preparing for his duties gives the best evidence of the earnestness of China's purpose. The government has given abundant proof in the last few days that it will make a sincere effort to secure peace.

The Central News correspondent in Chee Foo says that the Japanese are advancing rapidly upon Newchwang, where 800 wounded Chinese were received between February 24 and 28.

A Central News despatch dated at Seoul, March 1, says that the Korean war minister and other exalted officials have received permission in response to their own request to accompany the second Japanese army throughout the rest of the campaign in China. They will be attached to Gen. Namdji's staff.

It is reported in Tokio that the Chinese peace envoys will be received at Simonsaki and the negotiations will be conducted there. The United States Minister Denby has telegraphed to Japan the text of Li Hung Chang's credentials and awaits a reply saying whether he will be received.

The Times correspondent in Shanghai says: Three Japanese vessels on the afternoon of February 21 fired several shots at the fort and embankment at Tag Chobu near the city. They then went to a fort ten miles away which they engaged. They re-pressed the city in the evening and fired several shots at the fort, which replied once. The city was panic-stricken and many residents fled. The object of the attack is doubtful.

The Morning Post is informed from Shanghai that the peace envoys probably will meet the Japanese negotiators in Simonsaki. Their credentials will be examined there, and if they be found competent and in proper order the envoys will be invited to Elivon, where the negotiations will be begun.

The official Japanese report of February 28 said that the enemy had 15,000 men and ten guns. Ten Yih was in command. During the action 3,000 Chinese were captured, 3,000 men made an attack on Hal Chen from the eastward, but was repulsed without difficulty.

On March 1 General Noda's report from Hal Cheng: The third division began the advance at 8 a. m. The advance guard engaged and repulsed 2,000 of the enemy. Gen. Hayashi's brigade then joined the main division, and the Chinese were captured and killed about 3,000. The Chinese retreated northward and after the final Japanese advance, their main body lay about a distance from the Japanese front. Through the morning of the 28th it snowed heavily. The snow has not abated on March 1.

GUATEMALAN RESOURCES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Guatemalan minister, M. Lazo Arriago, to-day, referring to recent publications regarding his country, said: "Our immigration laws are liberal, but they are hardly as liberal as has been stated. Guatemala welcomes immigration, particularly from the United States and Europe. What we especially desire is an increase in our agrarian population. Guatemala offers some of the richest and most fertile farming land on the American continent. All persons desiring to locate in Guatemala, who have been previously authorized by the government's agents, are furnished transportation at half rates on the Pacific Mail line of steamers from San Francisco and Panama. It is proposed also to establish a new line of steamers between New York and Puerto Barrios on our Atlantic coast. This line will be subsidized by the Guatemalan government."

NATIONAL COMPARISONS.

PARIS, March 5.—The army estimates were discussed in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. Jules Roche, reporter of the committee, drew a comparison between the German and French armies, the latter of which he said, was 100,000 smaller than that of Germany. Germany's army forces were ready to fight at any moment. M. Roche insisted strongly upon the superiority of an offensive system. At this point in his remarks he was interrupted by M. Cluseret, who shouted "Panama," and this cry was repeated again and again by the socialist members until M. Henri Brisson, president of the chamber, was compelled to suspend the sitting temporarily. When the house was again called to order the debate was resumed and shortly after the chamber adjourned.

CUBAN REBEL DEFEAT.

HAVANA, March 5.—The rebel leaders Gomez, Marti and Collaz are still at Monte Cristo. A detachment of volunteer guards recently overtook the only band of revolutionists remaining in the province of Santa Clara. The rebels divided their force into two parties, one led by the bandit Natasago and the other by Arango Rodriguez. After a sharp engagement the rebels were dispersed and were actively pursued by the troops. The governor of Santiago reports from Coahuila that a party of troops overtook and dispersed a band of rebels under command of Matamoros and pursued them for some distance taking some prisoners.

THE TWO CZARS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamship Ems to-day carried a special consignment to the czar of Russia, consisting of four soap books bound in seal and clamped with gold. They were prepared from American newspaper comments on the death of the late and marriage of the present czar.

JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS.

MONTREAL, March 5.—At his residence, Outremont, David Edwards, a gardener, filled his sister Annie, aged 30 years. No reason was alleged for the deed. On the contrary David claimed to have been very affectionate to her. A lunatic was the weapon used.

AMERICAN BIMETALLISTS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The American bimetallic party through its executive committee has prepared a statement of the issue on which the new party will organize and with it forwards an address to the people of the United States. The entire document is as follows: The American bimetallic party—A statement of the issue on which the new party will organize. The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the U. S., and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait until which a greater or less extent involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and gold currency, on the one side, and the bi-metallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other side.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 160 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality, silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations set in the States as provided by existing laws in either gold or silver coin at the option of the debtor, and not at the option of the creditor. On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

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TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 5.—(Special)—C. S. Hyman has been nominated by the Liberal, and William McCreary of London by the Welland Conservatives. E. F. Clarke will likely be a candidate for parliament in Toronto West.

The Mayor, at the request of a large number of petitioners, has called a public meeting to be held on Monday to discuss the Manitoba school question.

Ontario is just recovering from one of the worst winters of the season, which set in on Sunday night and continued until last night without abatement. The railroads are blocked, trains are very late, and street car traffic is suspended.

The civic fire and light committee has decided to at once call for tenders for the erection of a water tower and 40,000 feet of hose works to be situated in the city.

A detailed inquiry into the losses by Sunday morning's fire show that the total amount to be \$666,128; total amount of insurance, \$565,925.

There were startling developments in the Hyman case yesterday, when, at the instance of the Toronto police, Mr. and Mrs. John Mosberger Pillow were arrested in Montreal on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Sun Life and Equitable Life Assurance Companies out of \$80,000. It is alleged that the accused came to Toronto where the female prisoner made out applications for insurance in the name of Mrs. E. F. Hyman and accompanied Harry Hyman to a doctor's office, where she was examined as his wife and the applicant for insurance.

HAWAIIAN "ADVENTURERS."

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The sentences which the handful of adventurers now running Hawaii passed upon the Queen are so grotesque that they cannot be allowed to stand. Their offence is against the law of nations. The fact that they were women makes it all the more heinous, and that they were drabbed court-martials, all that could have been said would be that they knowingly took the risk. But that this mushroom government of baschombors and others, who usurped power, which is detested by the natives, should be allowed to send Englishmen to life-long terms of torment cannot be tolerated. Let them be exiled, but they must be liberated."

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Thomas A. Jones, made famous during the troublous times immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln, died on Saturday night at his home near La Plante, Charles county. Jones scored John Wilkes Booth on his premises after his flight from Washington, and then hid him from the officers for seven days. Fearful that his guest would be discovered, Jones placed Booth and Harriet on a mule and led the animal seven miles to the Potomac river, where he procured a yawl boat in which they reached the Virginia shore and made their escape. Jones was subsequently arrested and tried in Washington for his connection with Booth's flight, but was acquitted. He was 74 years of age.

WEBSTER'S SECRETARY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Charles Lamm, a well known writer and traveller, died at his home here last night from heart disease, aged 81 years. He was born in Michigan, served ten years in a New York business house, and held editorial positions on the Monroe Mich. Gazette, and the New York Express. He was librarian and secretary to Daniel Webster. Later on he held several government positions and in 1868 became secretary of the Spanish legation holding the office until 1882.

BAD BLIZZARD.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—The city suffered from the worst blizzard of the season yesterday morning. Car travel was impeded and all the lines experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping their cars moving. There were about six inches of snow upon the ground. The incoming trains on all the roads were affected and were from one to five hours late.

JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. Kato, Japanese minister here, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, secretary for foreign affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoys.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Argument on the Manitoba School Case Resumed by Dalton McCarthy.

Object of the Law of 1890—Canadian Pedigree Stock—Undermining of Ships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 5.—For four hours to-day Dalton McCarthy endeavored to show that government ought not to take steps towards redressing the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba. Mr. McCarthy admitted that he had grievance but that it would be bad policy for the government to do anything in the direction of establishing special schools in Manitoba. This meeting of the Privy Council was again largely attended by the general public, much interest centering in the proceedings.

At the outset, Mr. McCarthy said, while here as the representative of the Manitoba government, he did not wish it to be understood that that government recognized by its presence the jurisdiction of the Privy Council and the powers that they might exercise. Mr. Ewart had the right to appear here, but it must be remembered he did not represent the Catholics in the case.

He only represented a portion of the Catholic population, and he was taken to ascertain the wishes of the Catholics as a whole. A portion of the history which Mr. Ewart had given had no bearing on the case. The Manitoba case must be interpreted by itself independently of what had happened between the settlers and William MacDonnell and others. Nevertheless in thought he ought to show that the bill of rights submitted by the Manitoba settlers to the government would not contain any reference whatever to separate schools. There was, however, a reference to education. Again, in the bill of rights submitted to Sir Donald Smith by the "Council of Forty," and sent to Ottawa, no reference appeared as to separate schools.

Dealing with the judgment of the judicial committee, in reply to a question asked by Hon. Mr. Curran, Mr. McCarthy admitted that the Catholic minority had a grievance. Whether the government interfered or declined to interfere the result would be to displace one set of persons in the country or the other. Thus it was purely a political question. Regarding the statement that the worst worst of the season, which set in on Sunday night and continued until last night without abatement. The railroads are blocked, trains are very late, and street car traffic is suspended.

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HAWAIIAN "ADVENTURERS."

LONDON, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The sentences which the handful of adventurers now running Hawaii passed upon the Queen are so grotesque that they cannot be allowed to stand. Their offence is against the law of nations. The fact that they were women makes it all the more heinous, and that they were drabbed court-martials, all that could have been said would be that they knowingly took the risk. But that this mushroom government of baschombors and others, who usurped power, which is detested by the natives, should be allowed to send Englishmen to life-long terms of torment cannot be tolerated. Let them be exiled, but they must be liberated."

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Thomas A. Jones, made famous during the troublous times immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln, died on Saturday night at his home near La Plante, Charles county. Jones scored John Wilkes Booth on his premises after his flight from Washington, and then hid him from the officers for seven days. Fearful that his guest would be discovered, Jones placed Booth and Harriet on a mule and led the animal seven miles to the Potomac river, where he procured a yawl boat in which they reached the Virginia shore and made their escape. Jones was subsequently arrested and tried in Washington for his connection with Booth's flight, but was acquitted. He was 74 years of age.

WEBSTER'S SECRETARY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Charles Lamm, a well known writer and traveller, died at his home here last night from heart disease, aged 81 years. He was born in Michigan, served ten years in a New York business house, and held editorial positions on the Monroe Mich. Gazette, and the New York Express. He was librarian and secretary to Daniel Webster. Later on he held several government positions and in 1868 became secretary of the Spanish legation holding the office until 1882.

BAD BLIZZARD.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—The city suffered from the worst blizzard of the season yesterday morning. Car travel was impeded and all the lines experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping their cars moving. There were about six inches of snow upon the ground. The incoming trains on all the roads were affected and were from one to five hours late.

JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS.

LONDON, March 4.—Mr. Kato, Japanese minister here, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, secretary for foreign affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoys.

DISALLOWANCE WOULD BE LESS HUMILIATING THAN WHAT WAS PROPOSED.

In this case the council was asked to take the first step to secure the passage by the federal parliament of a purely local law, an absolute and irrevocable as both the legislature and parliament itself.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—That is, this parliament cannot repeal or amend its own acts. Mr. McCarthy's bill, not now passed under this section (subsection 3 sec 22, Manitoba act.) Could anything be imagined more calculated to create disturbance than the passage of a law here at Ottawa to interfere with education in Manitoba? Let this council not forget that Manitoba was driven into the arms of rebellion by the disallowance of her railway policy, which Sir John Macdonald subsequently had to abandon. To accede to the request of the applicants would be to take the first step in creating a difficulty and danger that not the youngest member of the council would probably live to see extinguished. Why was it brought to be raised? Because about 10,000 half-breeds years ago passed a law which would have given 100,000 intelligent people sought to abolish slavery. Mr. McCarthy concluded with a reference to personal matters. He accused Mr. O'Donoghue of immorality when in the course of his various addresses to the council, Mr. McCarthy and his Protestant Protective Association. Now, he never had had anything to do with the Protestant Protective Association. He had been in the North Atlantic squadron, to which he believed he was still a distinguished Orangeman.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I hope so, and if you belonged to it you would better appreciate its principles and have a more liberal conception of its objects and purposes. Mr. Ewart, in reply, first dealt with the personal matter introduced by Mr. McCarthy. He accepted his learned friend's explanation of any connection with the Protestant Protective Association, but he did not intend to imply that he was connected with it. What he had said was that Mr. McCarthy and the Protestant Protective Association were connected with the P.P.A. Mr. Ewart referred to Mr. McCarthy's P.P.A. Mr. Ewart referred to Mr. McCarthy's P.P.A. Mr. Ewart referred to Mr. McCarthy's P.P.A.

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RMS.

By the Pope Land Bill

Movement in St. G.

Dispatch to the... it is probable that... will shortly encounter... of a report that the Santiago de Cuba...

At the city council meeting last night a petition was received from the Trades and Labor Council...

The contractor shall not employ upon the work or in connection therewith any employee for more than nine hours a day...

At a meeting of the Y.P.S.C.E. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Rev. W. L. Clay...

HON. J. H. TURNER, the new Premier, and the other members of his cabinet, were sworn in by His Honor Lieut. Governor Dawson...

The provisional trustee board of the Coffee House Company have set to date the proposed shares...

PROVINCIAL police officer J. W. Hutchison has been appointed Chief of Police at Nanaimo...

THE services at the Reformed Episcopal church last Sunday were of more than usual interest...

ON Sunday the funeral of the late John Thomas Howard took place from Requiem at St. Paul's church...

THE appeal case of Lashbrook & Kingley v. Saxsmith & Carroll came before the Divisional court yesterday...

G. C. MESHER, the well known contractor, will commence the erection of Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt's palatial residence to-day...

THE Women's Council having found that Mrs. Spofford, their first nominee, is not properly qualified to become a candidate for the office of school trustee...

THE funeral of Beretta, the young wife of Mr. C. W. Jamieson, took place in the bright sunshine of Sunday afternoon...

A Popular Traveller. Mr. G. Fred Anderson, the popular representative of T. S. Simons & Co. of Victoria, is in the city...

THE CITY.

MR. H. WALKER has announced his intention of retiring from business at an early date.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DAWSON has promised his patronage for the Sons of Erin St. Patrick's day concert on the evening of the 16th inst.

The death occurred on Sunday last at St. Joseph's hospital of Mrs. Eliza Jane Southwell Clusman, aged 45 years.

IN connection with a paragraph on Feb. 28, announcing that Mr. Newton, of Victoria, is proceeding to England to raise money for reworking the Rip Van Winkle hydraulic mine...

A PLentiful supply of anti-toxine, the new diphtheria cure, has been ordered by the city health officer, Dr. Duncan...

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HON. MR. DE COSMOS' "PLANK."

It is the Victoria, Saanich and Westminster Railway and Ferry Scheme.

Many Gentlemen Express Their Political Views at an Exceedingly Interesting Meeting.

A splendid meeting in the Lyceum hall last evening, at the call of Hon. Amor de Cosmos, opened the campaign which is to lead up to the election of members to serve in the next House of Commons.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Movements of Lumber Vessels—The "Willapa" Arrives and Departs for the North.

The "Victoria" En Route from the Orient—The "Empress of China" Sails.

When the Northern Pacific liner Victoria reaches Tacoma from the Orient about the 14th or 15th inst. she will have no difficulty in finding a return cargo...

There were 318 passengers aboard the steamship Walla Walla when she arrived from San Francisco on Sunday evening...

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RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery was held on Saturday...

The Vancouver company (No. 6) having no guns could not take part in the gun drill...

The friends of Mr. Neil Heath, until quite recently assistant master in the Victoria Collegiate Institute...

GRAND Mrs. Vice-President Murphy, of the Y.M.C.A. of the Pacific Northwest, visited the Victoria council on Sunday...

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LAW SOCIETY.

Resolution Passed Asking for a Resident Judge for Vancouver.

A largely attended meeting of the Law Society of the province was held yesterday in the court house...

The society will in honor of Hon. Mr. Davie's elevation to the bench as Chief Justice of the province, tender him a carriage...

Among other business done was the appointment of a committee to suggest amendments to the county court rules...

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THE MACDONALD CLUB.

The Younger Conservatives Organized Under the Name of the Grand Old Chieftain.

Hon. Dr. Montague to Be Invited to Deliver an Address Under Their auspices.

The Macdonald Club of Victoria, "with the object of promoting the policy of Canadian Development with British connection"

advocated by Sir John A. Macdonald, was well established by the younger Liberal-Conservatives last evening, at an enthusiastic meeting held in the Adelphi hall.

The meeting was held in the Adelphi hall, on motion of Mr. D. R. Kar, took the chair, and briefly stated the views of the promoters of the club, to the purpose which it might well serve.

Mr. H. Dallas Holmoken, M.P.P., followed, speaking to the young men as one of themselves, and showing the advantage of organizing for work in the political arena, where as on the football field a variety of talents is called for, and each man should have and occupy the place for which he is best adapted.

Mr. W. H. Ellis was next called upon, and also fittingly responded. He considered that the ready response to the call for organization to the roll of the proposed young men's Liberal-Conservative association was a most gratifying indication of the solid strength of Conservatism, which he had not the least doubt would again carry the day.

Mr. H. E. A. Robertson moved and Mr. H. D. Holmoken, M. P. P., seconded the resolution formally establishing the club, and after that the constitution reported by the officers had been agreed upon, the following were unanimously elected: President, Mr. W. H. Ellis; vice-president, Messrs. A. E. McPhillips, Herbert Cuthbert and Charles W. Brown, Mr. S. D. Schult; secretaries, J. D. Taylor and Ernest Brammer.

A committee consisting of Messrs. H. E. A. Robertson, Bramson Boggs and W. Higgins was appointed to choose from the names of members representative working committee to act with the above named officers as the executive. The chair having been yielded to the new President, he took his seat amidst hearty applause.

After a general discussion of plans it was resolved that should the Hon. Dr. Montague be invited to visit to the Coast, he shall be invited to visit to the Coast, under the auspices of the Macdonald Club, Col. Prior promising in that event a great treat for all who are able to get within hearing distance.

Messrs. Maxwell Muir, Dunk, Mallandaine, Anderson and Higgins were appointed a committee to prepare a programme (on the side of the routine business) for the next meeting of the club, to be held on the 15th inst. It was also decided that the evening should be spent in the most pleasant and profitable manner. Mr. Higgins promised an attractive musical feature should time permit.

The newly elected officers being called on for addresses briefly pointed out the main points of the Liberal-Conservative policy, which all having the welfare of the party at heart should make it their business to study, to combat the militant misrepresentation of the other side. Mr. Brown also spoke by special request, pointing out the interests of the party to give effect to the new policy of the Liberals.

THE CITY MARKETS.

There is no special activity in the market this week. Flour is firmer than it has been for some time but quotations show no sign of change. Hay is coming in plentifully from all points and the market is greatly glutted with it. Butcher's highly advanced in price. Though the salmon season is now in there are no fresh caught salmon to be had in any quantity. In fact there are none in the market. The variety and supply of other fish in the market is, however, good. Kaitiaki shipping business is drawing to a close, one Vancouver steamer having already discontinued operations for the season.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Apples, etc.

THE "VANCOUVER" ASHORE.

An Accident to Her Working Gear Puts Her in a Most Critical Position.

The U. S. S. "Columbine" Pays Visitor a Cruise on "Quadra".

Lying in a critical condition on a reef at Mill Bay is the Victoria tug Vancouver, which belongs to Chas. Spratt, wood and coal dealer. The steamer was ashore on Tuesday afternoon and is said to be beyond saving.

After the accident Capt. Bryan, the tug's master, telephoned into town from Sidney and notified Mr. Spratt. The latter chartered the tug Mary Hare to go to her assistance at once. Failing to accomplish anything on her first visit the Mary Hare made a second trip to the disabled steamer, leaving here at 7 o'clock in the evening. She took out a scow with her and may render valuable service to the tug.

The newly elected officers being called on for addresses briefly pointed out the main points of the Liberal-Conservative policy, which all having the welfare of the party at heart should make it their business to study, to combat the militant misrepresentation of the other side.

Mr. A. S. Potts, secretary of the senior Liberal Conservative association, announced that the rooms in the Adelphi block (corner of Yates and Government streets) will be open every day from 12 noon to 6 p.m., and from 6 p.m. until 10 p.m., for the purpose of giving all persons desiring to do so an opportunity to sign the roll of either party, including the women's club, and of affording to all who desire it an opportunity of obtaining a ticket to be held on the 15th inst.

Mr. Brown also spoke by special request, pointing out the interests of the party to give effect to the new policy of the Liberals.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

Smooth Sailing Expected Hereafter in the China Japan Peace Negotiations.

Disturbances Increasing in China Japanese in Hot Pursuit of Defeated Chinese.

LONDON, March 6.—Dispatches from Peking to the Times say that the peace of Li Hung Chang's conditionals has been accepted by Japan. Li Hung Chang was given an audience by the dowager Empress of China, in the presence of the privy council, who heartily approved the mission upon which the viceroys of the Chinese Prince Kung, president of the Chinese foreign office and uncle of the present Emperor, allowed all opposition by presenting papers showing that the failure of the Chinese to repulse the Japanese was due to the backward policy for which they themselves were to blame, and exonerating Li Hung Chang, who spoke frankly about the condition of the empire. Li Hung Chang's declaration that Chang was not to blame for the unprepared condition of China for the war, he declares the Emperor's tutor, who was president of the board of revenue, is the author of the policy.

Under date of Tientsin to-day the Times publishes a dispatch saying that the Chinese are increasing. One of the Chinese generals in the Shanung province was being treated by his soldiers for attempting to suppress pillaging. Similar troubles are reported at Hanan and Lianyung, near Moukden, which is probably taken.

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YOKOHAMA, March 6.—The captured Chinese warships have arrived here. Reports of the Japanese commanders are favorable to raising the sunken war vessels of China at Wei-Hai Wei. The Japanese abandoned Shanghai yesterday, including Wei-Hai Wei, after destroying the fortifications.

JOHN WILDE, alias Howie, the American who was blown up by the Japanese warship at Wei-Hai Wei, after having been released on parole, has been brought to Japan for trial.

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IS IT CRUSHED?

New York, Mar. 6.—The steamer Yarmar arrived to-day from Havana. She brings advice that the revolution has been almost wholly crushed. The opinion prevails at Havana that the revolutionary general, Sarigully, will be garroted.

In the office of El Patria, the organ of the Cuban revolutionists, published at 120 Front street, the following statement was made yesterday: "Within four months the flag of free Cuba will fly over Havana. One of our confidential agents came to New York on the Vigilante. He is here in the interests of the revolutionists and will retrace to Cuba within a week. He tells the revolutionists that the revolutionists take four thousand men are ready to take the field. Arms and ammunition are being smuggled into the island every day. Our confidence has already received seven million cartridges. The government is making vain efforts to belittle the importance of the uprising. It is great. Dr. Zamora's troops already in Cuba are insufficient to cope with the revolutionists. Spain has dispatched transports with 7,500 men on board to Cuba, but these are not so-called, and as the yellow fever season is approaching will come to the support of the compatriots. The Spanish invaders will contract it and die. Villa Cuba libre."

BERLIN, March 6.—The proposal to restrict Hebrew immigration was introduced by Freiherr von Marschall, leader of the Conservatives, and was seconded by Liebermann von Sonnenberg, for years one of the most conspicuous anti-Semites in the Reichstag. Concurrently with the debate on this proposal the deputies discussed Prof. Hase's resolution aiming to make it more difficult for German emigrants to renounce their allegiance and for immigrants to acquire German citizenship. Dr. von Boetticher said that he had not obtained the general opinion of the members of the Reichstag, but would admit that he was not opposed to hampering the emigration of Jews. On the other hand it would not accord with the spirit of the commercial treaties to prevent a Hebrew citizen of a foreign state from engaging in trade in Germany. Dr. Liebermann von Sonnenberg, on the other hand, admitted that Hebrews gave many just causes for complaint against them; but with the rest of his party he was opposed to exceptional law making, which, though directed against the Hebrews to-day might be turned against the Poles to-morrow, and next day against the Catholics. Freiherr von Lagen sprinkled his speech plentifully with such vulgar jokes at the expense of the Hebrews; and ex-rector Ahlward made a characteristic address. Eugene Richter, leader of the Radicals, protested that President von Lesevitz ought not to allow such language. Lesevitz replied that he declined to submit to Deputy Richter's insults regarding the discharge of his official duties. Bitter personal remarks were exchanged across the house by the extreme right and the extreme left. After five minutes of confusion and personal abuse the deputies resumed Dr. Hase's motion and then voted upon Freiherr von Marschall's proposal.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Hebel and Voltmer, Socialists, attacked the abuses existing in the army, especially the tyranny and the inefficiency of the methods of redress. Both speakers insisted upon reforms in the highest quarters of the institution of reforms in the methods of procedure in the military courts. General von Schellendorf, minister of war, warmly protested against the imputation. He declared that the number of military offences had materially decreased. Referring to the "Coward" while the conduct of a certain officer was under discussion yesterday, he said that he was not aware of the officer's name, so that he could not declare that it was a cowardly act to attack an absent man. Herr Liebermann said that he had admitted that it was he who had made use of the epithet, and he was therefore contented for his action by the president of the house.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The board of directors of the American Telegraph Union held their first meeting today. R. L. Deakins was elected chairman and general organizer, C. E. Thompson secretary, and J. J. Whalen treasurer. In deference to the wishes of a large number of telegraphers in outside cities the board decided to leave the question of the election of a president open until the meeting of the National convention. A great amount of business of a secret nature was transacted by the board of directors, adjourned to meet again on Saturday, March 9, after passing the following resolution: Resolved that the Board of Directors of the American Telegraph Union, assembled in their first session, extend to their friends and comrades, members of the Board of Directors of the American Railway Union, their fraternal greetings. They desire as the first act of their official existence to place on record their appreciation of the signal services rendered to humanity and the great cause of labor by President Eugene V. Debs, his associates and the men of the American Railway Union. Their example and deeds have inspired the hearts of wage earners with an unflinching determination to steadily persist in the good fight and with it until it reaches a triumphant end in a conclusive victory for the right.

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SECURITY

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. In the most important feature in using condensed milk. You should afford to take any chances with milk that is being so adulterated.



HEBREW IMMIGRATION. The Reichstag Thoroughly Excited Over a Motion Regarding the Semites.

Bitter Personalities and Generally Disgraceful Exhibitions by Members.

BERLIN, March 6.—The proposal to restrict Hebrew immigration was introduced by Freiherr von Marschall, leader of the Conservatives, and was seconded by Liebermann von Sonnenberg, for years one of the most conspicuous anti-Semites in the Reichstag. Concurrently with the debate on this proposal the deputies discussed Prof. Hase's resolution aiming to make it more difficult for German emigrants to renounce their allegiance and for immigrants to acquire German citizenship.

DEBS EULOGIZED. The American Telegraph Union Pass a Resolution Approaching of His Services.

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GERMAN HUSBANDRY. BERLIN, March 6.—The German husbandry council opened here yesterday. The Prussian minister of agriculture, Herr von Hammerstein, gave an address complimenting the council upon its thorough manner in which it deals with the numerous questions which Baron von Gotha offered a resolution demanding the most favored nation treatment with Germany.

FIGHTING AT NEW CHWANG. Additional Details of the Desperate Character of the Conflict.

TROOPS FOR CUBA. Remarkable Enthusiasm in Spanish Military Circles—Soldiers to Be Dispatched at Once.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES. BERLIN, March 6.—In the course of the debate on the commercial estimates in the Reichstag to-day Baron von Barleppsch, minister of commerce, declared that the government had no intention of revising existing commercial treaties which the stability of the country was primarily dependent upon. The declaration was received with cheers by the members of the left.

U. S. FINANCES.

President Cleveland's Private Secretary Takes a Pessimistic View of the Outlook for Legislation.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: "Henry T. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary, takes a pessimistic view of the outlook for legislation in the next congress. He said it is patent to every one who follows the course of the financial question as the Democrats were. With the great majority they have, no individual member will feel his vote is imperative to secure a party measure and as a result, there will be a stampede to the right. Silver is going to be the factor, and there are many rocks where the Republican ship may meet disaster."

GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTIES. France Likely to Counterbalance Them by Putting a Premium on Exports.

PARIS, March 6.—It has been virtually decided that if Germany increases her export bounties on sugar, France will also put a premium on the French export of sugar to enable her producers to compete with the Germans even in foreign markets. The government also thinks of limiting the quantities of foreign and colonial sugars admitted at French ports for refining under the existing conditions. Furthermore, she may propose limitations regarding the inferiority of the ports at which they shall be admitted.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS. President Faure to Attend the Next Meeting of French Military Council.

PARIS, March 6.—President Faure has informed the cabinet of his intention to preside at the meeting of the supreme military council on March 20. It will be the case of the President exercising this power. Mr. Faure's decision is supposed to be due to the sensational speeches in the chamber yesterday concerning the inferiority of the French army to that of Germany.

NO RELIGIOUS SERVICE. PARIS, March 6.—M. Percheron, editor of Le Journal des Debats, who died from the effects of a wound received in a duel with Commandant Leobenthal, of the marine force, on the 1st instant, was buried to-day. No religious services were held, but a great demonstration was made at the Orleans railway station, where many thousands were paid at the residence of Mr. Percheron, he having been a member of the Legion of Honor.

WINNING, March 6.—D. Campbell, ex-M. L. A., has been found guilty of forgery of a post office receipt. Sentence was deferred.

WINNING, March 6.—By friends of Mr. Haygrave it has been announced, definitely that the postmaster would shortly retire on a superannuation allowance, to be succeeded by A. W. Ross, M.P.

KINGSTON, March 6.—It is rumored here that Premier Powell will be the Conservative candidate for the city, and a number of prominent Conservatives accept the story as worthy of confidence.

WANTED—Situation or partnership; man and wife; thoroughly posted in revenue and all other branches of the law; or a country. James Colman, office 100-102 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. jod-dw-10w.

WANTED—On the 6th inst., Dinah Donald, the beloved wife of Mark Parsons, a native of Brock, Ontario, in the 49th year of her age.

COLUMBIAN—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 3rd inst., Ellen Jane Montell (Chisham), the beloved wife of the late Christopher Chisham, aged 46 years.

JERKIN—On the 27th inst., at the family residence, Colville Road, at the family residence, Colville Road, a native of London, Yorkshire, England, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles W. Jenkinson, aged 56 years of her age.

HOWARD—On the 27th inst., at Reims, France, England, aged 71 years.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability. W. H. KELLS, Manager. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. One Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00. Six Months (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$6.00. Three Months (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$3.50. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every second insertion. Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will be charged as if they were of the ordinary class. Advertisements inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every second insertion. Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will be charged as if they were of the ordinary class.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Gold Washing on the Fraser—Volunteers—Matters at Vancouver and Westminster.

Fatal Accident at Wellington—In and about the Mainland Mines.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, March 4.—Indians are reported to be making as high as \$15 a day with rookers along certain parts of the Fraser river. The French Dredge Mining Company have started operations and the Fraser River Mining & Dredging Company will start in a fortnight.

Mr. Trendell, who has been headmaster of the Vancouver city band for the past three years, left by to-day's train for Guelph, Ont., to accept a position in that city.

Mr. Evans Thomas, the manager of the opera house, has issued circulars asking for guarantees of \$1 a month to keep the opera house open; otherwise it will be permanently closed on April 1.

The city council have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from the verdict of the Divisional court quashing the by-law passed authorizing the city to establish an electric light plant.

Lieut. Col. Peters is on record as saying that the men of the B.C.B.G.A., as a company, did extremely well under inspection; and the officers and men doing much better than last year.

Jobbing firms report that business has been very flat in Vancouver for the past month, but a slight revival which always takes place about this time of year is noticeable.

There have been several failures and business adjustments among retail firms here and at Westminster lately, being the direct result of the banks and wholesale houses shortening their line of discounts and credits.

VANCOUVER, March 5.—On a dark frosty night in December last Louis Eggart left his home to visit Capt. Funke, of the bark India, moored at Hastings mill wharf; he never returned.

Archibald Black, husband of the woman, deposed: I reside at Wellington during February last. I am a married man and was married at Tolmie, Iowa, in February, my wife was living with me at Wellington.

William J. Ritchie and H. Markham, employees of the Shamrock stables, gave the details of the flight of the couple in a carriage from Mrs. Black's home.

Mrs. Archibald Black next gave evidence. I am the wife of Archibald Black, of Wellington; I was living with my husband during February last; I left Wellington on Wednesday morning last in company with my two children and James Vere.

Q. Why did you leave Wellington with Mr. Vere? A. Because I wanted to. Q. Were there any arrangements? A. Yes. Q. What were they? A. We were going away together.

Q. What then? A. Nothing. Q. Were there no further arrangements? A. No. Q. None whatever? A. Only that we were going away together.

Q. Where were you going, Mrs. Black? A. I don't know. Q. Did Mr. Vere tell you? A. No. Q. Did Mr. Vere make any promises? A. What about? Q. Before you went away? A. No.

Mrs. Black finally said Vere had promised to marry her. "Provincial officer McLean testified that Mrs. Black had, in Vancouver, put her arms around Vere and kissed him. Vere said: "Good-bye, keep your word." She replied: "Good-bye Jim."

Vere was committed for trial.

THE CROONIN MURDER.

Revival of the agitation—Endeavor to induce the Church to interest itself.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Croninists are said to be making strong attempts to "drag" Mgr. Satholl, and through him the Catholic church, into the great quarrel which disrupted the Clan-na-Gael throughout the nation and the Irish people of this city.

The followers of the murdered doctor are arguing that the difficulties which have surrounded the death of Cronin and the circumstances which preceded that tragic event have reached to greater crisis here in Chicago for the church to keep clear of the controversy any longer.

maintained by the Supreme Court of Canada they will proceed with the establishment of their plant, as the charter amendment cannot be acting under the by-law before the amendments were passed by the house.

The laborers as yet have no one in the field for the Dominion election. There has been no reply from Mr. Maxwell, and the presumption is that he is on his way home.

A delegation from the city band last night asked the city council to vote a them \$80 for the purpose of paying Mr. Trendell's salary for two months.

Mr. Trendell, the manager of the opera house, has issued circulars asking for guarantees of \$1 a month to keep the opera house open; otherwise it will be permanently closed on April 1.

The city council have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from the verdict of the Divisional court quashing the by-law passed authorizing the city to establish an electric light plant.

Lieut. Col. Peters is on record as saying that the men of the B.C.B.G.A., as a company, did extremely well under inspection; and the officers and men doing much better than last year.

Jobbing firms report that business has been very flat in Vancouver for the past month, but a slight revival which always takes place about this time of year is noticeable.

There have been several failures and business adjustments among retail firms here and at Westminster lately, being the direct result of the banks and wholesale houses shortening their line of discounts and credits.

VANCOUVER, March 5.—On a dark frosty night in December last Louis Eggart left his home to visit Capt. Funke, of the bark India, moored at Hastings mill wharf; he never returned.

Archibald Black, husband of the woman, deposed: I reside at Wellington during February last. I am a married man and was married at Tolmie, Iowa, in February, my wife was living with me at Wellington.

William J. Ritchie and H. Markham, employees of the Shamrock stables, gave the details of the flight of the couple in a carriage from Mrs. Black's home.

Mrs. Archibald Black next gave evidence. I am the wife of Archibald Black, of Wellington; I was living with my husband during February last; I left Wellington on Wednesday morning last in company with my two children and James Vere.

Q. Why did you leave Wellington with Mr. Vere? A. Because I wanted to. Q. Were there any arrangements? A. Yes.

Q. What were they? A. We were going away together. Q. What then? A. Nothing. Q. Were there no further arrangements? A. No.

Q. None whatever? A. Only that we were going away together. Q. Where were you going, Mrs. Black? A. I don't know.

Q. Did Mr. Vere tell you? A. No. Q. Did Mr. Vere make any promises? A. What about? Q. Before you went away? A. No.

Mrs. Black finally said Vere had promised to marry her. "Provincial officer McLean testified that Mrs. Black had, in Vancouver, put her arms around Vere and kissed him.

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DRESS AND FASHION.

BRIEF REVIEW OF OUTDOOR GARMENTS AND GOWNS.

All Styles of Wraps Are Worn, From a Long Pelisse to an Eton Jacket—Dresses Are Ample, but Well Proportioned—Velvet and Fancy Waist.

The mantle of elegance falls upon the shoulders of her who seeks the winter fashions at the leading stores. When attendants go to the cupboard, not to find it bare like Mother Hubbard of history, but full of the most delightful coats, jackets, mantles in cloth, velvet, fanciful material, or whatever you will, tight or loose, for evening or for day wear, they are all here, for fashion is more than generous in the matter of

AMERICANS IN CUBA. MADRID, March 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Oms questioned the ministry with regard to Americans arrested in Cuba. He then read a recent interview in Paris with Charles Combes. The Foreign Minister replied that he was satisfied that three Americans had been arrested in Havana and that the government supported the Governor-General of Cuba in upholding the protocol of 1897 between Spain and the United States, and no law would protect Americans conspiring against the Spanish executive in Cuba.

THE CHINA STATION. LONDON, March 4.—The appointment of Vice-Admiral Alexander Buller to succeed Admiral Fremantle in command of the China station, first mentioned by the press a week ago, is to-day officially announced. The appointment is dated March 21.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. (From the Montreal Gazette.) The bank statement for January becoms made trade. There are many changes in the bank statement since the December return was made up, and all point to a slow movement in commercial circles, with a great accumulation of funds in the banks. The period, of course, always a quiet one, perhaps more so than any other time of the year, and the significance should, for this reason, be given to the declining circulation and reduced volume of discounts, which, by the way, indicate that if trade is dull, the foundations are stable.

Having the advantage of a uniform currency in Canada, the system which automatically itself itself for the needs of trade, is a great advantage in the case of a long loose cloak, inasmuch as the changes which occur in the market are reflected in the value of the money, and the return of circulating notes to the banks in the winter months becomes a matter of course.

Another cologne, to use as toilet water, is less expensive than the foregoing; Oil of bergamot, lavender and lemon, each 10 drops; oil of rose and jasmine, 10 drops; spirit of wine, 1 pint. Mix and keep well corked.

Modern Priscilla contributes for the public convenience, a simple model in way of a case for carrying jewels when traveling.

A piece of elder down, 10 inches long and 6 wide, is finished at the back with silk of any preferred shade. A gathered silk bag, 3 1/4 inches wide and divided in the middle, is secured to the lower end, and two flaps, fastened at each side, meet in the center.

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A COVER FOR THE TRUNK.

How to Transform a Trunk Into a Piece of Furniture.

At its best a trunk is an unsightly object in a room, but it is often a necessary one, particularly if the closet room is limited. With a little ingenuity it may be transformed into a dressing table or a writing table. If the trunk is flat, cover it with a board a little larger than the top of the trunk and cover this with some pretty print or dimity, with a ruffle to fall over it to the floor. Upon this can be placed the toilet articles or writing materials and books, as preferred.

If the top of the trunk is rounded, instead of flat, procure four blocks, nail to the four corners of the board about four inches inside of the outer edge and

plane the blocks to fit the slope of the trunk. They should be so placed as to rest against the wooden cleats across the top. As the table must always be lifted from the trunk whenever one wishes to use it, such chintz will not be the quietest needed should be kept there.

If the trunk is required for constant use, the table is out of the question, but a pretty chintz cover may be made for it and slipped over the trunk, according to a plan illustrated and described for The Household: Measure the top, cut the material to correspond and border it with a box plaited ruffle about three inches wide. Under this gather a deep

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FASHIONABLE THREE-QUARTER CAPE.

outdoor garments. Everything is worn from a long pelisse to an Eton jacket. Capes are quite as popular as coats, and the most elegant ones are made of velvet, trimmed beautifully with jet and fur and lined with handsome broadcloth. Capes are either very short or quite long. High medical collars are seen on coats and capes alike. The latest cloth jackets for winter wear have either shoulder capes or revers of fur, and Persian lamb, sable, mink and chinchilla are the kinds most commonly used.

The three-quarter length is an ideal cloak for either church or theater, as it is easy to adjust, in addition to being extremely becoming. The three-quarter cape in black velvet is especially handsome. One seen was mounted with full box plaited at the back and opened on two added fronts. It was lined with figured silk and connected with clusters of long jet strands in harmony with the trim of the pointed collar. A band of fur surrounded the throat and outlined the fluted shoulder fluff. The long cloaks this season possess all the advantages of elegance that full length garments gain over the curtailed ones. For evening wear, or as a carriage wrap, these close affairs are equally convenient and appropriate.

The comfort of a long loose cloak is among the things which custom cannot render obsolete. The gowns of today express amplitude. The sleeves spread out to correspond with the full skirts, collars are decorated with bows and rosettes to continue the effect of width, and hats are trimmed wide to complete the outline, giving an air of generous sufficiency to the costumes which leaves nothing to be desired by women of redundant propensities. Skirts remain close around the hips and wide at the bottom. Bodices are mostly cut round and monopolize the decorations, the skirts being but sparingly trimmed when trimmed at all.

The princess style of dress is worn again, which is good news for stout women. The simply cut princess is the most fashionable style for velvet gowns, but they need a sturdy dressmaker and ought to be fitted over a good form of stays.

The skirts for all street costumes must clear the ground, and yet not be short. They can be from 5 to 7 yards in width, but must fit smooth and tight over the hips and hang as though worn over a crinoline. This stiff, flaring look is obtained in several ways—first and foremost by the cut of the skirt, then by a lining of haloloth or similar stiff materials. Lining street costumes with silk

is a great luxury and does make the skirt hang more gracefully, although there are many kinds and descriptions of cotton lining which are soft and wear even better than does the silk.

Velvet waists and jackets are much worn with street costumes. The velvets are of checked or striped or plain colors, the checked velvets being perhaps the most fashionable. This velvet is not as heavy as velvet used to be a few years ago. It is very fine and soft, but not nearly so bulky, and in consequence can be made to fit much better.

Don't Put It On. The necessity of a syringe medicine is universally admitted, and it is the best way of getting rid of the blood, to restore the system, as the body is entirely unable to resist from medicine. The great popularity of this medicine is due to its ability to take in the spring, the very best medicine for all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, and all other ailments, and all affections caused or promoted by the impurities of the blood. Don't put it off, but take Hogg's Bismarckia now. It will do you good.

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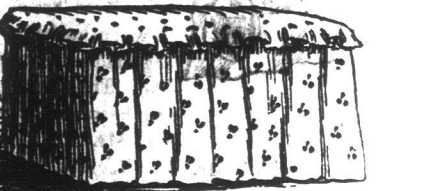
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A TRUNK WITH CHINTZ COVER.

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