

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY APRIL 9 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII NO. 38

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Fruit Growers' Association Formed at Langley—Miners on Their Way to Alaska.

What the Miners Are Doing in Cariboo—Big Strike Near New Denver.

(Special to the Colonist.)

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A LAND OF PROMISE.

Trail Creek Seamed and Honey-combed With Veins of Richest Gold Bearing Ore.

History of the Camp—Ross Thompson Homesteaded Rossland—A Town With a Destiny.

(Special Correspondence of the Colonist.)

ROSSLAND, April 6.—It is more than thirty years ago since the provincial government cut a trail from Yale through this country to the famous Wild Horse placer mines. The trail ran in a zig-zag direction, keeping a little north of the American line. As they approached the Columbia they found two streams tumbling down the mountains towards the river. The contractors cleared the trail along the shortest of these streams and called it Trail creek, the other they called Sheep creek. The hill which may be said to be the source of both creeks they called Red Mountain. The trail from the mouth of the Columbia is about five miles in a direct line, but the creek itself meanders so that it must be twelve miles long. A railroad is now in process of construction from the Columbia to Red Mountain, and owing to the elevation it has to climb, that railroad has a course so tortuous that it has to run fourteen miles to cover a space of five.

Those builders of the Dewdney trail were the first white men that ever tamed the echoes of these hills and mountains. Prior to that Nature or the Indian reigned supreme in these mountain fastnesses. Perchance an adventurous hunter or a trapper may have penetrated these wilds, but it seems as if the denovity wood glens and valleys and the forest-clad slopes and mountains must have been impenetrable to all save the savage beast or the still more savage men. To the Indian builders this deep valley must have been a glorious sight, with its mountain torrent clearing its way to the broad Columbia, with its dense forests and pine-clad hills and mountains, and above all a glorious sky, bluer than that of any Italy, but far more varied and fickle in its moods.

These first visitors left hardly a trace save a narrow trail and a name for the creek. They must have noticed a peculiar mineral formation here, for they carried some of these away, and undoubtedly they did work on mineral which was located thirty years later by a French Canadian named Oliver Bardeau. He called his claim the Lily May. This was in 1859, in 1850 he returned to Trail creek with his partner, Hoover, and a miner named Joe Morris, who was employed to do assessment work on the Lily May. All three located the Homestead, and some time ago inspired Morris with the thought of locating claims on the side of Red Mountain. He secured Joseph Bushway as a partner in these locations, and together they staked out the Centre Star, Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Nickel Plate, Virginia, Iron Horse, Columbia, Kootenai, Great Western and others. The Centre Star is situated the Monte Christo, St. Elmo Consolidated, Mountain View, Nevada, Jumbo, Gold Hill and Cliff, all of which have what in mining parlance is said to be a bearing of a mine. The Jumbo, owned by John A. Finch, one of the most successful as well as popular mining men of the Northwest, has all the appearances of being the greatest mine in the district. They have already cross-cutted through 30 feet of shipping ore, and they are still cutting in towards the foot wall in solid ore running over \$60 a ton in gold.

In the southern zone the same character of vein is found, and every where that vein is developed, and it is not possible to sufficiently rich ore has been found. From the summit of Deer Park Hill to the Crown Point, two and one-half miles to the east, there are continuous veins of ore traced. Of these, the Homestake, the Crown Point, New Egg, Palo Alto, R. E. Lee, Mayflower, Florence, Phoenix and Sunset are the best known. Each and everyone of these ought to become shipping mines during the coming year.

Ross Thompson came up along the Dewdney trail in 1850. He too had some kindly monitor which whispered that this was his promised land, and in 1852 he homesteaded 160 acres of land. This 160 acres lay right in the centre of the coming camp, and on Ross Thompson's homestead is now built the town of Rossland. That town is the busiest, and brightest, and most prosperous young city of the Northwest. There are probably 3,500 people already here, and there is nothing but building and business and booming in the air. Rossland is already provided with a regular water supply and an electric light plant. It has churches, hotels, and the best ordered class of citizens I have ever seen in a mining camp. Moreover, the situation of Rossland is exceptionally fine and healthful. It nestles on the north side of the valley, and enjoys a prospect of forest and mountain scenery which might gladden the heart of the cold and dull. In this case I must discard the old proverb about prophesying unless you know the Northwest, for Rossland in three years will be a city of 20,000 people. Within that time you will have 30 or 40 or even 50 shipping mines, and some of these will employ

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BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

Alleged Treaty of Alliance—England's Control of the Mediterranean Assured.

The Spanish and Italian Ports Thrown Open to the Imperial Navy.

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NEW YORK, April 6.—A World dispatch from London says: "The positive statement came to your correspondent from a leading financier of the city (the money-making part of London) that England has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain. His final message was: 'Within ten days Europe will be startled with the official announcement of this fact.' I quoted to my informant the statement in the New York papers reaching me yesterday, that the Washington government had received a semi-official intimation from the British ministry that England would approve the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency.

"His reply was that exactly the contrary is the case; that in the first place the Salisbury ministry is disposed to do anything it can, with safety and in reason, to check the pretensions of the American government to interfere in either West Indian or South American affairs, particularly in the West Indies, where Great Britain herself has most interests; and that, secondly, Spain by this treaty has made important concessions to England, in return for more or less active support of Spain in her conflict with the Cuban rebels.

"I can furnish no further details of this alleged treaty than that, according to my informant, it will include giving to Great Britain the right to harbor and refit her fleets in the Mediterranean ports of Spain. The harbor of Cartagena is one of the finest on the Mediterranean and would shelter the entire British navy. The importance of an Anglo-Spanish alliance to Great Britain is obvious. Neither Gibraltar nor Malta—England's only two ports on the Mediterranean—is capable of either harboring or refitting a fleet; but with both the Italian and Spanish ports thrown open to the British navy, the French fleet at Toulon would be at England's mercy and Russia could hardly make a junction from the Black Sea with the ships of her French ally. Such are the apparent reasons why Great Britain should wish to make an alliance as above indicated. It would, moreover, leave her in safe possession of Gibraltar. Time alone (my informant says less than a fortnight) can show if the statement above is founded on actual facts. I would not cable it to the World had I not very great confidence in my authority and in his unquestioned opportunity to know the facts if they have extended beyond the Foreign Office to the money centres of the British Empire."

DURRANT STILL WAITING.

The Murderer of Blanche Lamont Constantly Expecting the Decision of the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A year ago yesterday the body of Blanche Lamont was discovered in the belfry of Emanuel Baptist church. Theodore Durrant, her convicted murderer, is in jail awaiting patiently the decision of the supreme court in his case. Durrant expresses confidence that he will not hang and did not seem to be affected when reminded of the anniversary of his crime.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house of representatives has adopted the senate concurrent Cuba resolutions by an unofficial vote of 244 to 27. The official announcement fully confirmed the statement of the unofficial vote, no change whatever being shown. The vote on the resolutions was taken in the shape of a motion to adopt the conference report, showing that the conference and agreed to the senate resolutions. The resolutions being concurrent do not need the approval of the President, but will be sent to him to-day by the secretary of the senate.

Senor Delome, the Spanish minister here, was too busy to-day to receive reporters wishing to ascertain what he proposed to do as a result of the action of the House in adopting the conference report upon the resolutions. Probably his course will depend entirely upon the attitude to be assumed by the President on the subject. The course of the latter is purely a matter of speculation. Since the transmission to Congress last February of the correspondence relative to Cuba, much matter has accumulated at the department of state bearing on the later phases of the struggle.

For prudential reasons these reports have been withheld even from Congress and so it is not possible to learn whether or not the facts as set out therein are such as to warrant any change in the attitude towards the revolution which the President had assumed and defined in his annual message to Congress. The tests he laid down in the beginning which the revolutionists must fulfil remain unchanged so far as can be gathered. Relative to the extension of his good offices towards bringing about independence it is entirely possible that the President may find it within his inclination and disposition to move in that direction as far as he can do so with safety.

CHANGED HIS FAITH.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Chaplain Frederick W. Sherman, of the U. S. Navy, for some years a member of the Episcopal church, resigned from the Navy on Saturday and was on that day received into the Roman Catholic church by the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown college in this city. He was confirmed yesterday by Cardinal Satoli. Mr. Sherman is married and is a son of Judge Sherman, of the Superior court of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Voluntuous Report From the Waterworks Investigation Committee Submitted to the Council.

The Positions of Sanitary and Sewerage and Plumbing Inspector Filled at Last.

The report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the complaints made against the waterworks contractors as to their alleged unfair treatment of workmen, was presented to the city council last night. First came a short report signed by all three members of the committee, Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey and Cameron, recommending that as D. Wales and W. Ferguson had refused to give evidence unless witness fees were paid them their complaint was not entitled to consideration, and should not be entertained.

There were seven applications for the position of sanitary inspector and after several ballots R. Chipchase was elected with six votes, M. J. Conlin coming second with four.

The position of sewerage and plumbing inspector fell to George Watson with six votes to three for M. H. Thompson, there being one spoiled ballot. There were five applicants for the place.

An estimate for the City Engineer showed that it would cost \$250 to level and put in fit condition a piece of ground in the park for a playground opposite the South Park school.

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The finance committee desiring to know whether or not the city was to pay a bill for \$25 for repairing the street superintendent's buggy, the matter was referred to the street committee to report.

There was very little discussion during the evening, quite a change from ordinary council meetings, and business was disposed of promptly.

The evidence submitted to them the committee can come to no other conclusion than that the statement of the engineer as to delays caused by strikes and that on December 21st last about a dozen men were available was made solely in the interest of the contractors and was misleading and untrue.

Ald. Macmillan, chairman of the committee, sent in a minority report calling attention to the evidence given by James Wilson, who was Wm. F. McKenzie, to the effect that a log of wood had been put in the foundations of one of the walls of the filter beds, and recommended that the contractors be required to remove at their own cost the log and substitute proper material therefor.

On motion of Ald. Marchant the reports were laid on the table to give the aldermen time to look them over.

There were seven applications for the position of sanitary inspector and after several ballots R. Chipchase was elected with six votes, M. J. Conlin coming second with four.

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A SET OF KEYS OF ROGUES.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER XXIV. I got together 2000, out of the sum left after paying Don Sanchez his 4100, 000, and delivered 'em to Mr. Godwin against his note of hand, telling him at the same time that, having slept upon his proposal, I was resolved to be his steward for three months, with freedom on both sides to alter our position, according to our convenience, at the end of that time, and would serve him and his lady to the best of my power.

Thinking me very hearty for my friendly services, he little knew, he presently left me, and Moll, coming back from taking tender leave of him at her gates, appeared very downcast and pensive. However, after moping an hour in her chamber, she comes to me in her hood, and begs I will take her a walk to dispel her vapors. So we out across the common, it being a fine, brisk, dry morning and the ground hard with a frost. Here, being secure from observation, I told her how I had settled matters with Mr. Godwin, dividing the estate in such a manner as would enable her to draw what funds she pleased, without let, hindrance or any inconvenient fixing.

At this she draws a deep sigh, fixing her eyes sadly enough on the perspective, as if she were thinking rather of her abject lover than the business in hand. "Somewhat nettled to find she prizes my efforts on her behalf so lightly, I proceeded to show her the advantages of this arrangement, adding that, to make her property the surer, I had consented to manage both her affairs and Mr. Godwin's when they were married.

"And so," says I in conclusion, "you may have what money you want and dispose of it as you will, and I'll answer for it Mr. Godwin shall never be a penny the wiser."

"Do what you find is necessary," says she, with passion. "But for money, I care not more on this matter to me. For all these hints do stab my heart, like sharp knives."

Not reading rightly the cause of her petulance, I was at first disposed to resent it, but reflecting that a maiden is no more responsible for her tongue than a donkey for his heels in this season of life, but both must be forever a-flying out at some one when parted from the object of their affections, I held my peace, and so we walked on in sullen silence for a space; then, turning suddenly upon me, she cries in a trembling voice:

"Won't you say something to me? Can't you see that I am unhappy?" And now, seeing her eyes full of tears, her lips quivering and her face a moment, so taking her arm under mine and pressing it to my side I bade her be of good cheer, for her lover would return in a day or two at the outside.

"No; not of him—not of him!" she entreats. "Talk to me of indifferent things."

ing in affection that you would seek to stimulate his love by these hazardous experiments?"

"Oh, no, no, no!" cries she. "Would he be happier knowing all?" She shakes her head, and says, "I would give you up and seek another wife!" She starts as if flattered with a whip. "Would you be happier stripped of your possessions, cast out of your house, to fly from justice with your father?" She looks at me in pale terror. "Why, then, there's nothing to be won, and what's to lose? The love of a noble, honest gentleman, the joy of raising him from penury."

"I know not what madness possessed me to overlook such consequences. I kiss you for bringing me to my senses" (with that she catches up my hand and presses her lips to it again and again). "Look in my face," cries she, "and if you find a lurking vestige of irresolution there, I'll tear it out."

Indeed I could see nothing but set determination there, a most hard expression of fixed resolve, that seemed to age her by ten years, astonishing me not less than those other phases in her rapidly developing character.

"Now," says she quickly, and with not a note of her repining tone, "what was that you spoke of lately? You are to be our steward?"

"Yes," says I, "for Mr. Godwin has deemed me fitly to trust me with the authority he will cast Simon out for his disloyalty."

"I will not leave that ungrateful duty to him," says she. "Take me to this wretch at once and choose the shortest path."

I led her back across the common, and coming to Simon's lodge she herself knocked loudly at the door.

Seeing who it was through his little grating, Simon quickly opens the door, and with a yawning familiarity entreats her to step into his poor room, and there he stands, cringing and mopping his eyes in dreadful apprehension, as having doubtless gathered from some about the house how matters stood betwixt Moll and Mr. Godwin.

than this. Nay, maintaining that Simon must be dishonest by the proof we had of his hypocrisy and double dealing, she would have me enter upon my office at once by sending letters to all her tenants, warning them to pay no rent to any one lately in her service, but only to me, and these letters, which kept my pen going all that afternoon, she signed with the name of Judith Godwin, which seemed to me a very bold, dangerous piece of business, but she would have it so and did her signature with a strong hand and a flourish of loops beneath like any queen.

Nay was this all, for the next morning she would have me go to that Mr. Goodman who had offered to buy her farm for ready money and get what I could from him, seeing that she must furnish herself with her gowns and make other outlay for her coming marriage. So to him I go, and after much haggling, having learned from Simon that the land was worth more than he offered for it, I brought him to give £2,000 instead of £5,000, and this was better business on his side than on mine at that, for that the bargain might not slip from his hands he would have me

"Where are your keys?" demands Moll. Moll in a very hard, merciless voice. Perceiving how the land lay and finding myself thus beset, I turned to my little gold clinking in my pockets. I did feel that I had thrust my head fairly into a halter and no chance left of drawing it out. Look at it how I might, this business wore a most evil aspect, to be sure. Nor could I regard myself as anything but a thorough faced rogue.

"For," thinks I, "if old Simon's prayer be answered, what will become of this poor Mr. Goodman? His title deeds will be wrested from him, far they are; but stolen goods he is paying for, and thus an innocent, honest man will be utterly ruined. And for doing this villainy I may count myself lucky if my heels save my neck."

With this weight on my mind I resolved to be very watchful and careful of my safety, and before I fell asleep that night I had devised a dozen schemes for making good my escape as soon as I perceived danger. Nevertheless I could dream of nothing but prisons, scourings, etc., and in every vision I perceived old Simon in his leather skullcap sitting on the top of Tyburn tree, with his handkercher a hanging down ready to strangle me.

(To be continued.)

WALTER LAURIE'S BODY. The mystery surrounding the disappearance of little Walter Laurie was yesterday cleared up by the finding of the body under Macintosh's boat house. When the child was missed on February 8, the most generally accepted theory was that he had been drowned by falling into James bay from one of the boat houses. The search by the diver, though carried out as systematically as possible, was greatly hindered by the mudiness of the water, which readily accounts for the little body not having been discovered before. The finding yesterday was quite accidental. Capt. D. Macintosh on Monday began making some repairs to the floor of his boat house and tore up several boards so as to fix some of the stringers beneath. Yesterday morning when he resumed work he perceived a smell of something decomposing in the water beneath the hole and probing in the mud with a stick brought to the surface poor little Walter's body. The features were unrecognizable, but the blue dress, pink pinafore and the other clothes conclusively proved the body to be that of the missing child. Mr. James Woolcock, the child's uncle, was summoned and, from the clothes and the shape of the head, was quite positive that it was Walter's corpse.

Dr. Crompton, the coroner, held an inquest in the afternoon, at which Capt. Macintosh and Mr. Woolcock's evidence was deemed sufficient by the jury, who brought in a verdict of accidental drowning. Capt. Macintosh stated that about half-past three on the afternoon of Saturday, February 8, he had seen the child on the float near his boat house and had sent him home. He had not seen Walter again, and the supposition is that the little one had returned while Macintosh was engaged in front of the boat house and had fallen overboard from the shore side. The funeral takes place to-day at half past two from the family residence on Humboldt street.

DOLLS WITH EXTRA DRESSES. A Diamond Dye Novelty. We are sending thousands of Diamond Dye Dolls with extra dresses to all parts of the Dominion. A set of six dolls with six extra dresses will be mailed to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. Every use of the celebrated Diamond Dye should secure at least one set of these dolls before the supply is exhausted. When ordering the dolls, ask for our forty-five samples of dyed cloth and book of directions for home dyeing, which are sent free. Address Wells & Richardson Co., 300 Mountain St., Montreal.

TACOMA ELECTIONS.

TACOMA, April 7.—So far Fewcett, the citizens' candidate for mayor, appears to have the majority for mayor, there being several precincts to be heard from. The Republicans have carried the remainder of their ticket.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW. DEAR EDITOR: Please state in your valued journal, that if any suffer from Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge, how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for six months, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

Rev. Mr. Carson Dead. TORONTO, April 7.—The death of Rev. Mr. Carson, well-known in Methodist church circles in Ottawa and later at Kingston, is reported from Detroit. He joined the Presbyterian church after going to Detroit.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS, WHEN PERFECT CURE IS SO EASY WITH DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. Price 25c, all druggists.

Oshawa's Ladies College Burned. OSHAWA, April 6.—At half-past seven a fire was discovered in the Ladies College. Before the firemen arrived the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save the building.

HOAST IS AN OLD SCOTCH NAME FOR A COUGH. The English name for the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Bronchitis is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

RIDGEWOOD, April 7.—The third death as the result of an explosion at Watson Bros' mill yesterday took place this morning when J. L. Butler died from the effects of his injuries.

IF YOU ONCE TRY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS FOR sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be able to assist them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

STRAITFORD, April 6.—Johnny Stewart, aged 10 was kidnapped from his home on Saturday. His father is looking for the kidnapper and that the child has been taken to Pittsburg, Pa.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT DYSPESIA. The best advice about dyspepsia is cure it with Burdock Blood Bitters, and as surely as you follow the advice and take the medicine the cure will follow in direct proportion. Mr. Wm. Day of Fort William, Ont., says in speaking of this medicine: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. No remedy that she could find gave any relief, finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has not had a return of the malady. I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good results. This may be of use to you, and, if so, I will be glad to hear from you." WILLIAM DAY, Fort William, Ont.

BIRTH. SCHROEDER.—In this city, at No. 8 Seventh street, West, on the 30th inst., the wife of A. F. Schroeder, of a son.

REDDING.—In this city, at Katherine street, Victoria West, on April 1st, the wife of J. Redding, of a daughter.

GRAVES.—On April 2nd, at Somersdale, Somers, the wife of H. B. Graves, of a son, George Creek Ranch, of a son.

MARRIED. HOOSON-LAWSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, 73 Cook street, on the 28th instant, by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Mr. Evan Hooson, of Fender Island, to Miss Frances Lawson.

DIED. MARR.—In this city, on Sunday, April 5th, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Henry Marr; Massachusetts, aged 78 years.

PRATT.—At the family residence, Fairbairn street, Skinner street, Victoria West, on the 27th instant, Edith Pratt, the daughter of Frederick and Anna Pratt, aged 3 years.

KING.—In this city, on the 25th instant, at his residence, 108 Pandora street, Christopher King, third son of John King, of London, England, aged 64 years and 9 months.

SEEDS. YOU WANT THEM. CAN GET THEM FROM THE SEED STORES OF THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Paor Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was merely a tissue of lies, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS PRESCRIBED BY SCORES OF ORDINARY PRACTITIONERS. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 31, 1887.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. BAYNEFORD, 28 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s., 3s., 5s., 10s., &c.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Comox property. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of June, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office of the city of Victoria, B. C., in Book No. 11, folio 85, No. 12788, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 4th day of July, 1896, for the purchase of the above property, a subdivision of Lot 56, Comox Township. This property is located in the town of Comox, B. C., and has two buildings thereon, one being a one and a half story residence of rental value of about \$200 per annum, the other being a small building used as an office. Terms, half cash, balance in 12 months. Any tender not necessarily accepted. T. L. Meyer, P.O. Box 224, Victoria, B. C.

AN ALL WEEK

Prospects of a Prolo House—Ment in Rel

Opposition Press Not Intend to Remedial

(From Our Own) OTTAWA, April 7.—(4) got into committee on early yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock this morning. Evidently an all-the-been entered upon. 7 members have been in and a new batch went. The supplementary promised for yesterday until the Speaker's report will not be possible to The impression prevailed ministers give currency the house may possibly through the week.

The government has message from the Co-operative of Her Majesty's appreciation of the of Eighth New Brunswick active service. It is an intimation from the government, however, visible for the regiment of offer of course is met with a view to complicity expression of patriotic sentiment.

It is understood that the Liberal party holding it was decided no factious opposition to the The only ones who, it is thought, might object to the course on this question, Casey, Mulock, Martin & The annual report of the farms as usual is repletion relating to the work. The census of Manitoba in a few weeks, this being the law to determine of subsidy Manitoba is according to population. Mr. Mars will call the government to the obstruction by the bridge ariver at Fort Steele, and action the government, with a view to compelling forty-foot span to be erected.

The state of feeling at created by the re-nact regulation governing to brought into Canada by the Department of the correspondent spoke to the on the subject, and led that the cause of the due to the heavy by the revenue last to the dishonesty of The department at the framing regulations to bona fide tourists. Mr. Lester of American Wh permitted to bring the Canada free of cost, port that the wheel shall leave. This change meant approval of the American do away with the obnoxious which now requires the when a tourist brings Ottawa, April 8.—Co-

Victoria Rifles, Montreal pointed commandant of and Major Bruce, of Toronto, is likely to be a The report of the schoeers, presented to the Se gotations nothing new. The negotiations with the M ment were of the most fr character.

The Senate met last Easter adjournment. Bowell introduced a bill object being to remove exists as to the power of to remove obstructions from the open sea within a t from the shores. The designed to enable the Up to 3 o'clock this house has been in contin thirty-six hours, with formation. During the period about one clause fining the powers of the of education, passed. A interest flagged, but on great good humor pr worthy incident of Sir Richard Cartwright of the disgraced or said characterized last sitting, Dr. Weldon's sif of Tupper, a student of knowledge of law brought the government and the elder Tupper's O'Brien. The Baronet passion for Mr. Lauri had broken into handi not recognize him as the Hon. Mr. Laurier ple for ten hours' sitting Charles Tupper said if rose no progress would Laurier was not able to lowers.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The press in parliamentary there will be no let-up to stage on the remedial day. From that time oment will barely have which to close up the nection. The supplemental the fiscal year must be not likely to meet with tion from the Libera amounts are reasonable next week in order to get and certain legislation house. It is not likely bill will be considered to-day in the week. A good deal of specula duced in respecting B way's visit to Ontario. pression here is that the

AN ALL WEEK SITTING.

Prospects of a Prolonged Session of the House—Members Told off in Relays.

Opposition Profess That They Do Not Intend to Obstruct Remedial Bill.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 7.—(4 a.m.)—The House got into committee on the remedial bill early yesterday afternoon. At three o'clock this morning only two sub-clauses of clause 4 had been passed. Evidently an all-the-week sitting has been entered upon. The Conservative members have been divided into relays, and a new batch went on duty at 1 a.m.

The supplementary estimates were promised for yesterday (Monday), but until the Speaker resumes the chair it will not be possible to present them. The impression prevails to-night and ministers give currency to a report that the house may possibly sit continually through the week.

The government has received a cable message from the Colonial Secretary, expressive of Her Majesty's grateful appreciation of the offer made of the Eighteenth New Brunswick hussars for active service in the Sudan. In view of an intimation from the Canadian government, however, that it is not advisable for the regiment to leave Canada the offer of course is merely taken as an expression of patriotic and imperial feeling.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Liberal party held yesterday morning it was decided not to offer any facious opposition to the remedial bill. The only ones who, it is said, reserved to themselves the right to take their own course on this question were Messrs. Casey, Mulock, Martin and Charlton.

The annual report of the experimental farms as usual is replete with information relating to the work of the farms. The census of Manitoba will be taken in a few weeks, this being essential under the law to determine what increase of subsidy Manitoba is entitled to according to population.

Mr. Mara will call the attention of the government to the obstruction to navigation by the bridge across the Kootenay river at Fort Steele, and will ask what action the government proposes to take with a view to compelling a bridge with forty-foot span to be erected.

The state of feeling among wheelmen created by the re-enactment of the old regulation governing tourists' bicycles brought into Canada is evidently realized by the Department of Customs. Your correspondent spoke to Controller Wood on the subject, and learned from him that the cause of the change was due to the heavy loss sustained by the revenue last year, owing to the dishonesty of certain parties.

The department at the present time is framing regulations to meet the case of bona fide tourists. Members of the League of American Wheelmen are to be permitted to bring their wheels into Canada free of cost provided, however, that the wheel shall leave by the same port. This change meets with the approval of the American League and will do away with the obnoxious regulation which now requires the payment of duty when a tourist brings his wheel into Canada.

OTTAWA, April 8.—Col. Starke, of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, has been appointed commandant of the Bisley team, and Major Bruce, of the Grenadiers, Toronto, is likely to be adjutant.

The report of the schools commissioners, presented to the Senate last night, contains nothing new. It says the negotiations with the Manitoba government were of the most frank and friendly character.

The Senate met last evening after the Easter adjournment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell introduced a bill to amend the act respecting navigable waters, the object being to remove any doubt that exists as to the power of the government to remove obstructions to navigation in the open sea within a three mile limit from the shores. The bill is specially designed to enable the government to remove the wreck of the San Pedro.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning the house has been in continuous session for thirty-six hours, with no signs of adjournment. During the whole of that period about one clause (No. 4) for defining the powers of the Catholic board of education, passed. At times the interest flagged, but on other occasions great good humor prevailed. Noteworthy incidents of the day were Sir Richard Cartwright's condemnation of the disgraceful orgies which he said characterized last night's all night sitting, Dr. Weldon's slating of Sir C. H. Tupper, whose impetuosity and lack of knowledge of law had, he said, brought the government all this trouble, and the elder Tupper's attack on Mr. O'Brien. The Baronet expressed compassion for Mr. Laurier, whose forces had broken into handi-cuffs and who did not recognize him as their leader.

Hon. Mr. Laurier pleaded earnestly for a ten hours' sitting daily, but Sir Charles Tupper said if the committee rose no progress would be made, as Mr. Laurier was not able to control his followers.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The general impression in parliamentary circles is that there will be no let-up to the committee stage on the remedial bill until Saturday. From that time out the government will barely have two weeks in which to close up the necessary legislation. The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year must be passed and are not likely to meet with much opposition from the Liberals provided the amounts are reasonable. The government will require the greater part of next week in order to get these estimates and certain legislation through the house. It is not likely the remedial bill will be considered to any great extent after this week.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in respecting Premier Greenway's visit to Ontario. The general impression here is that he will shortly re-

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

No School Legislation to Be Introduced in the Provincial Legislature.

Greenway Likely to Run for the Dominion Parliament—The Holland Village Murder.

(Special.)

WINNIPEG, April 7.—Inquiries have reached here from the East as to the likelihood of further school legislation by the Manitoba parliament at the adjourned session which assembles on Thursday, 16th instant, it being suggested that the Manitoba government might possibly introduce legislation along the lines of the proposals submitted by the Dominion schools commissioners at the recent conference. A member of the Manitoba government was asked if such action were probable. The reply was that no legislation whatever dealing with the national schools law was contemplated by the government. The house would simply meet to prorogue, after the transaction of minor business.

Both Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin left for the East to-day to consult with the Liberal leaders regarding the coming Dominion election campaign. Premier Greenway, it is said, will lead the Liberal forces in Manitoba, Premier Mowat in Ontario, and Premier Blair in New Brunswick. It is rumored that Mr. Greenway will be the Liberal candidate in a constituency in the southern part of Manitoba, a candidate recently selected retiring to make way for Premier Blair.

There is still no definite trace of the person or persons who brutally took the life of Hannah Hutton at Holland village. Chief Elliott and his force are diligently at work on one or two clues, and are receiving every assistance. It is generally suspected that more than one person had a hand in the tragedy. It is believed by many that the girl was outwitted in town and kept there until a hour when all the neighborhood was asleep, and then carried out and butchered.

At the convocation of Manitoba University to-day the degree of M. D. was conferred on seventeen graduates. The bicyclists of Winnipeg are agitating for the construction of public paths for cyclists.

Mr. J. Morgan, wife of the manager of the New York Life Insurance Company here, died suddenly to-day. Capt. C. N. Mitchell has sent to Ottawa a letter declining the position which he offered him as a member of the late Dominion rifle matches. G. F. and G. Galt, two wholesalers of this city, have decided to open a branch in Toronto.

FISHERY COMMISSION. OTTAWA, April 7.—In reply to Mr. Gillies in the house yesterday Mr. Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, stated that the Fishery Commissioners of the joint convention of the governments of Canada and the United States had completed their investigations into the subjects submitted to them for examination. They were now engaged in making out their report.

It is said the U. S. squadron which would be likely to destroy the contemplated negotiations between the governments. There was rejoicing at the headquarters of the Cuban justly yesterday over the adoption of the Cuban belligerency resolutions by the house of representatives. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who is Thomas Estrada Palma's representative, said: "I am very much gratified at the adoption of the resolutions, but it is just what I expected. I cannot conceive how President Cleveland can ignore the will of the country now. Mr. Palma is also very pleased, as he preferred the belligerency resolutions."

Chairman F. G. Pierra, of the Cuban press committee, said: "This will have a very high moral effect the world over. We are exceedingly thankful for the way in which the representatives in Washington City have handled the Cuban question, as the vote shows to the world very clearly that our cause is just."

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Gonzalez de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban legation here, is exulting over the receipt of advices from Europe, through the newspapers and otherwise, to the effect that the Spanish government is in great straits to raise money to prolong the war. He said the Bank of France and the Low Countries had refused to advance Spain any more money in addition to the \$10,000,000 already advanced, and this had driven Spain to the doubtful expedient of calling upon her own citizens for help. He doubted the success of the application.

Spain was under obligations to repay the ten million loan to the United States and the Low Countries before June next, making payment of one-half on the 5th of next month. Otherwise she would forfeit the collateral she had put up, a heavy blow for her. Accordingly to the Spanish people are very restive under Weyler's failure in Cuba.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily News says in an editorial: "The Cuban congress will probably rest where it is forever. It is a good thing that it is passed because, this gets it out of the way of the fire-

OTTARIO LEGISLATURE. TORONTO, April 7.—(Special)—The Ontario legislature was prorogued this afternoon. Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick in dismissing the members congratulated them upon the measures taken for the encouragement of tree-planting and the improving and beautifying of the province, and also upon their efforts for the construction of an electric railway to facilitate the transportation of farm produce to the nearest market.

The Victorians who went over to Tacoma last week to take part in the Tacoma Golf Club's spring handicap were delighted with their reception and the success in capturing prizes in all the events in which they entered. The driving contest was won by Mr. A. P. Lutton, of Victoria, with Mr. C. B. Stahlshmidt, of Victoria, second. In the open handicap Mr. A. W. Tidmarsh, Tacoma, won first prize; Mr. C. J. Prior, Victoria, second; Mr. Stewart Rice, Tacoma, third. The club handicap was won by Mr. E. E. Ellis, with Mr. M. Ramsell second. There were about thirty entries in each of the events.

The telegraph lines have been restored at Bulwago, and Cecil Rhodes, a permanent resident to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, was robbed and swindled by the same man, I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal law of nature, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp 1 L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

REPELS DICTATION.

Spain Will Brook No Interference From the United States.

Fighting Preferred to Humiliation—Patriotism Aroused—Cubans Are Exultant.

(Special.)

LONDON, April 7.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says: "The hope that Captain-General Weyler would obtain some decisive advantage over the rebels before the final vote of the American Congress would not be abandoned. It is quite certain, however, that the Spanish nation will unhesitatingly refuse to accept U.S. dictation, and no matter how far public opinion favors such reforms in Cuba as would put an end to the rebellion, while the U.S. maintains its present attitude no Spaniard will be found to venture an opinion. Even the Republicans would grant the rebellion, probably, lost to American support, would have suffered a mortal blow."

"Meantime the war department is making extensive preparations, and is ready to sail on short notice. Military and naval preparations are being made by the war department and the admiralty, more in the nature of precautionary measures. The object of the policy is to further the still more energetic prosecution of the campaign against the insurgents."

New York, April 7.—A special from Madrid to the World says: Admiral Sanchez Ocaña, commanding the great navy, and the extreme north coast, reports that he has completed preparations for sending to sea, a Spanish squadron composed of these vessels: The iron-clad Pelayo, the first-class armored cruiser Infanta Maria Theresa, Alante, Oquendo and Vizcaya, the second-class armored cruisers Reina Mercedes and Alfonso XIII., one torpedo destroyer and seven fast torpedo boats.

These fourteen vessels carry crews of nearly 6,000. This fleet will leave Ferrol on Tuesday for gun practice in Arizona bay, and will cruise along the northwest coast of Spain, ready to start for Havana as soon as the cabinet decides that circumstances require it in the West Indies. The Madrid papers will depend on the course of President Cleveland and the cabinet in the adoption of the resolutions. Six trans-Atlantic steamers have been turned into fast cruisers. They will be ready for service by the end of April.

The principal newspapers of Madrid print patriotic speeches an article all tending to the effect that the moment is fast approaching when the Spanish government and nation must act resolutely in the decisive stage of the Cuban question and of the relations between Spain and the United States. It is further prepared for all the consequences of the vindication of the Spanish right to repel any interference in the struggle between the mother country and the Cuban insurgents. Between the times it is said another outbreak of popular feeling. The government is determined to continue to show energy in quelling demonstrations calculated to alter the harmony in the relations with America, which would be likely to destroy the contemplated negotiations between the governments.

There was rejoicing at the headquarters of the Cuban justly yesterday over the adoption of the Cuban belligerency resolutions by the house of representatives. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who is Thomas Estrada Palma's representative, said: "I am very much gratified at the adoption of the resolutions, but it is just what I expected. I cannot conceive how President Cleveland can ignore the will of the country now. Mr. Palma is also very pleased, as he preferred the belligerency resolutions."

Chairman F. G. Pierra, of the Cuban press committee, said: "This will have a very high moral effect the world over. We are exceedingly thankful for the way in which the representatives in Washington City have handled the Cuban question, as the vote shows to the world very clearly that our cause is just."

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Gonzalez de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban legation here, is exulting over the receipt of advices from Europe, through the newspapers and otherwise, to the effect that the Spanish government is in great straits to raise money to prolong the war. He said the Bank of France and the Low Countries had refused to advance Spain any more money in addition to the \$10,000,000 already advanced, and this had driven Spain to the doubtful expedient of calling upon her own citizens for help. He doubted the success of the application.

Spain was under obligations to repay the ten million loan to the United States and the Low Countries before June next, making payment of one-half on the 5th of next month. Otherwise she would forfeit the collateral she had put up, a heavy blow for her. Accordingly to the Spanish people are very restive under Weyler's failure in Cuba.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily News says in an editorial: "The Cuban congress will probably rest where it is forever. It is a good thing that it is passed because, this gets it out of the way of the fire-

THAT VEXED BOUNDARY.

How British Guiana Is Affected—Strong Feeling Against the United States.

The Gold Mining Resources of the Important Territory in Dispute.

(Special.)

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 6.—If the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dispute is decided in favor of Venezuela, ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen in this country will lose money by it and the same may be said of nearly every American living in the colony except the United States consul. British Guiana is divided into three counties, Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo.

Practically all the gold fields are situated in the Essequibo country and nearly all of the territory which comprises that country is under dispute. As the sugar industry has dwindled down to a very small factor owing to the reduction in the price of sugar, the great expense of keeping the plantations from being flooded and the difficulty of getting laborers who can stand the climate at a reasonable price, gold has become the mainstay of the colony. It is to gold and possibly timber in the future from the Essequibo country that the residents here have to look, and it may therefore be imagined that the interest over the boundary dispute is very great.

While the rest of the world is looking upon the question as practically settled so far as the possibility of war, the point of view here is entirely different. The people, that is, the Englishmen who control everything despite the large majority of the foreign population, do not fear war, looking upon such a thing with the usual British eye, which sees nothing but victory for themselves. But they do fear arbitration above all things, for no matter how little of the Essequibo country were given to Venezuela, a number of gold mines would pass out of British control. The meagre despatches received here are scanned most eagerly by everyone; many men who have their all in the gold are sending their servants to the station every night to read the bulletin boards rather than wait for the morning papers.

Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the feeling here against the United States is very strong, and what is more, the Americans here do not hesitate to blame the Washington government openly. Instead of the feeling diminishing it is growing with the delay, for until the question is decided any introduction of machinery to get out the gold will be impossible. Capitalists will not invest any more money in Essequibo with a chance of having the whole territory taken out of their hands. Gold there is here, and to what extent may be judged by the registrations for the last three days and every bit of it was taken out by placer mining, the day before yesterday 678 ounces, yesterday 308 ounces, and to-day 1,000 ounces.

Owing to the volcanic nature of the country and the difficulty experienced in getting to the fields, long canoe trips become necessary, up to the present time mining has been very crude. Just before the dispute came about arrangements were being made for introducing machinery into the country and these things have come to a stop, it may easily be seen how the whole of British Guiana has been affected. There has been something less than twenty tons of quartz crushed in this colony since the beginning of the trouble. Thousands of dollars have been lost here and it is just now that the people think they see a prospect of getting something back.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. JOSEPH NEWICK, of 68 Secaucus Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It also cured my own cough, and I have since found it a most reliable and safe remedy for colds, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "Pny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have, my customers will have it for nothing."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

See Our Prices. California Hams 13c. per lb. Sugar-Cured Hams 15c. per lb. Back Bacon 15c. per lb. Long Clear Pork 10c. per lb. (per 1 lbs.) . . . 9c. per lb. Canadian Cheese 12 1/2c. lb. Glasgow Press Meal 32c. pkc. Genuine Newfoundland Cod Fish . . . 10c. per lb. Flannel Haddle 10c. per lb. Cottons 12 1/2c. lb. MM Tea \$1.35 5-lb. Dr. Price's Baking Powder 40c. Victoria Bottled Oils 3 1/2c. lb.

R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

INSURGENT DEFEAT.

HAVANA, April 7.—The insurgents under Bandera recently surprised a detachment of Spanish troops at night by advancing upon the latter's outposts cheering for Spain; but the troops, consisting of the guerrillas of the village of Essequibo and the garrison of the town of Del Norte soon found out the deception and opened fire upon the insurgents. The latter, however, threw the place into a panic and succeeded in burning five stores before they were beaten off. The insurgents left twenty-nine killed in the streets and in the morning the troops sent out to reconnoitre found sixty newly made graves of insurgents. It is supposed that the latter retired with many wounded. Delayed advices received here from Vinales say that Maceo attacked the village of Palma.

DISHONEST MEN. They Often Recommend Worthless Goods to Buyers.

There are many dishonest men in business. Their first and last thoughts are in the direction of big profits. These dishonest dealers, regardless of the interests of their customers, seize every opportunity to substitute poor goods when standard and well-known brands are asked for.

To a very large extent, these dishonest dealers try to foist adulterated and worthless dyes on the unwary consumer. The best Diamond Dyes are asked for. Watch such dealers closely, and when you discover any attempt to deceive, by recommending poor, imitation dyes, leave his store, and go to some other.

The Diamond Dyes are retailed at the same price as the worthless dyes—ten cents per package. The Diamond will give you complete satisfaction, but the worthless, cheap dyes will ruin your beautiful woolen garments. Ever since the disaster to the Daphne, says the Glasgow Weekly Mail, spectators at launches have a secret anxiety as they behold a vessel glide down the ways. The Dido was observed to rock slightly as she slipped down the ways, and when a crash was heard and she stopped abruptly there was much excitement, three-fourths of the vessel being in the water and one-fourth in the yard. The numerous workmen who had been standing by, under the direction of the manager commenced to pro her up. The ground gave way at the outer end and canted the Dido out of the cradle to the port side. On Wednesday an endeavor was made to float the cruiser, and the result of the combined efforts of four tugs and two steel hawsers worked by hydraulic power proved unsuccessful. Just when the tide had reached the lightest stern of the vessel was observed to rise nearly two feet. Unfortunately at this moment the tugs were changing position, and not all the forces pulling simultaneously, or, it is believed, the great ball might have been dragged into the river. All further operations were at once suspended until the following afternoon, when the second endeavor was made to release the Dido. Three times the vessel slipped down a few feet, and on a fourth occasion gave promise of floating entirely, but once more, however, the haulage power was inadequate to the demand, and an hour or so after high water the attempt was abandoned. The next effort is believed to have been successful.

A NOTED EPISCOPAL DIVINE SPEAKS. Rev. John Langtry, M. D., C. C. L., of Toronto, has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells his Experience.

Among the many distinguished citizens who have secured relief by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, well-known Episcopalian clergyman and controversialist, the Rev. John Langtry, whose familiar signature has been appended to many able newspaper articles. Having used the remedy here named for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles, he has likewise over his own signature, spoken in favorable terms of this medicine. In the case of cold in the head, the relief is so speedy that it is appreciated by all who suffer in this manner. In fact, it is so like magic, relieving in ten minutes.

Made by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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

PEPSIA.

Little Liver Pills are easy to take.

Johnny Stewart is believed that the Pittsburg, Pa.

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EIGHT POINTS TO FOUR

The Island Rugby Team Vanquishes the Mainland by Two to One.

Trap Shooting for the Dudgeon Cup -United Service Golf Matches.

VANCOUVER, April 6.—(Special) The Island Rugby team fairly outplayed the Mainland team at Brockton Point Park today, winning the last and greatest match of the year by a score of 8 points to 4. As there was only one Westminister on the Mainland representation, it was thought Vancouver's combination play would be superior to that of the mixed team of visitors. It was, however, the other way round—the men from across the gulf played good combination forward and back, while the forward play of the Mainland team was very loose, too much reliance being placed on the individual work of Saunders and Woodward, both brilliant men, but incapable of doing all the outside work of a team so closely checked as were the Mainlanders.

The play was very ragged in places and open throughout, being exceptionally fast in the first half. After 30 minutes Saunders caught a kick at close quarters and made his mark, scoring a goal from the 25 line at an angle of 45 degrees. The kick was clever, while the catch of the hot shot and the claiming of the drop in the midst of the full team was a smart piece of play seldom equalled.

In the second half E. Marshall (Nanaimo) had the ball on a clear field, and made a smart sprint for 25 yards, which secured him a try. Wingman, Craig (Nanaimo) secured a second try, which was not converted. During the last ten minutes of play the Island had decidedly the best of it and did some brilliant combination work, forward and back.

E. E. Billinghurst of Victoria, made a model effort, not a single decision being disputed during the hour and a half of play.

AT THE CALEDONIA PARK.

The final championship match of the season will take place at Caledonia Park on Saturday next, when the Wanderers of Victoria who virtually have in their grasp the championship for 1896 will meet the Nanaimo team for the last time this year. Nanaimo will bring down their strongest team, but the Wanderers, who have shown this season that it has been their object to select the best men to represent the city regarding petty jealousies, will put into the field the strongest association team that has ever played for Victoria. The result should be a splendid victory for them, and every supporter of the home team will be present to cheer them to the utmost.

ATHLETICS.

AMERICANS WIN AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, April 6.—The opening of the Olympic games was observed today as a national festival. The city was brilliantly decorated, and great enthusiasm was manifested over the sports. The day opened with the Te Deum in the cathedral, which was attended by the royal family. The weather was cloudy. The trial races to-day consisted of one of 400 and one of 800 metres; also throwing the discus. The American contestants won in throwing the discus, the hop, step and jump, and in the trial heats for one hundred yards dash and the quarter mile run. Robert Garrett, captain of the Princeton team, won the discus-throwing event.

THE GUN.

MAQUIRE DOES THE HONORS.

Yesterday witnessed the first match of the series for the handsome silver trophy offered for competition by R. Dudgeon of the O.H.F. House, at which place the new trap over which the matches are to be shot are located. Mr. F. S. Maquire did the honors of the occasion establishing a lead for the trophy, which the conditions specify shall be won by a majority of four matches. The match was on 25 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise, known traps and angles, and Maquire's break was 20, he having his selection of the special prizes. The other winning scores, in the order were those of B. John, F. H. Hewlings, W. White, J. White, J. Henly, R. Jackson and T. Smith. The next shoot for the cup takes place on Saturday, when there will also be six special prizes. No entrance fee is charged.

GOLF.

UNITED SERVICE MATCHES.

The competitions for the monthly medals took place on the United Service links last Saturday, with the following results:

Table with columns: GENTLEMEN, Gross, Hcp., Net. Lists names like Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Bell, R.N., etc.

LADIES.

Table with columns: Names, Scores. Lists names like Mrs. Braden, Miss Pooley, etc.

BASEBALL.

START FOR THE COAST THURSDAY.

In a special circular letter to the presidents of the several clubs in the New Pacific League, Secretary M. J. Roche requests them to have their managers assemble all the players signed from the East at the city ticket office of the Wisconsin Central railway in Chicago on the morning of Thursday of this week, prepared to leave there for the West the same evening. The route to the Coast

will be by the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific railways, a special car being provided for the accommodation of the party through to Portland. The latest bulletin issued by Secretary Roche notes the signing of contracts with Victoria by Owen Patton, N. T. O'Neill, William Deveraux, Edward Pitt, John Downs and F. A. Haling.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Cardinal Gibbons yesterday gave out the following appeal for arbitration instead of war, signed by himself and Cardinals Vaughan, of Westminster, and Logue, of Ireland. The document is the result of a correspondence upon the subject between Cardinal Gibbons and his colleagues, whose names are affixed to the appeal, and is issued on Easter Sunday because of the appropriateness of the day. The appeal is as follows:

"An appeal by the American, Irish and English cardinals in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. We, the undersigned cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace and of the Catholic church in our respective countries, invite all who bear our voice to co-operate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war. We are all aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties. We believe they will not prove to be insuperable if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general. Such a court existed for centuries when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith, and have we not seen nations appeal to that same court for its judgment in our own day?"

"The establishment of a permanent tribunal, composed mostly of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and umpires, according to the nature of the differences that arise, and a common acceptance of general principles defining and limiting jurisdiction and subject matter of such a tribunal, would create new guarantees for peace that could not fail to influence the whole of Christendom. Such an international court of arbitration would form a second line of defence, to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last word. This is a matter of which constitution and procedure must be settled by governments."

"But, as governments are becoming more and more identified with the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the people. We do not hesitate on our part to lift up our united voice and proclaim to all who are accustomed to harken to our counsels, that it is a sign of a divine influence at work in their midst, when 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.' (Isaiah ii. 4), for it was written of a future time 'Come ye and behold the works of the Lord, what wonders He hath done upon the earth, making wars to cease, even to the end of the earth.' (Psalms xlvii. 9.)"

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch our worldly interests, your prosperity, your world-wide influence and authority in the affairs of men. The Catholic church recognizes the legitimate force of such motives and blesses whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the known character and will of the Prince of Peace, the living founder, the divine head of Christendom. It was He who declared love for the brotherhood is a second command, like unto the first. It was He who announced to the people the praise and reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God' (Matt. v. 9.)"

"We therefore earnestly invite all to unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective governments, by means of petitions and such other measures as are constitutional. (Signed) JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore. MICHAEL, CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland. HENRY, CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster." LONDON, Easter Sunday, 1896.

LONDON, April 6.—The Daily News and the Chronicle have editorials applauding Cardinals Gibbons, Vaughan and Logue on their stand in the Venezuela question and expressing regret that the English church has made no move in the same direction. The Chronicle says that it understands that a solution of the question favorable to all parties is anticipated with great confidence.

IN MATABELLELAND.

BULUWAYO, April 7.—Capt. Clifford, in command of the expeditionary corps, has been seriously wounded in an engagement with the natives. Reinforcements have been dispatched to his assistance. It is understood he is hard pressed by the rebels. It is again reported that King Lobengula is alive, and that it is he, not his son, who is the principal leader of the Matabeles, who are in arms against the British authorities. It is added that Lobengula is massing his forces in preparation for an attack by a strong force upon the place. Rumors of the rising of natives in Zambesi district are not credited here.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Because he had not Learned of South American Kidney Cure.

Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is disappointing, and yet in the peculiar matter of kidney trouble it is done in many cases. Every day the newspapers are telling of the death of people from Bright's disease, and Bright's disease is only a development of kidney disease, which can positively be cured by South American Kidney Cure. It is not necessary to wait until one has Bright's disease to take this medicine. Why not take it when some of the earlier symptoms of a kidney trouble have become manifest, and that is to call a spade a spade, and say that it positively and absolutely cures all features of kidney disease. It is most dangerous and it's most distressing. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 8.)

THE CITY.

THE examinations for license to practice as provincial land surveyors opened yesterday morning under the superintendence of Mr. Tom Kains, surveyor-general. There are three candidates.

THE funeral of the late Alfred Sydney Cartmel took place yesterday from his father's residence, 21 Queen's avenue, and was largely attended. The service was held at the graveside Rev. Geo. H. Marwood conducted the services. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. T. Pearce, J. Wilby, E. Gilligan, E. Vigor, C. Bunting and E. T. Edmonds.

THE Easter vestry meeting of St. Barnabas church was held on Monday night, when the election resulted as follows: Churchwardens, Messrs. S. E. B. King and E. E. Wootton; church committee, T. B. Pearson, W. P. Winsby, H. O. Litchfield, A. Emery, G. H. Morkill, J. Mutlow, T. Bradbury, F. A. Galtbert, J. S. Bailey, and E. St. John's delegates to Anglican synod, T. B. Pearson, E. E. Wootton, H. O. Litchfield and W. Ridgway Wilson.

MAJOR J. F. A. STRONG, of Tacoma, eldest son of Sir Samuel Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, and for some time identified with the Colonist and other British Columbia papers, was united in marriage at 8 o'clock Saturday evening to Miss Annie M. Hall, of that city. Rev. Eugene Miller, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church of North Seattle, officiating. After the wedding the guests partook of a dainty lunch, and at 9:30 o'clock Major Strong and his newly wedded bride took train for Tacoma, where they will make their home. The bride was one of Seattle's most charming ladies. She is an accomplished musician, having spent four years in Berlin and Paris in perfecting her musical education. The many friends of both contracting parties extend the best wishes for their future—wishes in which very many friends in Canada will join most heartily.

THE regular meeting of the Natural History society was held last evening in the Legislative library, and was well attended. The principal business was routine. A report of the dredging expedition of Monday was submitted and discussed at length. The society has decided to purchase a trawl and seine of its own with a view to continuing these expeditions, the next taking place a week from Saturday. An important addition was made to the library of the society. Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, presented a large and valuable volume entitled "Relique Aquitane," once the property of his father, the late A. C. Anderson, Esq. It is a book of nearly 1,000 pages, profusely and beautifully illustrated, being, as its title page states, contributions to the archaeology and palaeontology of Perigord and the adjoining provinces of Southern France. It contains a number of illustrations of specimens from this coast, which are included for the purpose of contrast.

THERE is a second mystery in connection with Nels Johnson, the Port Hadlock millman who so nearly made an end of his life by turning off the gas in his room at his dangerous illness. After he was taken to the Jubilee hospital he made rapid progress towards recovery, so rapid that he was discharged from that institution as cured on Monday afternoon, when he left with a sprained ankle, and his baggage remained during his stay in the hospital. He did not, however, carry out this programme, and has not yet been seen by Proprietor Byers or any of his staff. He was regarded by those who conversed with him at the hospital as not quite right mentally, though they could not tell whether or not to ascribe his peculiar actions and talk to the care of his dangerous illness, and it is now feared that his experience at the hotel was not altogether an accident. The police and chance acquaintances in the city have joined hands in an endeavor to locate the missing man, but yet have failed in getting the slightest trace of him since he vacated his room at the hospital.

THE beautiful music which formed part of the special Easter services in St. John's church on Sunday evening last will be heard again in that edifice this evening. It will be given in the manner of a service to aid the choir of the church, and will doubtless attract a large audience. A special feature will be Miss Allen's singing, which created a most favorable impression in Nanaimo last Sunday. Speaking of this young Californian's voice the Colonist Free Press says: "At evensong in St. Paul's Miss Allen was the soloist. Her rendering of that beautiful sacred lyric, 'The Holy City' (Adams) riveted the attention of all present. This lady has a rare and clear soprano voice, which must have been most carefully cultivated under the tuition and guidance of the best masters. The ease with which she reached her highest notes was phenomenal; her enunciation, clear and ringing in perfect time throughout." This evening's programme at St. John's is as follows: Processional hymn, 138; Te Deum in D; Toop; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis; Kimmings in E flat; anthem, "He is Risen," Holloway; hymns 498 and 134; solo, Miss Allen; recessional hymn, 393.

In connection with Mr. P. A. O'Farrell's interesting description of Rossland published in the Colonist yesterday, it may be noted that the trail to which he refers was opened from Grande Prairie to the head of Trail creek by the present Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin, at that time the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. The route was blazed by Mr. J. W. Mackay in April of 1863, Mr. Martin opening it up the year following, crossing the Columbia near Sheppard at the mouth of Trail creek, and continuing the trail through to the head of what is now known as Kootenay lake. This fine body of water was in those days known as Flatbow lake, having been discovered by the Indians, who also christened the two adjacent sheets of water the Arrow lakes, an appellation they yet retain. The trail built by Hon. Mr. Martin was afterwards heavily and used by the Hudson's Bay Company. Lieutenant-Governor, who altered the route that the trail instead of descending the mountain to Fort Sheppard on a steep grade took the easier grade to the Columbia down the valley of Trail creek.

will be found an excellent remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Hair, and Genitals. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Jubilee Hospital board was in session scarcely an hour last evening, but during that time considerable business was disposed of. Dr. Richardson, in his regular report, stated that there had been fewer patients in that institution during the month of March than usual, the number on the 1st ult. having been only 26. The number of patients followed during the month was 59. The accounts for March, amounting to \$1,204.37, were on motion of Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt ordered to be paid as soon as there were available funds.

A communication from Mrs. Macmillan in relation to the training school for nurses, I beg to report the work as progressing steadily. Just at present there are no particular changes to report. We have one probationer who has not quite completed the three months' trial and who has not yet been accepted for a two years' course. The donations for the past month were as follows: Flanagan, N. P. \$10.00; and Mrs. H. D. Helmecken; magazines, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Gibbons and Mrs. H. D. Helmecken; plants, Mrs. A. J. Smith; and fruit, Mr. Gibbons.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the donors, the members of the board being a unit in their appreciation of the kindness thus shown. Treasurer Chudley submitted a financial report showing the approximate balance at the end of the year, less receipts expected; he also showed that the hospital has made a considerable reduction in liabilities. The report was referred to the committee of ways and means. Some of the members of the committee appointed to wait upon the city officials in connection with the annual donation, reported that the amount of the city's next grant is not yet known. The president, Mr. Joshua Davies, announced with much regret that one of the members of the board, Mr. Pemberton, was seriously ill.

EASTER MONDAY FESTIVAL. The Easter Monday just past will for many years be remembered by the Indians of the Saanich peninsula. Early in the morning the almost entire population of the West and North Saanich camps, in holiday attire, invaded the Eastern reservation to assist their friends in celebrating the event of the day. A half-past nine a guard of honor, well mounted, and commanded by the chiefs of the three Saanich reservations, at the limits of the village welcomed His Lordship Bishop Lemmens, who, with the clergy of the Victoria cathedral, came to dedicate the new church and school recently erected by the energetic priest of West Saanich, Rev. J. Callings. When His Lordship began the solemn ceremony of the Catholic church, a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen from Saanich and Victoria had joined the immense gathering of dusky worshippers. The high mass was celebrated by the Bishop, at which the Indians themselves, under the leadership of Mr. Delome, of Saanich, sang remarkably well. The Gregorian mass of Dumont concluded the church services.

In the afternoon young and old gathered on the sandpit adjoining the village to take part in or witness a succession of races and games organized by Father Callings. A baseball team of Indian and West Saanich would indeed make an excellent showing on some of the city diamonds. The victory after a hard fight remained with the West Saanich team by a score of nine to seven.

Altogether the day, a most enjoyable one to Indians and visitors, was one that cannot but strengthen the spirit of harmony and union that should continue to exist between the Indians of the peninsula and the settlers of the Saanich district.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. Very rarely has the curtain risen on a brighter and more attractive scene than that presented at the cathedral school room, which, last evening, was packed to its fullest extent to witness the performance of "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Shocking Events." The quaintly dressed ladies and gentlemen, with their powdered hair and costumes of the last century; the tiny fluttering, dancing fairies, together with sweet tender Rosebud, whose wonderful sleep of a hundred years has charmed the imagination of all who have seen it. These, with many glimpses of mysterious fairyland, were well portrayed by the young amateurs whose efforts were rewarded by long and repeated applause from an appreciative audience.

The part of the fat, careless, jovial King, whose reckless expenditure of the public funds led to the pawning of the golden plate, was very cleverly taken by Geo. Berkeley while Miss Emmergarden Scholefield made a charming Queen. The satirical mirth provoking Duchess was exceedingly well portrayed by Miss Mai Todd. Adelaide King fairly earned the enthusiastic applause which responded to her rendering of the weird, malicious "Wicked Fairy," displaying a remarkable dramatic ability for her tender age. Birdie Cooke, as Mrs. Gamp, was capital, but as to get-up and acting, Gertrude Hickey made a sweet first fairy, while Eliza King was a most perfect prince and quite won the hearts of the audience with her finished acting. Violet Hickey as the Sleeping Beauty was most charming—in fact, all the characters performed their parts to a nicety, reflecting much credit to the training which they had received from Mrs. Berkeley.

The skit dance, performed by the Misses Todd, was one of the features of the evening, while the fairy dance, which had been carefully taught by Miss Hickey, was very gracefully executed, and elicited much applause.

The second part of the entertainment, "Shocking Events," was hugely amusing, and intensely appreciated by the audience. Mr. Myton, as Griffenhook, whose specialty was the cure of dumb animals, and Mr. Foulkes as Puggs, his victim, were especially good, while Mr. Lowenburg was the somewhat irascible but amorous officer to the life. Mrs. Burton, as Kitty, made a distractingly comical but not very vicious maid, while Miss Foster was all that could be desired as Dorothy.

As a bedtime make one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing.

JUST ARRIVED

A CARLOAD OF

"REINDEER" BRAND

EVAPORATED CREAM

For Home Use, Lunch Rooms and Hotels it is unsurpassed.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A CAN, PRICE 15C.

FOR SALE BY

E. C. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS, SPRAY PUMPS, PLOWS, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARTS, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,

FOR SALE BY

E. C. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

50 CASES

New Spring Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

GRAND OPENING SALE, COMMENCING TO-DAY.

B. Williams & Co. (Clothing and Hatters, No. 27 Johnson Street.

The Occidental Hotel,

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

This popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

What are you wearing

On your feet this weather?

There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and feeling and to make them so necessitates the use of the finest quality of rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like iron.

CROWN LANDS FOR SALE

A government bill to amend the land act, presented to the legislature yesterday after the withdrawal of the school lands sale bill, makes provision for re-commencing the sale of crown lands, in brief as follows: 12. Every person desiring to purchase unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved crown lands shall give two months' notice of his intended application to purchase, by a notice inserted, at the expense of the applicant, in the British Columbia Gazette, and in any newspaper circulating in the district wherein such land lies; such notice shall not include a greater area of land than six hundred and forty acres, and shall state the name of the applicant, the locality, boundaries and extent of the land applied for; such notice shall be dated, and shall be posted in conspicuous place on the land sought to be acquired, and on the government office, if any, in the district. He shall also deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money with the Commissioner, together with his application to purchase, within ninety days from the date of the staking of the land applied for, and he shall have the land required surveyed, at his own cost, by a duly authorized provincial land surveyor. (1.) It shall be the duty of the surveyor to classify the lands so surveyed as first-class, second-class or third-class lands, adopting for the purposes of such classification the distinctions contained in the next ensuing sub-section. (2.) Lands which are suitable for agricultural purposes, or which are capable of being brought under cultivation profitably, or which contain timber suitable for lumbering purposes, &c., &c., and which contain milling timber to the average extent of five thousand feet per acre to each one hundred and sixty acres, or which are wild hay meadow lands, shall rank as and be considered to be first-class lands. Lands which are suitable for agricultural purposes only when artificially irrigated, and which do not contain timber valuable for lumbering purposes, as defined above, shall rank as and be considered to be second-class lands. Mountainous and rocky tracts of land which are wholly unfit for agricultural purposes, and which cannot, under any reasonable conditions, be brought under cultivation, and which do not contain

timber suitable for lumbering purposes, as defined above, shall rank as and be considered to be third-class or pastoral lands. (3.) The price of first-class lands shall be \$5 per acre; that of second-class lands, \$2.50 per acre; and that of third-class lands, \$1 per acre. The purchase money shall be paid in full at the time of purchase. The same bill re-arranges the timber royalties and the method of their collection.

CONCERNING NANSEN.

New York, April 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says the story about Dr. Nansen's discovery of the North Pole came from Tomsk, through a merchant named Kuschneff, who is an uncle of Kandakoff, the originator of the news. Kuschneff says his nephew did nothing more than transmit the report. It appears that the new Siberian islands there had been three parties in search of mammoth bones. One of these parties returned some time ago and said he had seen a ship in the neighborhood of the islands with a European on board. He did not attempt to communicate with the ship, nor did he even watch it. Kandakoff, to whom the fossil hunters brought the news, thought it might relate to Nansen and wrote thus to Irkutsk, whence it was sent all over the world.

SUFFERED INCESSANTLY OF RHEUMATISM.

South American Rheumatic Cure will Effect a Radical Cure in one to Three Days. That is surely good news to the numbers groaning under the pains that come from rheumatism and sciatica. All over the Dominion are to be found men and women who are light of step to day and light of heart, because the terrible suffering they had endured from rheumatism has been removed by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. The remedy contains no anodynes whatever, but gives relief, and cures by removing the cause of the pain. It is perfectly simple and harmless in all its effects, and it cures so quickly, and after the use often of only a little of the medicine. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament.

Forty-Eighth Day.

Wednesday, April 8, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. W. D. Barber.

Mr. BOYR presented a report from the railway committee transmitting the bill respecting the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN moved that the game bill, read a second reading a few days ago, be restored to the orders of the day, to come up for second reading to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked: What has been done by the government towards carrying out the wishes of this house relative to resident Supreme court judge at Vancouver, as expressed in the resolution of this house on 15th March, 1894?

Hon. Mr. EBBERTS answered that a minute of council on the subject was forwarded to Ottawa on the 24th of March.

The Lillooet & Fraser River Gold Fields bill was read a third time and passed after a section prohibiting the employment of Chinese, moved by Mr. Forster, had been rejected on division of 13 to 14.

The Arltler Creek Mining Co. and the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel Co. bills were read a third time and passed.

The government bills relating to assessment, to drainage, dyking and irrigation, to the succession duty, to placer mining, and to the supreme court were read a third time and passed; and the house again went into committee on the mineral bill, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

This was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from Perseverance Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Good Templars protesting against the bill for amendment of the license law to permit of the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday.

Mr. FORSTER asked: Has any application been made verbally in writing to the government by the E. & N. R. R. Co., or by any person acting on their behalf, for any grant or concession of land in lieu of lands alleged to be taken up by settlers within the E. & N. R. R. reserve, or for any other reason or purpose whatsoever? If yes, when and by whom? For what purpose? On what ground is the application grounded? In what locality are the lands asked for situated?

Hon. Mr. MARTIN—Yes; by the Dominion government on August 13, 1895, and by the E. & N. Railway Company on February 19, 1896; to make up the extent of lands alienated up to December 19, 1883 within the Island railway belt. The application is based upon the provisions of the settlement bill, 47 Vic., ch. 14. The lands asked for are situated between Seymour narrows and a line drawn east and west half-way between that place and the mouth of Courtenay river.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the small business act, Mr. Bryden in the chair. Reported complete without amendment.

Mr. KITCHEN introduced a bill to amend the "Mechanics lien act, 1891." Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN presented a message from the Lieutenant Governor transmitting a bill authorizing the grant of a land subsidy for and in aid of the Columbia & Western railway.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN moved the second reading of the land act amendment bill, the object of which he said is to re-enact almost word for word the provisions of an act previously in force authorizing the sale of public lands. He briefly pointed out the advantages following the sale of lands, which are then enclosed and made productive and of some value to the province apart from being a source of revenue from taxation.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

Hon. Mr. TURNER presented messages from the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting supplementary estimates, and a bill for the encouragement of dairying.

The latter bill was introduced and read a first time. It provides that where a co-operative company has raised sufficient capital to establish a creamery, with half the capital paid up, the government may advance money to the extent of half the whole capital required to build and equip the creamery, no such advance to exceed \$1,500 and the money to be repayable with interest within four years. The object, Mr. Turner said, is to encourage the manufacture of butter in the province, which now imports the enormous quantity of \$1,500 worth every day. In the old country and in other provinces of Canada much has been done in this way, it being very generally recognized that it is difficult to establish the butter-making industry on a profitable basis without some such assistance. The bill he hoped would secure the unanimous vote of the house.

Mr. SEMLEN agreed that it would be a very desirable consummation if by means of some such assistance as this the great drain upon the province, caused by the purchase of butter from outside could be stopped.

Mr. HUNTER thought the government should be commended for thus coming to the rescue of the agricultural industry.

Mr. SMITH had yet to hear of a government-assisted enterprise which had been a success, but he hoped that this would be an exception, and believing that it gave promise of succeeding in its object, he would give the bill his hearty support.

Mr. KING also had much pleasure in supporting the second reading.

Mr. KELLEN hoped that another year, if the government bring down a bill offering similar encouragement to mining, the member for Richmond will be found heartily supporting it.

Mr. TURNER, as a farmer, was glad to see that the house was about to recognize that the interests of the farmers are worth a little attention. He wished to point out that this was not in any sense a charitable proposition that had been presented, as the government will take ample security for their advances. The bill he thought was one calculated to meet the requirements of a charitable business or matter would appreciate the object of the government in its introduction. From some experience he had had during the past year he knew that the business of butter making can be made profitable, and he believed that eventually the farmers

and the whole country will derive very great benefit from the establishment of creameries on the plan proposed.

Mr. ROGERS pointed out the decided advantage of making butter as proposed upon a large scale.

Major METZGER stressed the English experience which showed the wisdom of the step now being taken by the government, and he thought the Minister of Agriculture deserving of great credit for the interest he has taken in this matter.

Mr. CORN supported the bill and questioned whether even a larger measure of assistance might not be given.

Mr. BRYDEN hoped that, in carrying out this plan the interests of the smaller outlying districts would not be overlooked.

Mr. ADAMS thought that nothing could be assisted with more profit than the creamery industry.

The bill was then read a second time and considered in committee, Mr. Williams in the chair. The main points of the bill are contained in the following sections:

1. I shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to advance out of the unappropriated revenue and public moneys of the province and lend to each company or association of persons, to be incorporated for the purpose of erecting, or acquiring and maintaining, managing and operating, within the province, two creameries, as hereinafter defined, and complying with the requirements laid down in this act, or to assist in such manner as may be deemed expedient, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars to any one company or association; provided that the amount of such advance shall not at any time exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

2. Every company or association desiring to share the benefits of this act shall, before any loan is made, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council its compliance with the following requirements, viz:

(1.) That the district within which it is proposed to erect or operate a creamery is a suitable and fitted for its support, and that there is a reasonable prospect of the same being a financial success.

(2.) That contracts notwithstanding upon the operation of the creamery have been entered into for the supply thereof of the milk of such cows as are sufficiently guaranteed or secured:

(3.) That the location of the creamery is such as to prevent encroachment upon the limits of an established creamery, while allowing a radius to the proposed institution of at least six miles.

(4.) That the subscribed capital of the company or association is sufficient, if fully paid up, to enable the company or association to acquire the site and to erect and thoroughly equip an efficient creamery of a capacity to use the milk of not less than three hundred cows.

6. When a company or association has complied with the requirements of the two preceding sections of this act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, in his discretion, authorize a loan to such company or association, subject to the restrictions contained in this act, of a sum equal to one-half the actual cost of the creamery building, plant and fixtures, to be advanced as in this act, and in such manner as may be either specially or generally directed.

7. Every loan made under the provisions of this act, or the portion thereof for the time being remaining unpaid, shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable yearly, and the capital sum of the loan shall be repayable and repaid in three instalments, the first of such instalments to become due and be paid at the expiration of one year from the date of the loan, and the remaining two instalments to become due and be paid at a corresponding date each of the two subsequent years, so that the whole loan shall be paid, with interest, within four years from the date of the loan.

Mr. STODDART advocated that cheese factories should be included in the scheme.

Having adopted the greater part of the bill the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. FORSTER moved the second reading of the bill to amend the election regulation act. Agreed to.

Mr. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the bill for the protection of bees, by prohibiting the spraying of orchards with poisons when in full bloom.

Hon. Mr. MARTIN thought that bees are all very well in their way but he did not see why fruit growers should have all their fruit destroyed for the sake of a little honey.

After a short discussion the motion was lost on division of 10 to 12 and the house adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogden's (Hungarian) per bbl 55.00

Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 55.00

Victoria XXX 55.00

Lion 55.00

Pordan 55.00

Salem 55.00

Rainier 55.00

Ontario 55.00

Olympic 55.00

Premier 55.00

Three Star 55.00

Wheat per ton 35.00

Oats per ton 25.00

Barley per ton 25.00

Midlings per ton 22.00

Brass per ton 22.00

Ground feed per ton 22.00

Corn, whole, per ton 35.00

cracked, per ton 40.00

Cornmeal, per 10 lbs 45.00

Oatmeal, per 10 lbs 45.00

Rolled oats, per lb 3 1/2

Potatoes, per lb 2 1/2

Cabbages, per lb 2 1/2

Hay, baled, per ton 39.00

Straw, per ton 8.00

Green peppers, cured, per lb 8.00

Onions, per lb 2 1/2

Lettuce, three bunches 12.00

Asparagus, per lb 12.00

Rhubarb, per lb 8.00

Eggs, island, per doz 25.00

Butter, fresh, per lb 25.00

" Creamery, per lb 30.00

" Dairy, per lb 30.00

" California, per lb 30.00

" California, per square 40.00

Hams, American, per lb 14.00

Bacon, American, per lb 14.00

" Rolled, 14.00

" Long clear, 14.00

" Canadian, 14.00

Shoulders, per lb 12.00

Chickens, each 10.00

Mutton, 10.00

Veal, 10.00

Pigs, 10.00

Turkeys, Eastern, per lb 15.00

Geese, 15.00

Brant, per pair 60.00

Peas, Oregon apples, per box 1.25

Chickens, each 1.00

Oranges, (River-side) per doz 25.00

Lemons, (California) per doz 25.00

Case and Cranberries, 1.00

Fruit, Salmon spring, per lb 10.00

Smoked 12.00

FULL PASSENGER LISTS

The "Empress of Japan" Completes Her Twenty-Fifth Homeward Voyage.

Dr. Hart of Cheng-tu Among the Arrivals—Many Notables to Follow.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, George A. Lee, R.N.R. commanding, yesterday morning completed her 25th voyage from the Orient to Victoria and Vancouver, bringing in a full assorted cargo and an unusual number of passengers—there being 55 in the first saloon, 22 intermediate and 394 Asiatic steerage. Nor does this large list indicate a merely spasmodic improvement of the passenger business; the China, which will be the next of the Empresses to arrive, has an even larger and equally important saloon company, including two large parties of the Chinese nobility headed by Lord Cairns and Lord Spencer.

Among yesterday's arrivals were several passengers of more than passing note in their own countries, conspicuous among them being S. Akusawa, the merchant prince of Japan; Mr. C. Asahina, chief editor of the Nichi Nichi Shinbun of Tokyo, who is on his way to Russia to represent the journalists of Japan at the coronation of the Czar; Lt.-Commander J. P. Merrell, of the United States navy; Baron Spiess von Sternberg, who, as military attaché of Germany, accompanied the Second army of Japan through its memorable peninsula campaign; Rev. E. Crummy, B.A., B.Sc., dean of the Methodist college at Tokyo, who after eight years of continuous work in Mikadoland, is now on his way East with his family to enjoy a well-earned vacation; and Rev. Dr. V. S. Hart, the Methodist missionary, who played so prominent a part in the memorable Cheng-tu riots in Western China, the investigation of which by the British and American authorities is even yet in progress. Although he bore up with remarkable fortitude during the existing scenes incidental to the riots, the strain upon Rev. Dr. Hart's health was so severe, and after having seen the mission rebuilt which he holds so dear, he found that a vacation was absolutely imperative if his health was to be preserved. He has accordingly gone back to his Canadian home to recuperate, and will go through to the East from Vancouver some day this week.

All of the passengers report a charming trip across the days beguiled with cricket and other sports and the evening with good music, and in the last night out, a farewell dinner to the officers, at which Mr. Crawford acted as chairman, and Mr. N. P. Brown as vice-chairman, some excellent port and wine speeches being made. Other than those mentioned above the saloon passengers were as follows: Mr. T. Adachi, Capt. G. B. Appleton, Mr. C. H. Bailey, Mr. C. H. Bailey, Mr. N. W. Brown, Mr. Franklin Crook, Mr. S. L. Brunton, Mr. P. Bukow, Mr. Crawford, Rev. J. S. Curtis, Mrs. F. S. Curtis, Master A. P. Curtis, Master R. R. Curtis, Miss G. P. Curtis, Mr. M. J. Fischer, Mr. T. Hesse, Mr. Harris, Mr. L. B. Packer, Mr. J. C. Hull, Mrs. E. V. Hull, Mr. K. Kikuchi, Mrs. J. W. Lee, Miss Jennie Lee, Rev. H. H. Lowry, Mrs. H. H. Lowry, the Misses Lowry, Mr. A. McLaggan, Mr. S. Minura, Mr. L. B. Packer, Mr. J. C. Pareto, Miss M. R. Perkins, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Blanche Smith, Mr. Wm. Geo. Smith, Mr. A. E. Spender, Mr. Alb. Sussman, Mr. Aug. Sussman, Mr. Wm. T. Wood, Mr. F. Whiteley, Mr. J. M. Wood, Mr. T. Yamaguchi and Mr. T. Yoshida.

The general news budget brought by the just arrived steamer is not so important, feature being the closing of the Japanese Diet on the 27th ult., all the important bills of the session having been passed including that to provide for the Japanese expenses of General Yagata's trip to St. Petersburg. In Korea preparations are being made in the way of obtaining exact information, preliminary to a demand for indemnity by Japan on account of the Japanese subjects killed or mistreated during the recent disturbances at Seoul. The only late news from the troubled Hermit Kingdom comes in the form of a Russian dispatch of March 23 which says that "Intelligence has been received to the effect that a detachment of Japanese troops, some 40 in number, has had a conflict with a body of rebel numbering about 100 at Seoul. The Japanese were charged and dispersed the insurgents, who left 50 dead."

The American schooner Lyman D. Foster, from Puget Sound, reported arrival of the ship, Shanghai, Shanghai, on February 18, that in the course of the voyage from the Sound the captain had been shot and killed by the cook.

The U. S. S. Detroit is credited with having made the trip from Nagasaki to Shanghai in 26 hours; this means a speed of 18.27 knots, the Detroit's record being 18.71.

Mr. Isaac Shosaburo, a merchant of Yokohama, left Yokohama with a number of laborers for Weihaiwei on March 18, for the purpose of attempting to raise the men-of-war sunk there.

With characteristic energy and a desire to add to the comfort and convenience of his guests, Mr. S. Jones has been making extensive improvements to the bar and billiard rooms, having moved from the front and divided from the office by a partition, so that the two are now entirely separate. The front room is a spacious reading room and office, costily fitted up with large writing desk and other conveniences for guests. The bar and billiard room are large and well equipped, and both apartments are handsomely papered and attractive. The accommodation of the Dominion is far superior to the ordinary medium priced hotel, the aim being to cater to the better class of tourists. The bar of the house has been renovated throughout, and presents a very spick and span appearance.

It is a sad state of affairs, what are called "Time Lovers Pills" which will positively cure it. People who have used them know that they are small and easy to take.

PROSPECTS NOT BRIGHT

Sealers on the Japanese Coast Find the Weather Very Boisterous.

Accidents of the Early Hunting—The Fleet Now Busily Employed.

Very unpromising indeed is the prospect for the present year of the seal hunting industry, and although there are this season 67 vessels employed—the largest fleet that has ever been utilized—it is extremely doubtful if even last year's figures will be reached. On the British Columbia coast the schooners have, owing to the boisterous weather, been able to utilize but very few days for hunting, spending weeks in shelter along the Vancouver island shore. Nor does the outlook appear more favorable from the Japanese side, where 15 vessels of the Victoria fleet of 28 Hunter McSwain of the Vera, who returned on sick leave by the Empress of Japan yesterday reports not only the worst of bad weather all along the Japanese coast, but adds that when an occasional breeze from the north sends out the boats, the hunting fields are found to be practically deserted.

The American schooner Golden Fleece after working the coast for five weeks—has only 45 seals to show for her to-day and she is thus far a top-liner. Just before McSwain sailed from Japan a wife was received by Mr. J. Kernan, of Yokohama, that the vessel had lost three of her crew, Kanaka Frank, a well-known Victoria hunter and his two boatmen. They were at work in rough weather and were caught in a storm, the boat being soon afterward recovered. The Vera has also lost a man; as mentioned by Captain J. G. Cox in a recent letter to his firm, Frank Carlson, who not long ago left a deep-water ship at Vancouver to try his fortune as a sealer, having been lost overboard during the passage to Japan. Seven or eight of the Victoria sealers are at present in hospital at Yokohama, and besides McSwain, the exact number of the Fortunas also returned home by the Empress on the invalid list.

Up to the 28th ultimo just half of the Victoria fleet which will hunt in Japanese waters had arrived at the coast, and the remainder is ready for sea as soon as possible, and all having got away for the hunting fields by the 1st inst. Here is the list as they departed from the several Japanese ports:

Vessel. Master. Sailed. March 6

Diana..... Nielsen..... 6

M. M. Morrill..... Caution..... 6

Golden Fleece..... Hansen..... 8

Willard Ainsworth..... Crockett..... 12

Verona..... Shields..... 13

Vera..... McSwain..... 19

Casco..... Le Blanc..... 19

Geneva..... O'Leary..... 19

Arctic..... Snow..... 21

Katherine..... Fulton..... 21

Umbria..... Campbell..... 23

Otto..... McLeod..... 23

Sadie Turpel..... Crane..... 24

Ocean Belle..... Nixon..... 26

Triumph..... Whidson..... 26

Harriet..... Curtis..... 26

E. B. Marvin..... Harris..... 28

The beautiful service of the Easter festival at St. John's church last night was attended by a large congregation.

After the traditional hymn the choir sang the "Te Deum" a grand setting by the choir, in abundance of rich harmonies. The precision of attack and the expression were particularly good. Hymn 498, to a setting by the late Sir Joseph Barnby, followed, the boys of the choir singing the "Resurrection Morn" by Paul Rodney's "Resurrection Morn" was given by Miss Allen of Nanaimo in a most charming and feeling manner. Miss Allen has a powerful and very soprano voice, which is highly pleasing, and it is to be hoped that another opportunity will be afforded of hearing her in Victoria. St. John's congregation ought to be proud to have in their midst a choir of such high quality, and which shows the careful and painstaking training of Mr. Monro, the choirmaster. There are fifteen exceptionally good boy voices, supplemented by some very pleasing female voices. The sermon was also strong, all going to make up a really fine combination. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Marwood, who spoke particularly of the desirability of such services of song as was given last night.

PERCY E. WHITALL, who about a year ago spent some time in this city accumulating undesirable notoriety and sad-faced creditors, is now treating the citizens of Yokohama to a sample of his quality, having completed his term of imprisonment in New South Wales. The Japanese papers received by the Empress yesterday publish long chapters concerning his latest exploits, in connection with two separate charges for fraud tried in H.B.M.'s Consular court. On the one count, in which a forgery was also alleged, the fact that Whitall was in liquor at the time of the offending was accepted as an extenuation; on the other indictment he stands committed for trial. In this case "Lord Percy" was charged with obtaining a commission from a restaurant keeper named Mimuro Kiako under the false pretence that he was a lieutenant on the U.S.S. Concord. The evidence of the complainant tells the story so simply and yet so graphically to anyone acquainted with Whitall's peculiarities that it is given herewith. Being sworn Mr. Mimuro said: "About dark on Saturday afternoon I was in the American ship Concord and that it was rude to ask him for payment. On further demand being made for payment, the accused said that I must imagine that he was telling a falsehood. He produced a photograph of himself and said: 'Look at this.' I said, on seeing the photograph, 'I believe you,' and I then furnished him with a bank note of 50 dollars. Besides drink he was given cigars and food."

THE CITY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Victoria Bar Association is to be held next Monday at the chamber court room.

A FINE specimen of gypsum from a mine near Kamloops, which contains an immense body of this useful mineral, has been presented to the Board of Trade cabinet by Mr. J. W. Mackay. The property is soon to be developed, and is said to be the best on the coast.

"New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, 1793-1896," is the title of a neat book devoted to the history of that corps, a copy of which has been presented to Col. Prior and officers. The publication contains many half-tone cuts of the officers and non-coms, and is quite an elaborate affair.

Rev. Mr. CRUMMY, dean of the Methodist college in Tokyo, Japan, an old friend of Rev. Mr. Cleaver and one of the best known divines in the field of Oriental missions, has arranged to pay a visit to Victoria before continuing his journey East, and will preach in the James Bay Methodist church next Sunday morning and at the Metropolitan in the evening, lecturing on Monday night, with "Japan" as his subject.

The council of the B. C. Board of Trade meets this morning at 10 o'clock to dispose of accumulated business, and to-morrow at 3 p. m. the quarterly general meeting of the board will be held. At the close of this latter meeting a copy of the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1895, will be sold to the highest bidders. The Illustrated London News, The Weekly Times (London), Truth (London), The Canadian Gazette, Panch, Engineering and Mining Journal, Colliery Engineer and The Riato (London).

The Rev. Dr. Campbell last evening at the residence of the bride's father united in marriage Mr. James Bell and Miss Ethelnie Matilda, second daughter of ex-Alderman Robertson. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. W. J. Minnie V. Robertson and Miss Margaret Eleanor Robertson, sisters of the bride. The bride was given away by her father. The bride and bridesmaids were beautifully dressed. The presents were numerous and valuable. A large number of friends were present to wish the happy couple a prosperous voyage through life. They are to make their home in Victoria.

The fear that unfortunate Nels Johnson, of Port Hadlock, had committed suicide after being discharged from the Jubilee hospital on Monday afternoon was satisfactorily made an end of yesterday when the object of so much anxious search on Tuesday was found wandering in the fields at the back of the hospital. He was in an exhausted and alarming condition, and requiring immediate medical attention. Since leaving the hospital he had obtained food from the people round about and it is supposed spent the night in the open air. His mind is very evidently out of place at present and he is in no fit condition to take care of himself.

For the convenience of candidates it has been decided to postpone the examination for certificates as provincial assessors until the autumn instead of holding it as at first intended during the present month. It is the intention of the minister of mines to have examinations held at several places in the province, probably at Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson or some other point in the interior. The examiners will be chosen from among the best known assessors in the province. A book recommended by the department for intending candidates is Furman's "manual of practical assaying" which contains the best and latest methods for all required in this examination.

REV. SOLOMON CLEAVER, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, was called upon last evening to make two young Victorians happy by uniting in marriage Mr. John E. Grice and Miss Elizabeth Trigg, the ceremony being performed at Mr. Grice's residence on a merry little family party, whose congratulations to the bride and groom were genuine and sincere. On Saturday last the same reverend gentleman officiated at the nuptials of Artificer Edger and Nelson, of the Royal Arthur, and Miss Bessie Mackay, Mr. Walter Adams and Miss Maggie Webster respectively supporting the groom and the bride. On Monday evening he tied the nuptial knot for Mr. Samuel P. Greenhalgh and training of Mr. Monro, the choirmaster. There are fifteen exceptionally good boy voices, supplemented by some very pleasing female voices. The sermon was also strong, all going to make up a really fine combination. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Marwood, who spoke particularly of the desirability of such services of song as was given last night.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

WHITNEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is an cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Eyes, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Eyes, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is a most valuable remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Eyes, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Pain.

PAIN-KILLER is the best and most reliable remedy for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Eyes, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Pain.

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WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

Suggestions of the Dominion Com-
missioners for the Settlement
of the School Difficulty.

Manitoba's Reply and Alternative
Proposition—Will Remedy Any
Well Founded Grievance.

Rejoinder of the Commission and
Appeal for Reconsideration of
the Provincial Decision.

The following official statements re-
garding the proceedings of the Winni-
peg conference on the school question
have been given for publication. The
report begins with the

PROPOSALS OF THE DOMINION COM-
MISSIONERS.

"Suggestions for settlement of Mani-
toba school question from Dominion
Commissioners for Manitoba govern-
ment."

Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are, or may be, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are fifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school or school room of their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents, or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the department of education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect of its duty under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal.

Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics shall be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to the religious exercises. That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board.

Catholics to have representation on the advisory board.

Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a Normal school for the education of their teachers.

The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

In all other respects the schools at which Catholics tend to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

A written agreement having been arrived at and the necessary legislation passed the remedial bill before parliament is to be withdrawn; and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council are to be abandoned in observance of such agreement remain in abeyance and be not further insisted upon."

(Sgd.) DONALD A. SMITH,
ALFRED DESJARDINS,
A. R. DICKEY.

March 28th 1896.

MANITOBA'S REPLY.
Government Buildings, Winnipeg,
March 30, 1896.

Honorable Arthur R. Dickey, Esq.,
Alphonse Desjardins, Esq.,
Smith, K. C. M. G.:

GENTLEMEN.—We have had under consideration the remedial bill handed to us on the 28th inst. containing your suggestions for settlement of the Manitoba school question, and have the honor to submit herewith our reply thereto.

We desire, first, to refer to the understanding upon which the conference proceeded with you. You will remember that we thought it necessary before proceeding with the discussion of the question involved to stipulate:

1. That while the conference was proceeding the remedial bill now before parliament should be held in abeyance, and no proceedings taken thereon in the meantime, provided that the conference do not extend beyond Tuesday next.

2. That in the event of an agreement being reached for settlement, the remedial bill should be at once withdrawn, and the execution of the terms of the agreement left to the parties.

These stipulations were agreed to by yourselves without hesitation, but notwithstanding such agreement, and in violation of its terms, the remedial bill was advanced a stage in the House of Commons on Saturday morning. While not desirous of taking any advantage of this departure from the conditions upon which the negotiations were opened, we deem it due to ourselves to protest against the course thus pursued by the government by which you were commissioned.

We regret that we are unable to accede to the terms of the proposition submitted to us. A study of its details reveals the fact that it involves much more than would appear at first sight. The objections are both general, that is to say, as to principles involved, and special, that is to say, as to practical operation.

An amendment to the school act embodying the terms of the memorandum would divide the population for educational purposes into two classes—Roman Catholics and Protestants—giving to the Roman Catholic population distinct and special privileges as against the remaining portion of the people. It would establish a system of state-supported separate schools for the Roman Catholic people, and would compel their support by the school taxes and legislative grants. Not only so, but the whole school organization—text book regulations, constitution of advisory board, board of examiners and Normal school—would be modified to bring it into accord with the separate principle to an extent not usual even in places where regularly constituted separate school systems obtain.

In the order-in-council of the 20th of December, 1895, transmitted to the fed-

eral government, as embodying the views of the Manitoba government upon the question, it is stated that the proposal to establish a system of state-aided separate schools in any form cannot be agreed to. The order-in-council was taken as the basis of the policy of the government upon the question in the late general provincial election, and upon it the government was sustained. It is clear, therefore, that we are precluded from accepting the proposition which has been made. Such acceptance would, in our opinion, be a direct breach of faith with the people of our province.

Apart from the fundamental objection above stated, we think it due to you to state somewhat in detail a few of the practical objections to your proposals.

As to the first clause:

1. Separate schools under this clause would result in a teacher having under his charge a comparatively small number of pupils of various ages and degrees of efficiency. The school could not, therefore, be properly graded, and could not attain the degree of efficiency reached by public schools in cities, towns and villages. Grading of classes and mutual competition would be destroyed. The separate school would, therefore, of necessity be inferior. Experience elsewhere will prove the truth of this contention.

2. The organization of the separate school would be compulsory. Neither the Roman Catholic parents nor the school trustees would have any option. The voluntary idea upon which, almost universally, school organization depends, and which rules even in Ontario, where there is a fully developed separate school system, is entirely eliminated. Given the requisite number of Roman Catholic children of school age, and the law would compel the separation without regard to the wishes of the parents or the trustees, and equally without regard to the ability of the district to maintain another school. It is most probable also that in such a case it would be held that the Roman Catholic children had no legal right to attend the public school. Thus we would by law compel Roman Catholics to separate themselves and deprive them of the right to send their children to the public schools. There seems to be no precedent even in separate school legislation for such a provision.

3. In many cases it would be impossible to provide a separate building, and the Roman Catholic children would therefore be assigned a room in the public school. It seems beyond dispute that nothing could be worse than the separation of children into two distinct bodies within daily view of each other.

4. The financial objections would be serious. A voluntary separate school system such as exists in Ontario, or such as we had in Manitoba prior to 1890 could only be put into operation where the Roman Catholic races accepting the legislative grant would be sufficient to maintain the school, but under the plan proposed this idea is not recognized. If the number of Roman Catholic children are to be found a school must be provided and maintained. By whom? By the public school trustees.

The rates paid by the Roman Catholic taxpayers might be only one-tenth of the cost of the school, yet the rest of the district must maintain it. As a matter of fact in a great majority of cases in cities, towns and villages in Manitoba the contributions of the Roman Catholic ratepayers would only be a fraction of the cost of maintaining the school. As a result the bulk of the expense would require to be met by the taxes paid by non-Catholic ratepayers and the school would therefore be an additional charge upon the school revenues, already in every case heavily burdened. It would be hard to conceive of a more indefensible and offensive method of compelling one portion of the people to pay for the education and sectarian religious training of the remainder, and to maintain a separate denominational school, to the principle of which they were opposed.

It is quite clear that such a plan would prove unworkable. The non-Catholic people would continually struggle against supporting what they would consider to be an unjust burden. The trustees elected would probably be in accord with the views of the majority and might prove hostile and refractory in carrying out the details of the scheme. Altogether it is clear that a most unhappy state of affairs would result. We believe there is no justification for substituting such an arrangement for that which now exists. At present in every city, town and village in the province, outside of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, the Roman Catholic children attend the public schools. Not a word of complaint is heard. Absolute contentment and satisfaction prevail. The children have the advantage of efficient instruction and numbers of them are qualifying themselves to become teachers in the public schools. We do not hesitate to say that not only is there no desire to separate, but if left to themselves, the Roman Catholic people, in the cities, towns and villages outside of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, would not consent to a change in the direction indicated.

5. It would be idle to say that such a plan would not impair the efficiency of the public schools. Such efficiency depends in the main upon the sufficiency of the school revenues. Given sufficient revenue, and the people under the stimulating action of the department may be depended upon to have a good school. The school taxes are now a heavy burden and one of the ever pressing questions in municipal finance is to decide how much the people can afford to pay for their schools. Substrating a substantial sum such as would be necessary to maintain the separate schools, and nothing can be more certain than that a general lowering of the standard of efficiency of the public schools would result.

As to clause two:

1. The effects of this clause would be to absolutely divest the legislature and government of control of the schools so far as religious exercises and teaching are concerned. Where a majority of the pupils are Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teaching without any restriction or control might go on at any hour, or at all hours. The schools might be in effect so far as religious teaching is concerned, church schools. It might be said that if religious teaching was carried on to the detriment of secular education, the department might withhold the grant. Even if this were done the school trustees would be compelled to carry on the school and the penalty would be suffered by the ratepayers. Apart from that, however, the remedy is apparent rather than real. In actual administration we know from experience that it is most difficult to decide on the withholding of a grant on account of in-

efficiency. Repeated and troublesome inquiries have been made, conflicting opinions to be weighed, and in the end it is doubtful what course should be followed. Moreover the withholding of a grant from a separate Catholic school, established in pursuance of a treaty settlement, would almost invariably be charged to be a violation of the spirit of the treaty.

Another feature of this clause is the effects on non-Catholic children. What would become of them while the religious education of the majority was proceeding? Under our present conscience clause there is no possibility of trouble to any class. In the memorandum there is no safeguard. We know by experience that in schools where there was a Protestant minority under the old system, most bitter complaints were made of the inability of the non-Catholic children to properly progress with their studies, owing to the time of the school being taken up with religious instruction. The same result would inevitably follow in an aggravated degree, instead of allowing different denominations of religious exercises in every case where the Roman Catholic children were in the majority. It is our belief that in such case the schools would be closed to the benefit to the non-Catholic minority.

In view of the above remarks, it will be unnecessary to deal at length with the other proposals contained in the memorandum, the details of which will therefore be confined to a brief space.

As to text books.—It will be impracticable to provide by statute that the text books to be used for the purpose of the Roman Catholic minority; but we have no doubt that, if other points could be agreed upon, an arrangement could be arrived at on the text book question which would be mutually satisfactory.

We regret this part of the difficulty is comparatively easy of adjustment.

We would have no objection to the Catholic people being represented upon the advisory board, and the board of examiners. In point of fact, His Grace, the late Archbishop, was offered a seat on the advisory board. But we see no practical way of embodying such a provision in the statutes. The effect of such a representation would be that the boards would not be legally constituted without Catholic members, and the legal constitution of the board might be disturbed by the resignation of the Catholic members, or the refusal of the Catholic non-officials to accept office. This would also be impossible to give a statutory privilege of representation to one religious denomination without according the same privilege to others.

It is our belief that to assist a separate normal school we could not consider. It would be absolutely unjustifiable. The Normal school is a technical training school for teachers. We endeavor to carry out the provision by devoting to it as much of the school funds as can be spared. There can be no argument advanced in favor of dividing the funds, or of separating Roman Catholic teachers in process of training from the others. The Roman Catholic teacher would not be prevented from acquiring religious instruction elsewhere, but it is clear that their own educational interests and that of the schools to be placed under their management, the best served by their attendance at the provincial Normal school.

As to the question of permits:—The proposition in the memorandum might be carried out by the government, but we prefer to have it immediately withdrawn. The last clause of the memorandum referring to the terms upon which the remedial bill is submitted, in accordance with the understanding arrived at upon the opening of the conference. The understanding was that in the event of a settlement being made, the remedial bill should be immediately withdrawn. The passing of the necessary legislation, and the carrying out of the terms of the settlement, was to be left to the parties.

The clause of the memorandum referred to is, therefore, withdrawn, and we do not intend to insist upon its being carried out by the government. The remedial bill should be immediately withdrawn. The passing of the necessary legislation, and the carrying out of the terms of the settlement, was to be left to the parties.

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kind during school hours. We desire to be understood in connection with this proposition that if it is made as a compromise offer, and not as embodying the policy which the government and legislature of the province are themselves established in pursuance of a treaty settlement, to adopt such a measure in order to attain a settlement of the dispute.

Second.—In the alternative we offer to repeal the present provision of the school act relating to religious exercises, and to enact in substance the following:

"No religious exercises or teaching to take place in any public school, except as provided in the act. Such exercises and teaching, when held, to be between half past three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority of religious exercises and teaching to be held in any public school between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Such exercises and teaching to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose name may be placed on the list of the school district, or by any person satisfactory to the majority of the trustees who may be authorized by said clergyman to act in his stead, the trustees to allow the period for religious exercises or teaching for the different days of the week to the representatives of the different religious denominations to which the pupils may belong in such a way as to proportion the time allotted as nearly as possible to the number of pupils in the schools of the respective denominations. Two or more denominations to have the privilege of religious exercises on any one day. If no duly authorized representative of any denominations attend, the regular school work to be carried on until 4 o'clock."

No pupil to be permitted to be present at such religious exercises or teaching, if the parents shall object. In such case the pupil to be dismissed at 3:30."

Where the school room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allowing different denominations, the trustees to direct that the pupils shall be separated and placed in different rooms for the purpose of religious exercises, as may be convenient.

We believe that the foregoing proposal will remove every well founded grievance.

If the objection of the minority be that the schools are Protestant as alleged in some of their petitions, then the objection can be fully and finally disposed of by complete secularization. If the real objection be the desire to have along with efficient secular education, proper religious training, then a second plan proposed offers an effective method of attaining the object desired. In fact it is difficult to conceive what better plan could be proposed even were we to have a separate school for the Roman Catholic. It would be, in any event, necessary to have some general provision as to the time allotted for religious exercises and teaching. The individual school could not be permitted to act without restraint. The time suggested seems to be a reasonable and sufficient proportion of the school courses, and the hour in the day is undoubtedly the most convenient for the operation of the conference.

At the same time no distinction of any kind between denominations would be made. Absolutely equal rights would be given to all. Non-Catholics desiring a greater amount of religious instruction, even as present might carry out their views. While this desirable end would be accomplished the uniformity and efficiency of the schools to which the children of all denominations would go, would remain absolutely unimpaired and unaffected.

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
J. D. CAMERON,
COMMISSIONERS' REJOINER.
Manitoba Hotel Winnipeg,
March 1, 1896.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. J. D. Cameron,
GENTLEMEN:—We beg leave to acknowledge your communication dated yesterday and written in reply to our suggestions for settlement of the Manitoba school question.

We regret to find that there has been some misapprehension as to any understanding upon which the conference proceeded with you. As to the first of those matters mentioned by you: we understand the facts to be that you insisted that no further consideration of the remedial bill should be pressed for by the establishment of separate schools. We do not regret that you directed your attention to the announcement of that effect in the newspapers of the day, and I am very glad to meet your wishes in that respect. It is our intention with the Dominion government, asking that the bill be not taken up on Friday.

This communication we sent, and we are as much surprised as yourselves to find that upon the night of the Friday following the bill was advanced. We do not say that we were surprised, but we do say that we were surprised to find that you had directed your attention to the announcement of that effect in the newspapers of the day, and I am very glad to meet your wishes in that respect. It is our intention with the Dominion government, asking that the bill be not taken up on Friday.

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B. B. B. Turns Into Rich Red Blood.
FOR THE BLOOD FOR THE BLOOD
In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.
No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action. In this way the sick become well, the weak strong, and those who have that tired, worn out feeling receive new vigor, and buoyant health and spirits, so that they feel like work. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

edged that this could be done with more advantage to all parties by the local legislature, and for this reason we are holding this conference. A discussion of the disadvantages of separate schools is therefore, in our view, not relevant to the present situation, and is likely to raise misleading issues. In our view much of your argument misses its mark because you have not recognized the present condition of affairs and dealt with our suggestions as compared with a regular system of separate schools, such as might be established under the remedial bill, or under the old system, but have rather confined your attention to maintaining that our proposition would involve some of the drawbacks of these other schools.

We deeply regret that you have felt obliged to reject our proposition, and with all deference it does not appear to us that the objections, general and special, which you urge are such as to necessarily involve as serious a step. It would serve no useful purpose for us to support our view with any detailed argument, but some general considerations may be advanced as to the objections upon principle which you mention, viz.:

(1) That our plan would divide the population into two classes, Roman Catholics and Protestants, giving the former class privileges against the latter; (2) that it would establish a system of state supported separate schools; and (3) that the whole school organization would be modified to an unusual extent to bring it into accord with the separate school principle. As to the first of these objections we may observe that the separation of the Roman Catholics and Protestants does not arise from our suggestion. It is made by the constitution, and arises as to them because they happen to be a minority of the population. It is inaccurate to say that an important section of the public has to pay school taxes and in addition feels compelled from conscientious motives to educate their children at their own expense. There would be no expense of organization either general or local. The utmost that can be said is that it would cost the whole community the increase in expense, if any, which would necessarily be involved in the Roman Catholic children being educated together in one room or in one building as compared with educating them scattered amongst the rest of the school children. It is only in small mixed communities that this could be a serious item. We do not object to your suggestion that you should object to this would be an offensive method of compelling one portion of the people to pay for the education and sectarian religious training of the remainder, and must again remind you that in principle your own alternative suggestion is equally objectionable because conceivably the Roman Catholics under your system might pay a comparative insignificant amount of taxation and yet you propose that their religion shall be taught them in the school. We must further draw your attention to the flagrant injustice of the present system which compels Roman Catholics to contribute to a system under which they conscientiously send their children, and we beg to submit that this fact deserves due weight and consideration in this connection. It is to be further noted that the Roman Catholics scarcely desire a complete system of separate schools on which only their own money would be expended, a state of matters which would meet the observation under consideration, but which you desire to grant. Our suggestion was to relieve you from the necessity of going as far as this. It is perhaps impossible to devise a system that would be entirely unobjectionable, theoretically and in the abstract. We had great hope that what we suggested would commend itself to your judgment as a practical scheme doing reasonable and substantial justice to all classes, and securing that the majority, for which we are perhaps more than anything else to be desired in a young and growing community such as is now engaged in the task of developing the resources of Manitoba.

The ground taken in your fifth objection has been touched on in the preceding remarks. As to clause two of our memorandum, your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired the privilege of teaching religion could be limited to certain times in the schools attended by Roman Catholics. The point that provision should be made for non-Catholic children is certainly well taken, and is quite in accordance with our views, which were in this respect imperfectly expressed in the memorandum. Neither of the propositions which you make would, as it appears to us, remove the schism of unjust treatment existing and the minority nor would they possess the elements of permanency and freedom from friction in administration which are certainly necessary for a final and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

We once more appeal to you in the interests of the whole population of the province, indeed of the Dominion, as well as in the interests of the minority, to re-consider the decision at which you have arrived, and to make some proposal that we could regard as affording a chance of the settlement which we so earnestly desire.

(Signed) DONALD A. SMITH,
ALFRED DESJARDINS,
A. R. DICKEY.

As to your first objection in detail, we submit that under existing conditions there would not arise any great practical inconvenience, as in most of the localities affected the Roman Catholic population are sufficiently numerous to afford all necessary facilities for grading and completion. In any event it must be quite clear that the standard of efficiency maintained would naturally be higher with our views, which were in this respect imperfectly expressed in the memorandum. Neither of the propositions which you make would, as it appears to us, remove the schism of unjust treatment existing and the minority nor would they possess the elements of permanency and freedom from friction in administration which are certainly necessary for a final and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A. G. SANDISON, Secretary.

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Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

Six months.

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agreement with regard to that minority without waiting a moment to consider whether the minority is Catholic or Protestant? There can be no question about it.

AN EXTREME VIEW.

The Winnipeg Tribune of the 2nd inst. has an article on the Conference. It unconsciously shows that the Manitoba negotiators were not free agents. They dare not accept terms which they knew were obnoxious to the extreme members of their party.

We do not possibly see how anyone who has studied the case, or understood the circumstances, could expect any other result than that which has been reached. The Dominion commissioners, in order to satisfy the Quebec hierarchy, could accept nothing less than separate schools, and separate schools our government could not concede and continue in power.

Mr. Gossip is not ashamed of the admixture of other races with the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. He is, on the contrary, proud that the Americans have become "a heterogeneous cosmopolitan nation—a veritable olla podrida of nationalities."

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

Very little is known about the movements of the troops in the Sudan. It is certain that the number of the troops under Osman Digna has been greatly exaggerated. It is now known that the dervishes do not number 100,000 or anything like it.

The dervishes, though brave and hardy, are really not formidable to a moderately large and well equipped army. Their strength and their mode of warfare are now well known to the British, and barring accidents and unforeseen contingencies, the expedition against them is sure to succeed.

It will be observed that the Tribune does not say one word about the merits of the case. It speaks as if the question were one between the majority in Manitoba and the hierarchy in Quebec. The rights of the minority secured to them by the Constitution were not of the slightest consequence in the estimation of the Tribune.

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MR. MILLS CORRECTED.

The Regina Leader does not agree with the reasoning of the Hon. David Mills, and undertakes to correct that deeply-read and hard-thinking Liberal leader. It says "the fundamental error in the argument of the Hon. David Mills, in favor of the claim of the Manitoba minority for redress, is the assumption that the minority of Manitoba and Quebec hold their special privileges under identical conditions."

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A MIXED RACE.

It was only the other day that a Philadelphia journalist in an intensely anti-British article reproached the British with being a "mongrel nation." This, of course, was intended to be both severe and contemptuous. We at the time advised the anglophobe editor to look at home before he began condemning the British because they are of mixed origin.

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ber are of foreign parentage, with foreign proclivities, or of mixed descent, and although English is still the language of the country, the United States are rapidly being cosmopolitan. Of these forty-three millions of native-born Americans, at a rough guess, only about half, probably, are of pure English and Scotch descent, while the fifteen millions of foreigners include about five millions of Germans and Irish. It is quite true blood is thicker than water, and that before the British fleet commenced the bombardment of Alexandria the French and German fleets steamed silently away, while the sailors of the American squadron cheered those of the mother country; for the pro-English sympathies and sentiment still linger in the breasts of Americans; but these sympathies are gradually getting weaker year by year and may be said to be slowly dying out or superseded by a growing cosmopolitan spirit due to the renewed increase of foreign immigration.

Mr. Gossip is not ashamed of the admixture of other races with the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. He is, on the contrary, proud that the Americans have become "a heterogeneous cosmopolitan nation—a veritable olla podrida of nationalities."

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

A great deal has been said about the greed of the British for new territory and their unscrupulousness in seizing the land belonging to weak nations when they believe it will be of use to them. The British occupation of Egypt has been the theme of unending vilification, principally by the French. It is given as an instance of downright robbery, and the unfortunate Khedives, father and son, have been the objects of effusive sympathy. The French philanthropists and patriots may, perhaps, believe that the British deserve all the denunciation that has for years been directed against them, but there are observers known to be impartial who say that the British occupation of Egypt has been productive of nothing but good to the unfortunate inhabitants of the country.

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THE SOUDAN.

It might be supposed that in these days of steamships, railroads, telegraphs and globe-trotting generally there would not be a corner of the earth's surface left unexplored, and that full information relative to the most remote corner of the wildest part of the earth's surface can be easily obtained by the intelligent inquirer. But this is very far from being the case. Whenever public attention is directed to any barbarous or semi-barbarous country, it is soon seen how little even the best educated people know about it.

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good and that the best its members can do for the good of the country would be to end the session and go home. This is not said of some insignificant State Legislature, but of the assembly composed of the representatives of the whole nation. "These representatives," Harper's Weekly says, "were nominated by party bosses or through intrigue which the people generally did not understand or did not take the trouble to circumvent. Thus nominated the members of the present Congress were opposed by candidates nominated by another machine, and the people were thus limited to a choice between two evils."

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While the majority of the Canadian people are Protestants, the proportion of numbers is not very large. Of the 4,883,000 people in the country, according to the last census, 1,992,017 were Roman Catholics. The percentage was 58.79 of Protestants and 41.21 of Roman Catholics. Could the zealots on either side set two such bodies in opposition regular government would become next to impossible. Most fortunately, attempts to bring about such a situation have always failed. They have failed among Protestants as well as among Catholics. The common sense of most has asserted itself at the critical time. It did so to bring about Confederation. It did so to defeat the anti-Catholic school movement which Conservatives managed in Ontario. It did so to overthrow the bastard religious and race crusade which Liberals for a time conducted in Quebec. It did so to nullify the misnamed Equal Rights Agitation which won temporary attention both in Ontario and Quebec. There is in the history of the past warrant for believing that the equally unjustified opposition in some quarters, to the principle of the Remedial Bill will also fail to accomplish anything serious.

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