

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

No. 33

The Sale Goes On

Next door to our own premises.

We are selling off the entire stock of Pennock & Lowe, bought at less than fifty cents on the dollar, and selling at one-half the original cost of the goods. A few of the prices:

Good Gold-filled Watches, Waltham Movement, \$10.00.
Fine Solid Gold Watches, \$17.50.
Diamonds, 1 1/2 Carat, Good Stones, \$65.00 to \$70.00.
Diamonds, 1 Carat, Good Stones, \$35.00.

Brooches, Rings, Chains and Silverware for most nothing. Come and see whether you want the goods or not. This is a genuine chance to get fine goods for much less than the original cost, and will only be open for a short time.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

A Weary and a Wicked World

All of us are desperately wicked, and some of us more so. Not necessary to mention names—you know who you are, if we don't. If it wasn't for the few pleasures capable of being grasped occasionally this world would indeed be "a vale of tears." Among these pleasures can there be a greater than a good opportunity of

Blowing Your Horn

As the great German philosopher remarked:

"If you wish in this world to advance,
Your merit you're bound to enhance,
You must stir it, and stamp it,
And blow your own trumpet,
Or you haven't the ghost of a chance."

Thoughts such as these came over us "like a summer cloud" on reading yesterday's Colonist. It should be a pleasure as it is a privilege to live and have our being among the "great and the good," as therein set forth.

It's not what a person says of himself, but what the public say of him—that's the reputation. Stores are a good deal like individuals in this respect. We don't say much about ourselves; our goods do the talking.

No business can be successful without the cordial co-operation of its customers. No co-operation can be cordial without confidence. That we have this in so large a measure shows that we have carefully matured this "plant of slow growth" until it is big enough to give us good shade. Probably no other single sentence ever hurt business so much as the remark of P. T. Barnum, that "People liked to be humbugged." You have heard people say "I will never go to that store again. They advertised so and so, and when I went there they didn't have it." Barnum was wrong. He's dead anyway, and buried.

THE WESTSIDE.

Monday, April 6th, 1896.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street.

Fire Agency

Marine Agency

Life and Accident

Railway Agents

Steamship Agents

Coal Office

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

The Firma's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Cox's Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

It's a Simple Thing



To strike a bargain in our stock of groceries, because it is one of those cases where you can't shoot without hitting something, so to speak. There's so much of what you need here that you'll have no occasion to buy what you don't want merely because it's cheap. Our stock is a library of useful hints to money savers. Hints that our prices make it easy to take. Here are prices that make a dollar worth more than a hundred cents.

A few more 5 lb. pails Jam, 40c.
California Roll Butter, 40c.

New Creamery Butter, 25c. lb.

Another large shipment of Navel Oranges just in. Limburger, Fromage De Brie and Neufchâtel Cheese, Salami sausage.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods, of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochran, Chemist.

N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the following for the prices set opposite: Report on the value of a prospected mine, including maps and abstract of title \$50.00 Report on the value of a developed mine, including maps and abstract of title \$100.00 Mineral report on the value of the stock of any incorporated company in Trail Creek 25.00 General information free to clients.

FOR SALE

Josies, 47 1/2 O. K. St. Elmos, Iron Mask, Poorman, Virginia, Gertrude, War Eagles, Albion, Consolidated, Mineral Creek, Alberni, Nanaimo.

SPECIAL

"JIMBOS," the only lot in the market. PHOENIX and POORMAN. For all particulars, information and maps, call upon

H. CUTHBERT & CO., Stock Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 75 Fort street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

SOCIAL CONCERT AND DANCE AT THE SHAWINIGAN HOTEL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 13TH, COMMENCING AT 8 o'clock. Admision: Gentlemen, 50c. Ladies, free.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles, 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—A few parcels Josie at 50 cents; parcels of Poorman at 25 cents; and a specimen on the market, situated between Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star and Josie. A. W. More & Co., Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

TWO FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS at once. John Metalum, 28 1/2 Broad st.

MINED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction at the Poodle Dog Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock (approximately) a number of different furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, fine lamp, one burglar and two plate, table, etc., one washstand and various articles of furniture and fittings. One horse, one canopy top buggy, one phaeton, and harness (now at Barlow's stables). J. G. McMillan, Sheriff, for the Bailiffs.

APRIL 7.—**THE BRIGHTER THE LIGHT**
FIRST IN ENTERPRISE & CHARACTER
THE TIMES
POPULARITY, INFLUENCE AND CIRCULATION
THE FACTS BOLDLY STAND OUT

AFTER DECAPITATION.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences a member read a paper on the phenomena noticed in the head of an animal after decapitation, with or without transfusion of fresh blood. As soon as the head is separated from the body the mouth becomes convulsive and a look of wonder and anxiety is noticed on the face. The jaws separate from the mouth and the tongue seems to be in a tetanic state. It appears to be a contraction of what is going on, but this does not last more than two or three seconds. The eyes shrink into the head, and some spasmodic efforts at breathing are made; the nostrils expand, the mouth contracts, the tongue is retracted towards the fauces. This respiratory effort is repeated three or four times, but the uterus seems to be inactive, and the heart still beats.

These phenomena last one or at most two minutes, and the head then becomes motionless. If preparation has been previously made, the head will then contract and continue to receive a fresh supply of blood, the voluntary manifestations persist as long as the blood supply is sufficient for the vital organs.

When a blood supply is furnished after the head has become entirely motionless, the phenomena are as follows: Some contraction of the muscles of the head takes place, especially in the muscles of the neck, the same respiratory efforts, reflex actions of the eyes, first weak and then well marked, but quite aspern, are still visible.

Of course the longer the period between the decapitation and the restoration of the blood supply, the longer the time before these phenomena will appear.

In conclusion it may be assumed that decapitation does not produce instantaneous death. Convulsions are still visible for a few seconds. When pain is felt during this brief period cannot be ascertained—most likely not, owing to the rapid death of nervous elements with which alone sensation is concerned.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you?

TURKEY IS AT IT AGAIN

Report That an American Clergyman Has Been Thrown Into Jail in Armenia.

And That He Is to be Expelled From Turkey—Further Complications Expected.

Rumored That All Christian Missionaries in Turkey Will Fare the Same.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 7.—Advices received here to-day from Diarbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. Geo. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in jail at Diarbekir, in Turkish Armenia, and that serious complications are more than likely to follow. The Turkish government replying to the representation of the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. John W. Riddle, has announced, through the grand vizier, and through the minister for foreign affairs, that no news has been received by the porte regarding the reported expulsion of Rev. Mr. Knapp from Bitlis. It was intimated that if it was true that he had arrived at Diarbekir, it would appear that the local authorities were desirous of secretly expelling an American missionary. But the latest news from Diarbekir shows that this cannot possibly be the case; as it is further announced that Mr. Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretta, a seaport on the Bay of Iskenderon, opening into the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, where he will be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representatives of the United States.

At the first intimation of the trouble the United States charge d'affaires, after communicating with the porte and receiving the unsatisfactory reply referred to, cabled Washington for further instructions, and it is now said that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Minneapolis, commanded by Admiral T. O. Selfridge, and the cruiser Marblehead, will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Iskenderon. At the same time a formal protest against the treatment of Armenian missionaries may be made to the porte, coupled with a demand for adequate indemnity for the damages recently done to the property of Americans. The imprisonment and proposed expulsion from Turkey of Rev. Mr. Knapp is, however, understood to be but preliminary to the expulsion of all Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics, from Asiatic Turkey, and possibly from European Turkey as well. Besides it is rumored that the American red-cross society, now distributing relief funds in Asiatic Turkey, in presence of local Turkish officials, are also to be expelled from that part of the Turkish empire. In support of this apparently well-grounded report, it is stated that an imperial edict provided for the expulsion from Turkey of Christian missionaries and agents of the Red Cross society has already been signed by the sultan.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The Senate concurrent resolutions on the Cuban question were delivered to Private Secretary Thurber this morning by Mr. Plaist, one of the executive clerks of the senate. Later in the day they will be sent to the state department as the law requires that such resolutions shall be printed in the books of laws annually published by the department.

London, April 7.—Spanish securities fell on the stock exchange to-day in consequence of the action of the United States house of representatives yesterday in regard to the question of Cuban belligerency.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDES.

Two Thieves Shoot Themselves Rather Than Submit to Arrest.

Chicago, April 7.—Twice within a week Chicago has furnished two sensational suicides. Several days ago a negro thief while being pursued by the police cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor just upon the eve of capture.

Sunday morning a white man while being pursued under exactly the same circumstances, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, falling dead at the feet of his horrified pursuers. A dance was in progress in a hall on Twenty-second street, when an alarm was raised that a thief was pursuing his victim in the cloak room. The cry alarmed the man and he broke from cover. Two officers, seeing the flying man, started in pursuit. The private watchman endeavored to stop the man, but the latter flourished a revolver under his nose, causing him to draw back in fear, while the stranger turned his back to a fence and stood still. The officers came up on the run. The man, started in pursuit. The private watchman endeavored to stop the man, but the latter flourished a revolver under his nose, causing him to draw back in fear, while the stranger turned his back to a fence and stood still. The officers came up on the run. The man, started in pursuit. 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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Monday, April 6, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Hunter, speaking to a question of privilege, held that it was not competent to amend the premier's motion of Wednesday that the house do now adjourn. Under all the circumstances, he wanted to know whether the house was now properly in session.

Mr. Walkem held that Mr. Hunter was out of order in discussing the point as he did.

Mr. Speaker considered that the motion of Thursday was perfectly in order, but was not so sure that the house on Wednesday had power to govern what the house should do on Thursday. There was no question, however, as to the house having control of all the procedure bills committee.

Mr. Forster presented a petition on behalf of Dr. Milne protesting against the passage of the bill incorporating the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Railway Company. The petition was received, read and referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Kitchen introduced an act for the protection of bees. Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to amend the small Debts Act, 1895. Both read a first time.

Mr. Sword moved: That an order of the house be granted for a return showing all particulars of the sum of \$3,714 entered in the public accounts as amounts paid to members for the year ending 30th June, 1895. Carried.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Hon. Mr. Helmcken asked the hon. attorney-general: (1.) How many notices of refusal to register absolute fees under the land registry act have been sent out of the office of the Victoria City Land Registry during the period from 1st November, 1894, to date? (2.) How many notices of refusal to register mortgages or other incumbrances or judgments have been sent out of the office of the Victoria City Land Registry Office from 1st November, 1894, to date? (3.) How many mortgages, charges, or other incumbrances or judgments has the registrar at any time refused to record during the period from 1st November, 1894, to date?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied: (1.) 105; (2.) 100; (3.) No mortgages or judgments, but he has on many occasions, the number of which cannot be ascertained, refused to cancel charges.

Mr. Cotton asked the premier: Has the government received any communication from the Dominion government in regard to the question whether it is in the interest of the Dominion for it to come within the provisions of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan?

Hon. Mr. Turner asked that this be left over for a day, but he believed that no reply had yet been received to the government's query in the matter.

Mr. Walkem moved that an order of this house be granted for a return showing the number of leases of placer mining ground in the district of Okanagan; the names of the holders of such leases, and, if a company, the number of leases they hold, and the names of the individual members of such company. Such return entitles the miners in Okanagan to 31st December, 1895. Carried.

The house went into committee of the whole on the message of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of 30th March, transmitting for reconsideration bill No. 36, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railroad Company." Mr. Booth in the chair.

The amendments proposed by His Honor for the consideration of the committee were: To insert between the words "standard" and "gauge" in the second line of section 2, the words "or narrow." To add at the end of section 10 the following: "Provided, that failure to construct the whole of the works authorized by this Act within such time limit shall not operate so as to cause a forfeiture, or in any manner affect the terms of the charter, or the powers, rights and privileges hereby conferred, as to the part constructed within such period, but the same shall be deemed to be the work authorized by this act." And to add to section 13 the following: "and may amalgamate or sell to any other company formed for a like purpose as the said company, their franchise, rights and privileges acquired under their charter."

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

CHINESE LABOR.

The house then went into committee on the Cariboo Gold Fields bill, Captain Irving in the chair. There was considerable discussion on the question of inserting the anti-Chinese clause in this bill, which was moved by Mr. Forster, the minister opposing the proposition strongly.

Mr. Walkem, coming from a district which felt so strongly on this subject, said his views could readily be understood: still he liked consistency in the matter, and he spoke of members of the house who were always anxious to pose in the house and in public as anti-Chinese, yet were employing them in many ways in their private affairs. He would vote for the insertion of the clause.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said he had always been consistent in this direction, having at all times voted against the insertion of the anti-Chinese clause. This company, he said, was asking for no especial or extra privileges, and it would be unjust, after the promoters had spent a large sum of money without any restrictions, to now impose those restrictions.

Hon. Mr. Eberts also objected to the clause being inserted.

Mr. Hunter had heard that the promoters of this bill had made a contract in Victoria to employ Chinese labor on that work for ten years, and he asked, if that were true, what effect the insertion in the bill of such a clause would have on the contract.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that if such a contract existed he knew nothing about it; he did not know that the member for Comox (Mr. Hunter) had any business to make such a suggestion, as it really tended to poison the minds of the members of the legislature. From the way in which it came from the hon. member, one would imagine that he did not believe what he said. It was a very dangerous suggestion to make, although Mr. Eberts firmly believed that such was not the fact.

Mr. Cotton hoped, for the sake of all concerned, that the matter would be most positively contradicted. It would certainly be a very serious thing if it should turn out that the promoters of this bill, having made such a contract, should come before the house asking for the privileges sought in this bill, unless it contained such a clause.

Mr. Forster felt that whether the hon. member for Comox said it for a fact or not, such a contract might be made.

Hon. Mr. Eberts would not have it thought for a moment that the government, having a knowledge of such a contract, would introduce such a measure. He hoped the committee would take his word for it that such was not the case.

Mr. Stoddart believed that a contract had been let by these people to Chinese to build a ditch; that ditch had not been finished yet, and therefore he thought it only right that the committee should insert the provision in this clause that it should not affect works at present in progress.

The resolution was put and carried on a division in which several government members voted with the opposition.

Those who voted for the amendment were: Messrs. Kitchen, Kennedy, Williams, Cotton, Sword, Hume, Forster, Macpherson, Kellie, Rithet, Rogers, Booth, Braden, Stoddart and Walkem.

The succession duty bill was read a second time. Its provisions have already been published.

The revenue tax amendment bill was committed. Mr. Hunter in the chair, and was reported complete without amendments.

The report on the Sandon water works and the Lillooet and Fraser River Gold Fields bills was adopted. Mr. Forster giving notice that, on the third reading of the latter, he would move to insert the anti-Chinese clause.

The house then went into committee on the Municipal clauses bill, Mr. Booth in the chair. Mr. Kitchen, who has charge of the measure, was not in the house at the moment, and as soon as he entered, moved that the committee rise and report progress, but:

Hon. Mr. Martin moved that the committee rise without reporting.

Mr. Kitchen was surprised at the action of the chief commissioner. If he had no more respect for himself and the dignity of his position than he had for an important bill like that before the committee, he could move that the committee rise without reporting for all Mr. Kitchen cared.

Mr. Rithet hoped that the chief commissioner's amendment would not pass.

Mr. Kitchen explained that the reason he moved the committee rise and report progress was that the attorney-general had some important amendments to lay before the committee.

Hon. Mr. Martin thereupon withdrew his amendment and the committee rose. The distress bill was then committed. Mr. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Williams objected to allowing only one month's liability for rent where there were goods held on the hire system, and moved that the system be changed back to the period at present allowed, three months. This was carried and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Investment Loan Societies bill was committed, Mr. Sword in the chair, and the committee was still sitting at six o'clock, when progress was reported and the house rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The house went into committee again after recess. The bill was reported complete with one or two verbal amendments of a trifling character.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the game protection act, the provisions of which he explained at length and which have already been made public. He referred to the interest which is always taken in this matter and the necessity which exists for a proper game protection act. Mr. Martin also spoke of the importance of game to the country as an attraction and actual profit. The bill had been recommended by several game protection associations whose membership was made up of men who were interested in the proper preservation of game, and who took a great deal of interest in it, many of them altogether apart from the question of sport. He therefore hoped the house would give the measure careful consideration.

Hon. Mr. Pooley could not support this bill, as it virtually made a game preserve of the province in the interests of those who belonged to gun clubs.

The resolve was at last made to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and trial. Note the glorious results, ye doubters and skeptics! Four bottles of Paine's Celery Compound effected a cure, and saved from death a wife and mother who was thought to be incurable. A forcible reason why every sick man and woman should use Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. Wm. Irvine, who resides in St. John, N.B., writes thus:

"I have been troubled for the past ten years with kidney complaint, and have tried a great many preparations and doctors' prescriptions with little or no benefit. For the last six months I have had a great strain upon my system from night-watching and overwork. I was breaking down, and my friends said 'I was going fast to death.' I resolved to try Paine's Celery Compound and used four bottles. My kidney trouble disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness are troubles of the past, and my general health is greatly improved. In a word, I am cured, and I wish you to publish this for the benefit of others."

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor:

Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Disability, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, 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 no money, 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.

As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odorama" conduces to good appearance.

Chase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE...

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,
OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

MR. KAYE
Provides pupils for instruction in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and other studies. Cases of neglected education receive special attention. 111 Fisgard street.

Newfoundland Cod Fish,
Finnan Haddies,
Skd. Salmon,
Labrador Herring.

R. H. Jameson,
33 FORT STREET

SOMERSET HOUSE.

Spring Opening.

OF..
Pattern Hats
AND..
Bonnets.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST

And following days.

A large variety of Childrens Coats, Gofers, Dresses, Aprons, Jersey, and Silk Caps.
All goods personally selected by

Mrs. W. Bickford,
61 and 63 Fort Street.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on Saturday, April 11th, 1896.
At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company,
LIMITED.
For full particulars apply to
MESSRS. MCPHILLIPS, WOOTTON &
BARNARD, SOLICITORS,
Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square,
Victoria.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from
your Chemist.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
Don't forget, these Remedies have been
PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior
to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct
from Langley & Co.

No Trouble

To furnish information about
Splendid Service offered via "The
Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure.
If you contemplate a trip East,
please drop a line to T. W. Teadale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance on application.

S—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER
—THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES
SHOULD BE PRESERVED

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that no new parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

**9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—
AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.**

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

**10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—
A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.**

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

FOR SALE.

THE RURAL HOUSE.

Large new houses—cost about \$3,000—an acre and three-quarters of ground, barn, stable, piggeries, etc.

Summer House and Tennis Lawn.

Good furniture, cost new about \$1,000.
This house would make a good hotel.
Stable can be had if required. Station adjoins the premises.

Price so low that we do not care to put it in print.
A. H. HARMAN & CO.
39 Broad Street.

APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JOSHUA DAVIES

STOCK BROKER,

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

The Daily Times.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

The company operating the London-
derry iron works in Nova Scotia, has

published its annual statement, which is

not at all encouraging to those engaged

in the business. It is shown that during

the year 1895 a net loss of \$4,512

was incurred, and that there had to be

carried forward to 1896 a debit of profit

and loss amounting to \$60,306. This

last amount represents the margin of

liabilities over assets, if the latter were

to be disposed of at their full cash

value. If realization on assets were

forced the deficiency would probably be

much greater. The Londonderry works

are supposed to be most favorably situated.

Coal and iron ore of excellent

quality are found close at hand—fact

the abundance of raw material of all

sorts caused the location of the works at

that particular point. In addition to

all these natural advantages, the national

policy confers the artificial advantages

of \$4 per ton duty and \$2 per ton bonus

on pig iron. If iron cannot now be

manufactured in Canada under such

fostering circumstances, what prospect

is there of the industry flourishing in

the future? The people of Canada

have been taxed at the rate of \$4 per

ton on all foreign iron and \$6 per ton

on all the native iron they have used

during the past few years, and yet the

industry is in a most sickly state. Of

course there may be something wrong

with the management, but it might be

supposed that the shareholders and di-

rectors would quickly detect and reme-

dy any faults in that direction.

OBSTRUCTION.

Sir Charles Tupper and his gang of
subservient howlers accuse the opposition
of obstructing the passage of the
remedial bill, while it is plain that if
there has been any obstruction the
government and the anti-coercion
Conservatives should jointly bear the blame.
Mr. Laurier has stated distinctly in the
house that he does not intend to offer
a formal opposition to the bill, being
content with the vigorous protest he has
uttered, and the great majority of the
Liberal members take the same view.
Of course he cannot control the action
of all the members on his own side,
much less those of the Conservatives
who dislike the bill and who are the
worst thorns in Sir Charles Tupper's side.
The situation is well described in the
following Ottawa correspondence of
the Globe:"We will exhaust all the physical power
we possess at the risk of health and
life to pass this bill." This was Sir
Charles Tupper's declaration to parliament
to-night. The sight of a Tupper
laying down his life rather than forego
the coercion of a member of the Confederation
was a spectacle for gods and men. It is no wonder the members of
the house failed to control their risibilities.
It is a more serious thing, however,
for the leader of the house to threaten
to threaten to legislate by physical force.
This is a new doctrine in Canada. It
means that the government are resolved to
obstruct free discussion in the commons
under the plea that free discussion of
an important measure is obstruction.
Mr. McNeill charged the government to-night
with gagging members of parliament
on the second reading of the bill, and Mr. McNeill is a Conservative. Sir
Charles Tupper holds that the debate on
the second reading was obstruction.
The opposition are evidently ob-
structing the supplementary esti-
mates, because they are not down
yet, though badly needed to pay the
charwoman employed to clean out the
rooms and corridors of the parliament
buildings. Premier Bowell is obstructing
Sir Charles Tupper from becoming
premier. There is no end to obstruction
but the funniest part of it all is
that Sir Charles Tupper does more talking
in the house than any three other
members. His abusive tongue and unrestrained
temper provoke reply, and Mr. Paterson of Brant, was compelled to read him a severe lecture on this
point. The minister refuse to discuss
the remedial bill. Important points are
raised, and the minister in charge of
the bill, instead of explaining it or
defending it, contents himself with abuse and false charges. He was not
satisfied with this, but read Dr. Sprout out of
the party, which drew from the mem-
ber for East Grey the retort that if Sir
Charles Tupper had blundered again, and was driving the wedge of division tighter
into the Conservative party, Dr. Weldon, Col. O'Brien, Dr. S. Cook and Mr. McNeill another Conservative told Sir
Charles Tupper that he was most unfair
and tyrannical, and that he could not
rest either Dr. Sprout or himself out of
the party. It was very evident that
Sir Charles had blundered again, and was driving the wedge of division tighter
into the Conservative party. Dr. Weldon, Col. O'Brien, Dr. S. Cook and Mr. McNeill all refuse to acknowledge
Sir Charles Tupper as a leader in the
party. The split is widening, and Dr.
Sprout is authority for the statement
that the country will declare against
Sir Charles at the polls. The
High Commissioner is fast driving
good Conservatives into opposition to
him and the present policy of the govern-
ment, and Premier Bowell is appar-

ently helpless to prevent the schism. Mr. Foster stated early in the session that this was an extraordinary session. It is in more ways than one. Sir Charles Tupper's declaration before the conference is over, that the negotiations at Winnipeg will fail, clearly shows his hypocrisy in pretending to negotiate for a settlement he knew was impossible, and was another blunder. If the leader of the house would confine himself to one blunder a day it would be comparatively easy to keep track of them, but it is safe to say that since he entered the house he has made twenty capital blunders and as many more minor mistakes. The joke of the session, however, is that a government which waited the first two months of the session should spend the third trying to obtrude religion with it. I button up my pockets and remove to a safe place any loose cash about. On the same principle I usually distrust it in a municipal argument. TRUE PATRIOTISM.

"Liberty, Justice & Co." to see the wretched state of small indebtedness of our people, and the only way to remove this is by applying the knife and removing the civic and legislative enactments that retard our progress. Our best thanks are due to those who probe and lay bare these hindrances to our advancement with a view to remedying them. Aldermen Cameron, Marchant and Macmillan were each returned by majorities at the last election that will enable them to calmly await the result of the next. The reference to Ald. Marchant's "Christian charity" are too obvious. When a man comes to me on a matter of business and begins to mix religion with it, I button up my pockets and remove to a safe place any loose cash about. On the same principle I usually distrust it in a municipal argument. TRUE PATRIOTISM.

SUNDAY SELLING.

To the Editor: The public should be made aware of the fact that

Mr. H. D. Helmcken has introduced an

amendment to the license act which al-

lows the opening of saloons during cer-

tain hours on Sunday. This attempt to

wrest from us the sanctity of our Sab-

bath, to give an additional opportunity

for human degradation, and to outrage

the spirit of progress, should at once be

met with the most determined resis-

tance by all true citizens. Can not the

clergymen, whose activity in reform has

become proverbial, call a public meet-

ing and protest against such legislation?

OBSEVER.

HOW HE COOKED HIS CHOPS.

"He cooked his chop with half a daily news." I heard that mysterious sentence when in a shop in Bond street the other day, writes Cousin Maudie in London Truth, and after pondering for a few moments over what it could possibly mean, I found myself compelled by pure curiosity to ask the young man who was attending me. He thereupon showed me a little contrivance, consisting of a receptacle for this fuel, viz., strips of newspaper twisted together, and a kettle and tiny pan with a stand, the whole of which can be folded away perfectly flat. A chop can be cooked in ten minutes with the paper lighted beneath it, or the water in kettle boiled in the same space of time.

ENGLISH ESTATES PASSING.

The policy of disposing of unentitled estates has been introduced in England by the titled gentry, who need the money more than they do the ownership of the soil. During the spring or early summer between 3000 and 4000 acres of the Countess of Warwick's estates will be put up for sale by auction. This amendment was before the council for nearly two months last year, was repeatedly debated in open council, and was at last defeated, the present by-law being sustained by seven to two votes, and I was stigmatized as an enemy to the city's welfare for daring to introduce such a proposal. Ald. Cameron, who consistently supported my amendment, is this year asked by the council to point out to manufacturers the advantages we offer them to locate among us. He tells the truth, but if "Patriot" and his friends are particularly anxious for the opportunity to "sweep me out of the council of this city," it may yet be possible to reconsider my decision and accommodate them by giving them the chance at the next election. I may be beaten, but I will not be bluffed. Such as "Patriot" recognize that the taxation of industries can not be defended on its merits, and invariably leave the discussion of the question to abuse their opponents. No one acquainted with facts questions the truth of the statements upon which the report of Ald. Cameron and Marchant is based. The most that is urged against them (the aldermen in question) is that it is their duty to conceal the facts; and that they were remiss in not doing so. Is this not the strongest condemnation possible of any course of public policy, that those who endorse it in their duty to not endeavor to lie in its defense, at least to conceal the truth, and even to go so far as to conceal from those whose minds they wish to create a favorable impression regarding our city, even the knowledge of its existence. It is another demonstration of the truth of the grand old saying "He that doeth evil hateth the Light."

JOHN MACMILLAN.

ABOUT ALDERMEN.

To the Editor: Your correspondent "Patriot," in last night's issue, would have done well had he continued waiting on quietly; like the mountain in labor he has brought forth the proverbial mouse.

Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, is an aristocrat of aristocrats and ultra-conservative.

"My policy," said he on one occasion, "is to continue the history of Spain, not to reverse it."

Dr. Henri Dunant, who jointly with his friend and fellow citizen Moynier, chairman of the Society of Public Utility at Geneva, founded the Red Cross Society, is living almost universally forgotten in the hospice of Heiden, in the Swiss canton of Appenzell.

Miss Canastie—When I saw Mrs. Plain-

ton at her law her day had been com-

pleted.

Miss Simplex—Why, I thought she never

wanted to be simple.

Miss Canastie—She doesn't; her road was

too narrow; look at the query of Mrs. Goff.

It is well known that Alderman Cam-

eron has endeavored at first to

abolish the evil system of trades licenses

and as a last resort he has given us an

object lesson, and one that will do more

to attract public attention than any

other measure he has proposed.

Mr. George, won't you take me to the

Saturday matinee?

George—My seat to the union won't per-

mit me. We sometimes only hoses that close

on that day at 12 m.

"Ah!" he whispered, "I will print a kiss

upon your lips."

Heavens!—she cried, with a gesture of

depreciation. "Someone would be sure to

read my face."

Pure blood is the safeguard of health.

Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would be well.

A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m-a.

Boys, read the ad. of Gilmore &

McCandless.

CIGARS MADE BY MACHINES.

A machine which bids fair to revolutionize the cigar-making industry has been invented at New York, N. Y. Machines are on exhibition in operation there now and are turning out smoothly bunched and neatly wrapped cigars at the rate of 3,000 per day for each machine. This is about five times as many as an expert can roll when using moulds. The machine is about the same size and appearance of a sewing machine and is easily operated. Its essential mechanism consists of a metal plate, a travelling rubber belt and two rubber rollers. The plate has a beveled upper surface of various sections, on which cigar after cigar is placed as it passes through the machine. The machine is about the same size and shape as a sewing machine and is easily operated.

The machine is easily operated. A

small quantity of tobacco is inserted between the rollers and the travelling band. At the same time a wrapper is fed upon the plate and automatically glued around the bunch. The "wrapping" is done so quickly that two cigars are in process of manufacture at the same time. It is estimated that all sizes and qualities of cigars can be made at a labor cost of 20 cents per thousand. At present some cigar-makers get for hand-work as much as \$30 per thousand.

Passengers.

Per steamer Schombe from the Sound-

Hill, Miss Sprague, E. Brownell and

W. D. Helmcken, Mr. and Mrs. C. B.

C. B. Market, Cudahy Packing Co.,

G. N. Ex.

Per steamer Schombe from San Francisco—

Alfred, Mrs. L. P. McQuade, Mrs. W. J.

Murphy, Mrs. C. B. Market, Cudahy Packing Co.,

John, Mrs. C. B. Market, Cudahy Packing Co.,

<p

BOWES,

He Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

Books, papers and magazines supplied at publisher's prices. Johnston's Kirk Block, Douglas street.

Rattan and Wicker Furniture in the very latest novelties at Weiler Bros. These good have just been unpacked.

St. Saviour's church will hold its Easter vestry meeting on the evening of April 20th when a lay delegate to the Synod will be elected.

The Bank of British North America has opened branch at Rossland. This is the first chartered bank established in that important mining town.

The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

The beautiful Barnes, (white flyer) bicycles, the finest that experience can produce, that money can purchase. See them at our cyclery, cor. Broad and Trenerry avenue, Perry & McConnell.

The members of the Natural History Society who took part in the dredging expedition yesterday secured about 200 specimens of fish, besides a number of other specimens, including sea-hares and rat fish.

The members of the bayonet squad, Fifth Regiment, are requested to meet in the drill hall to-morrow evening, to practise for the exhibition to be given in connection with the band concert next Saturday evening.

A man giving the name of John Hill, representing himself to be the agent for a group of California capitalists, victimized a number of Victorians last week. He borrowed small sums of money and when the time came to repay them he left the city.

Dancing was kept up to a late hour by the two hundred couples who attended the Orange ball in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, the lodge banner and that of the Lady True Blues being also prominently displayed. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

A meeting of some of the members of the board of Horticulture and the inspector of fruit pests will be held at Victoria West school house at eight o'clock this evening. Fruit growers and the public generally are invited. Information will be given on the fruit growing industry, the work of the board explained and questions answered.

The Easter vestry meeting of St. Barnabas' church was held last evening when the following officers were appointed: Charchandens, E. E. Wood, and S. E. B. King; church committee, T. B. Pearson, W. P. Winsby, H. O. Litchfield, J. L. Bailey, A. Emery, G. H. Morrell, J. Muttonow, T. Bradbury, F. A. Cuthbert, R. J. Butler; lay delegates to Anglican synod, T. B. Pearson, E. E. Wood, H. O. Litchfield, W. Ridgeway Wilson.

Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., amalgamated with Court Vancouver at a meeting of the latter court held last evening. There was a large attendance of both courts. When the business had been concluded all sat down to a tasty supper, after which several hours were pleasantly spent with speeches, songs and recitations. The court is in a flourishing condition, having \$13,984.38 of balance to its credit. The next meeting of the amalgamated courts will be held on the 20th of this month.

The choir of Cedar Hill and Lake churches, augmented by several members of city choirs, rendered the cantata "Christ and His Soldiers" in St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, last evening. The soloists were Miss Telme, soprano; Mrs. Laing, contralto; Mr. Ed. Malhandine, tenor; and Rev. Mr. Franklin, the rector and Mr. H. Moxon, who also conducted, bass soloists. The church was well filled by the residents of Cedar Hill and the large number of visitors from the city.

Everything in connection with the Easter Monday entertainment in Philharmonic Hall was carried out successfully, and the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church may well be pleased with the result of their efforts. There were large attendances both in the afternoon and evening. The evening concert was opened with a selection by No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, fife and drum band, which also supplied music for the physical drill. Messrs. Harrington and Jamison and Messrs. Higgins and Beale contributed vocal solos and Miss

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

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

Christie a piano solo. The tableaux Joan of Arc were very pretty.

See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. 95 Johnson street.

A meeting of the celebration finance committee will be held in the city hall at 8 o'clock to-night.

The best line of Tapestry Carpets to be seen in the province at Weiler Bros.; also Brussels, Velvets, and Axminster in new and rich effects.

M. Marbeuf, late chef and proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has been secured as chef at the St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade will be held on Thursday morning. On Friday afternoon the quarterly general meeting will be held.

In the legislative assembly to-day the government formally announced that they had dropped their bill providing for the sale of lands for school purposes.

Danduff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Messrs. H. J. O'Leary and S. A. Bantley were elected delegates to attend the first Grand Lodge meeting of the Northwest jurisdiction by Segher's Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., at a general meeting held in Institute Hall last evening. Messrs. J. Leonard and J. Hall were appointed alternates.

All the cases set for hearing in the city police court this morning were further remanded. Antonio Bruno will be tried on Thursday on the charge of assaulting Mary Burns; a Chinaman will receive a hearing on the same day for an infraction of the fire prevention by-law, and Mrs. Thain's case goes over for another week.

The council will, this evening, consider applications for the positions of sewerage and plumbing inspection and sanitary inspector. For the latter there are six applications and for the former five. The committee appointed to investigate the grievances of the workmen at Beaver Lake will report his evening.

A reduction in the price of admission to membership in the Woodmen of the World has been announced from \$10 to \$7 for the next three months. Victoria Camp, No. 52, will hold an entertainment on the 17th inst. This society is growing rapidly, more members having joined during the month of March than during any previous month in the history of the order.

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The men who have contracts with the club of the new Pacific league will leave Chicago on Friday. The Victoria team will be here on the 15th. According to latest reports there is to be a contest over the services of Blanford, claimed by Seattle; Hartman by Tacoma; Darby, by Victoria, and one or two others; as all of them have been dickering with eastern clubs who are making a fight for them. From the history of each of these cases so far as known it looks as if all of these men would have to come to the new Pacific league. Whether they did or not the contest over their services goes to show what a good class of ball-players is being selected for the new league.

Early this morning the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Manda, Capt. Roberts, returned from Nootka and other West Coast points, bringing as passengers Capt. J. C. Anderson, Barclay Sound; Capt. McNeill, F. Jacobson and wife, Clayquot, and E. Schultz, San Juan. All the sealing schooners were out to sea, consequently the Manda brings no sealing news. Among her freight are 92 skins, the Kilmeny's catch. She left after getting out of sight—not a fog difficult matter when the weather is thick—they pull for shore. When charged with desertion they assume an injured air and stoutly deny such a charge. After hunting for some time a fog came on and they lost their schooner. After spending several days hunting for the schooner they at last reached shore. As no evidence can be produced to show that they wilfully lost their vessel, the hunters go unpunished, and pass away the time spending the liberal advances received from their schooners. They leave their schooners in their canoes ostensibly to go hunting. After getting out of sight—not a fog difficult matter when the weather is thick—they pull for shore. When charged with desertion they assume an injured air and stoutly deny such a charge. After hunting for some time a fog came on and they lost their schooner. After spending several days hunting for the schooner they at last reached shore. As no evidence can be produced to show that they wilfully lost their vessel, the hunters go unpunished, and pass away the time spending the liberal advances received from their schooners. They leave their schooners in their canoes ostensibly to go hunting. After getting out of sight—not a fog difficult matter when the weather is thick—they pull for shore. When charged with desertion they assume an injured air and stoutly deny such a charge. After hunting for some time a fog came on and they lost their schooner. 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WHEN HAN WAS KING.
The Monasteries and Nunneries Had a
Lively Time.

Messrs. James Gardner and R. H. Brodie have just published the second part of Volume XIV. of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., this second part being of itself a bulky volume of some 720 pages, although almost half of this is index. Less than half a year is covered by the documents here catalogued, but it is a half year full of important affairs at home and abroad. In 1539 Henry's matrimonial arrangements were signs of a profligate life, and the prospect of an alliance between the Emperor and Francis I. was causing great alarm, and, at home the business of the dissolution of the monasteries was being carried through with extraordinary dispatch and thoroughness. It was, in fact, the crowning moment of Thomas Cromwell's career; his popularity had risen on the point almost hidden for the time that of the King himself. At this time, too, Irish affairs began once more to be alarming. With the going of the Earl of Warwick, Gardner, whose danger lowered everywhere round England, the danger in Ireland seemed not the least considerable. In the second part of this book, however, which is the part dealt with in the present volume, the crisis had become less acute; the quarrel among Ormondes, Geraldines and others was somewhat quieted, the king, on the other hand, and Lord Leonard Grey, the Deputy, was continuing his success; in course, which, for the moment, had seemed to go on well. As far as the author of this to record it is natural that the state papers of the time should be of extreme interest. Nowhere else does one learn so much concerning the monasteries and nunneries all over the country; nowhere else have we such full and authentic details of the shocking severity of Cromwell's policy and his methods of transacting like the three unfortunate Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading and Colchester. In that case it is evident that the King and his ministers aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the church, and accomplished modelling of the horses equals any of her former productions. Mlle. Bonheur's latest picture, "The Duel," just finished, is one of the largest and most important that she has painted. Mr. Atkinson says: "The work depicts the combat in 1734 between the celebrated stallions, the Godolphin Arabian and Hobgoblin, the prize of the victor being the beautiful Morgan, the swiftest mare of its time. The scene is a sunlit paddock in Lord Godolphin's stud farm at Gog-Magog, near Cambridge. The magnificent black Arabian has nobly arrayed against him his nearly white Hobgoblin. Rearring up and biting furiously the victor is not only strong, but with his enormous chest he is pressing upon him. He is about to throw the weaker animal over on his shoulder, and though Hobgoblin's eye-gaily bites his enemy's right shoulder, it is manifest that he can no longer resist an utter defeat. The design is not only one of the most striking of the great artist's masterpieces, but the modeling and accomplishment of the horses equals any of her former productions. Mlle. Bonheur's rare sense of style is manifested in every scene of the picture, in which the horses being nearly half the size of life, the effect brilliant sunlight, and the coloring rich and impudent, has full effect. The result is a triumph, not the less wonderful when we remember that the day of the private view is the lady's seventy-fourth birthday. 'The Duel' is being engraved."



ROSA BONHEUR'S LATEST PAINTING.

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The Electrical World makes fun of a German compound word, Hochspannungssakkumulatorenbatterie. It says: "The idea of such a name in German is what we notice in a contemporary. To solve it it must be taken in instalments; the real beginning is near the end, and the real meaning is far from the beginning. It is followed strictly for if it were it would be more convenient to read it by means of a mirror. Begin with the end, then start again at the middle and continue the oscillating process until all the letters and syllables have been interpreted, being careful to get the right combination. The incorrect part of the solution is to find the correct separation between the several words, which are not separated by hyphens, presumably to save trouble (in writing) not in reading. For instance this word has nothing to do with the following words, although they form parts of it: Och (German for ox), span, pan, sak, oren, (German for ears), rents (running), bat, batter, or Erie, although these words taken together might suggest an interesting little story. The correct solution is to find a good battery of accumulators whose voltage is high."

A NEW LAMP.

Attention has been directed by the Paris Temps to a new wickless petroleum lamp, the oil for which, as represented, costs 18 per cent. more than the oil used per hour—the carbé being the French standard for luminosity, equal, that is, to nine and a fraction or ten standard candles. The lamp is kindled by passing it over the induction coil invented by the inventor of a regenerative gas burner adopted by the Compagnie Parisienne du Gas and company, perhaps the first to use the carbé filter, falling drop by drop on a highly heated surface, and becomes immediately transformed into gas; it is subjected to perfect combustion in a small nozzle due to the interposition of a filter—the absence of wick, the slow and progressive feeding of petroleum, and to a strong draft produced by the carbé. The final result is accomplished there are four parts, namely, an oil reservoir and a filter—a chamber with tubes for volatilization and combustion, connected with the carbé by a special tube, also a regulating cock leading to an annular burner with two series of holes—an alcohol burner within a glass tube, which is inserted into the central chamber in connection with the chimney, for taking on the products of combustion.

ABANDONED KANSAS CITIES.

A circular has been received at the office of the state treasury from the mayor and council of the city of Anthony, which states that the city is in arrears on its bonded debts. The letter recites that the bonded indebtedness of the city is \$179,000, while its assessed valuation is less than \$200,000, notwithstanding the fact that property is assessed at two-thirds its actual value.

To pay interest on the bonds and the principal of the same, the property owners positively refused to pay any taxes whatever. Some taxes have been collected after threatening to sue them, and the proceeds applied to the payment of current expenses. The city at one time had a population of 2,200, but now it has less than half that number. During the past year forty-seven houses within the corporation limits have been torn down or moved off the townsite, the owners abandoning them and tax sales.

There are now no permanent lots and houses which will be given away as soon as it can be done. The mayor and council ask that bond-holders co-operate with them for the purpose of effecting a compromise.

The state school fund owns \$25,500 of the bonds.

Similar conditions exist in the western half of Kansas, and few, if any of them, will ever be able to pay any of their bonded indebtedness, many of the cities being entirely abandoned.—Topeka, Kan., Letter.

TWO WITNESSES FROM WINDSOR.

James Sherwood and C. J. Curtis cured of Nervousness and Indigestion by the Use of South American Nervine—A Remedy Cures Old and Young, Men and Women of Some of the Most Serious Maladies of Life.

The secret of the wonderful curative powers embodied in South American Nervine is found in the fact that it cures at the nerve centres. From these flow the life blood that gives health, strength and effort to men and women. When these are deranged disease naturally and quickly follows. Thus it is that thousands of witnesses in all parts of Canada, some who have reached three score and ten, others in middle age, and again those who are mere children, tell how this medicine has cured them of indigestion, nervousness, general debility, derangement of the liver and like troubles.

To particularize: Mr. James Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., has reached more than three score years and ten. He suffered terribly from nervous troubles and indigestion of a very complicated character. It looked as though he could not be cured, his age seemingly being a barrier. But he was recommended to try South American Nervine, and did so. Of the result he says: "I consider it a splendid medicine, which has relieved me of much pain, built up my health, and has given me a much better appetite than I had before using Co.

Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth? Use Odorama for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

—There will no doubt be a rush of boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next week.

Justly— The Favorite

WITH
Readers—
Advertisers

...THE...
Daily Times

If you want all the news
...Read It...

If you want Business
Advertise In It

Residents in the Country who desire to
keep informed of the world's doings
should subscribe for the
Twice-a-Week Times.

The Times Printing & Publishing Co.

WM. TEMPLEMAN,
Manager.

Times Building, Broad St., Victoria.

I have so far used four bottles and still always keep it in my house."

Another witness from Windsor is Mr. C. J. Curtis, one of the wealthy yeomen of that district. He suffered from a general break up of the system, an outcome of la grippe. Almost everything was tried, but with no effect. As a last resort South American Nervine was recommended, and of its results he says: "After taking one bottle I found very great benefit from it, my appetite improved wonderfully, and I felt my strength returning very fast. I purchased five bottles, but after taking only three out of the five I am feeling as nearly well to-day as I ever did, and I can attribute my restoration to health and strength solely to South American Nervine."

With medicine as with doctors, there is a good deal that has to be taken on experiment. But in South American Nervine no chances are taken. The language is none too strong, that it is an infallible and certain cure, particularly for indigestion and nervous troubles. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The "Ideal" wheel is certainly a splendid machine, for the money; neat, light, durable and excellent in all its appointments. Weller Bros. agents.

—Ockell & Morris damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

TRANSPORTATION.

ATLANTIC
Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS
TO AND FROM
ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.
At Lowest Rates.

Sailor fares from \$40 to \$90, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$24.50.

SPECIAL RATE.

Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the lowest rates, a 10% reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

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Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Pilot Bay,
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AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS.

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GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,
Cor. Fort and Government Streets,
Victoria.

GEO. MCL. BROWN,
Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.
Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock. Victoria and Friday afternoon. Sunday's steamer connects with the New Westminster connected with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Pender Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

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FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Latest Anecdote About Many of the Best Known Men and Women.

Herr Krupp, founder of the great gun works at Essen, is the largest income tax payer on the earth. His annual check to the German government is equal to \$200,000.

There is a story told in Dublin about Mr. Balfour and an eminent bishop who had fought hard for the unfortunate people of his country. The two met for the first time at a dinner, and, in the course of the talk, Mr. Balfour said: "But, after all, I fancy that the newspapers make more noise than the masses. Do you think, now, that the people really dislike me?" "Ah, Mr. Balfour," said the bishop, "if the Irish hated the devil only as half as much as they do you, my occupation would be gone."

Albert Chevalier tells a good story on himself. He was playing an old man's part at the Gaiety theater, London, when a youth of eighteen, and the Kendals were also in the cast. One night his cue entirely slipped his memory. Looking towards the prompter's entrance, he saw Irving, Bancroft, Davy James, Miss Terry and other celebrities looking on. He was unable to utter a word. Standing speechless and embarrassed on the stage, the raven lad was greeted with a tremendous round of applause. After it subsided he got on famously. When the performance was over he anxiously awaited the Kendals' verdict. "You were a bit uncertain in your lines," said Mr. Kendal; "in fact, at one time you stopped dead." "Yes," said Chevalier, "but I was all right after I got that round of applause." "My dear youngster," Kendal said, "that round of applause commenced when the Prince of Wales entered the theatre."

"Lorna Doone," according to its author, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, might have remained an unrecognized book to the present day if it had not been for a singular coincidence. The book was offered to eighteen different publishers, but all refused it. In desperation, it was sent to a new publisher, who was not particular as to the merits of his authors, but, alas! the book did not sell. The reviewers were scathing in their criticisms, and the public would not buy it. Then came an event which was the making of the novel. The Princess Louise had just become engaged to the Marquis of Lorne, and everything about the event was eagerly read. The public got the notion that "Lorna Doone" had something in it about Lord Lorne, and the book immediately began to sell. The people soon discovered that the book contained nothing about the much-discussed marriage, but they recognized a charming story, and from that time to this the sale of the novel has been tremendous.

The Kaiser objects to the use of foreign terms of any sort in his presence. The imperial menu cards are always written in German. They average six inches in width and nine in height, and are plain white with a gold border and eagle or monogram in gold at the top, while the names of the dishes are printed in black.

M. Zola, in spite of his large earnings, is a poor man. He has no talent for amassing wealth, and spends his money as quickly as he receives it. He has handsome apartments in Paris and a fine chateau in Meudon. The chateau was built peacefully, so to speak. As M. Zola earned money he kept on adding wings to his country seat, until the architectural crazy quilt was finally completed. It is adorned and furnished in M. Zola's own original way.

Cecil Rhodes is said to hate women, particularly white ones. His alleged reason for this dislike is his dread of their powers of ferriting out information and their curiosity about matters he intends to keep secret. Mr. Rhodes affects the life of a hermit. He has built for himself a small hut in the grounds attached to his residence and remains therein for days at a time, even eating and sleeping there.

Queen Victoria's luggage, which was sent from Windsor castle to Nice, was all labelled "Countess of Balmoral." This is a title which her majesty conferred upon herself some years ago for use in continental travel. For many years the queen has given up appearances and gone in for comfort, and foreigners no longer expect to see the "Countess of Balmoral" in professional royal attire. Her loyal subjects sigh sometimes over those black gowns and bonnets which Victoria wears on the continent, as well as at home. Since the prince consort's death his august widow has worn but two toilets benefiting her rank. One of these was worn at the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's in celebration of the Prince of Wales' restoration to health. It consisted of a rich black silk, with trimmings of embroidery. The other toilet was donned for the jubilee service in Westminster abbey in 1887, and was a complete costume of black and white satin, with priceless lace and diamonds. With these two exceptions Victoria has clung to black bombazines and crepe bonnets.

Paderewski was a struggling music teacher long before any one discovered his talent. He was twenty-seven, poor and in debt, when the Princess de Segni bade him attend her salon for a fee of \$20 and play to her guests. Every one was delighted with the shabby young Pole and his magnificent technique. But even in those bitter days Paderewski would stand no patronizing. He had walked to the house, and when the princess said to him, as he was about to leave, "You must allow me to send you home in my carriage," Paderewski replied: "Madame, my carriage is at the door." That evening was the turning point in his fortunes.

Bismarck hates to be stared at. "It is not very pleasant to have an opera glass levelled at you at fourteen paces, or a revolver at four," he says. But he does not object in the least to interviews. "I refused myself to three diplomats," he said one day, "but I received five journalists. I learned more from them than I could have learned from the others."

No sovereign in Europe has such large demands upon his purse as King Humbert of Italy. On coming to the throne he engaged to settle his father's liabilities out of his own private purse. They amounted to \$7,200,000. To help along his distressed country he sold the superfluous stud of English and Arabian horses on which his father had squandered several fortunes. Earthquakes, charities and all manner of agrarian bills kept the royal nose to the grindstone, to such an extent that Humbert finally de-

cided to dispose of the Castel Possiano, the vast hunting estate bought by the nation as a present to Victor Emmanuel. Since coming to the throne Humbert has practised the most generous self-denial. Nevertheless the Italians have not a particle of enthusiasm for their king. The illumination of Rome on his last birthday was a dismal failure. His appearance is greeted with an indifference incompatible with the Italian character. On the whole, King Humbert is not unprepared for the trials which may realize the warning of Sig. Crispi: "Italy does not need the sword of Savoy."

The pope has the largest collection of gold and silver plate in the world. It is said that if his holiness were to melt down all the vessels, medals and other golden objects preserved in the Vatican the result would make more coin than the whole of the present European circulation.

The sultan of Turkey has about two thousand horses in his stables, and about five hundred carriages. The horses include specimens of nearly every breed in the world. His finest horses are of Arabian blood and his favorite mount is a beautiful Arabian bay. The sultan is very fond of riding around the grounds of his palace. Abdul Hamid Khan is a good shot and can break a dozen glass vases with a revolver while galloping past them on horseback. He has always been particular as to the horses of his army. Each of the regiments which accompany him to the mosque is mounted upon Arabian horses of one color.

When Henry Fielding Dickens was a boy of twelve, he wrote, printed and published, without any assistance, a little magazine in which he recorded the movements of his famous father's household. It contains many of the late novelist's clever sayings and was called the Gad Hill's Gazette.

The most expensive christening ever celebrated was that of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. It took place Jan. 25, 1842, when his highness was a little over two months old. The total expense amounted to \$1,000,000. The nurse received \$5,000 and the complimentary fees given to individuals about the court were equally lavish.

The late czar of Russia, whose sense of humor was not delicated, used to say with a grin that his father-in-law, King Christian of Denmark, has a separate appetite for each one of the four dynasties that he represented in his royal person. His majesty astonished Lord Berkeley Paget many years ago by devoring an enormous beefsteak for breakfast. "Big enough for a burger" was his lordship's description of the piece of beef which the Royal Dame ate. Now the poor old gentleman is a martyr to dyspepsia and subsists entirely on liquid foods.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PROPHECY

In the "Review of Missions," Dr. J. H. McNeilly, of Nashville, Tenn., tells of a prophecy made by Lord Palmerston more than fifty years ago. The present disturbed state of international affairs indicate that the English statesman looked into the future without difficulty.

At a private banquet and in a speech not before printed he said that before the close of the nineteenth century the most gigantic war in the annals of the world would be precipitated on the nations, in that war it would not be a struggle for territory nor for mere commercial advantages; but it would be a contest of ideas, of opposing principles. It would be a conflict between absolutism and constitutional government; between despotism and liberty—whether the people should rule or the will of one man or class should rule the law. In that conflict, said he, Russia, by the necessities of the case, must lead the forces of absolutism, and most of the organized governments of Europe will support her. The Czar stands for personal authority in its baldest form. By a like necessity England must lead the forces for constitutional freedom, for civil and religious liberty. He sadly confessed that his own country had often been untrue to her ideals, had been unscrupulous and oppressive in advancing her interests, yet wherever she had gone she had established her rule there and carried free institutions, and had given to conquered people the benefits of her own civilization as fully and rapidly as they could receive them. She established order and administered justice according to law. He then said, with great solemnity: "In that terrible conflict I believe that liberty will win; but England standing almost alone among the nations of Europe, will be pressed and strained beyond any past experience. Her resources will be tried to the utmost, and if in her extremity she cannot reach forth her hand to her mighty daughter beyond the Atlantic and receive help and encouragement, then woe to the hopes of the world for civil and religious liberty. If the forces of freedom be not united, ruin is certain."

A BLACK LIST.

A Measure for the Protection of Users of Diamond Dyes.

In certain districts the ladies complain that they are frequently deceived by merchants and dealers when Diamond Dyes are asked for.

Various tactics are adopted by dishonest stockkeepers to push on their customers cheap and worthless dyes.

Some dealers commence to extol the qualities of dye without reputation or fame, some use the old deceptive device, "I have something just as good as the 'Diamond' others will content themselves by hurriedly wrapping up some poor make of dye, unless the buyer demands to see the package. All this mean and nefarious work is done because the cheap and worthless dyes get larger profits than the reliable Diamond Dyes.

For the protection of users of the celebrated Diamond Dyes, we have commenced a "Black List" wherein will appear the names of all defrauding and deceiving dealers who do not give their customers what they ask for, and steps will be taken to expose the business tactics of all such dealers and merchants. We will also direct the attention of the ladies to straightforward dealers who give people just what they ask for. We ask your help, ladies. By all means send us the names of dealers who try to substitute imitation and adulterated dyes when the "Diamond" are required. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

MOSCOW CORONATION JEWELRY.

The jewelry that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will wear at their coronation next May is just now arousing considerable attention. The crown is naturally the chief piece, which is after a Byzantine model and valued at £200,000. It consists, according to the Daily Chronicle, of two parts, symbolizing the Eastern and Western empires. The two parts are joined in the middle by a splendid ruby, to which are attached five diamonds in the form of a cross. Besides the crown, the most remarkable is the sceptre, executed in accordance with the orders of the Czar Paul for his coronation in April, 1707.

Its chief value is due to the historical diamond Orloff. This celebrated gem, about the size of a pigeon's egg, has its tale of romance, intrigue and crime, which places it alongside the Kohinoor diamond. It holds a first rank among European diamonds. It once constituted one of the eyes of a famous idol from which it was plundered by a French deserter and sold to an English sea captain; from him it passed to a London Jew, who offered it for sale to the Empress, however, considered the price asked for it too high. It was afterwards bought by Prince Orloff for 2,000,000 francs. The patent of nobility was also conferred upon the merchant, and an annual pension of 2,000 rubles awarded to him. Later on the Prince presented the gem as a gift to Catherine.

SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY.

"Society" as represented in Johannesburg is of a decidedly novel character. Without doubt there are highly educated and charming people among the residents, both men and women, but they belong, with few exceptions, to the professional classes—clergymen, physicians and lawyers, who have left their native lands and come here, attracted by the prospects of a larger scope for the exercise of their various callings. The elite, the mine owners, and original possessors of land—all millionaires—many times over—taking them collectively, hardly display those qualities which "stamp the rank of Vere de Vere." The women are vulgar and illiterate; with dyed hair and artificial complexions; they wear outrageously loud toilettes, and are plastered with diamonds at all hours. Most of them are former members of touring theatrical companies, bar-maids or shop girls, and they are to be seen all day long driving about the streets in their gaudy carriages. The men are principally of the pronounced Hebrew type, loud in manner and dress, ostentatiously drinking champagne at a pound a bottle, at all hours of the day, causing the beholder to reflect upon the quotation from Lady Slavay: "Can I not do as I like? Am I not a millionaire?" The balls given by the elite are of the most sumptuous description; flowers for decoration are procured from all parts of Cape Colony, and many hundreds are spent over one evening's entertainment. The suppers comprise every delicacy that could be had in England—game, fish, etc., being sent in the cedar-chamber of the mail steamer for the purpose. The cost of a fancy ball recently given amounted to over £300; a plush curtain specially made, and used for the one evening to hide an unsightly archway, costing over £150. It is impossible, unless possessed of considerable means, to live with comfort in a private house in Johannesburg; rents are in proportion to all other prices asked—enormous. It is difficult for white workmen engaged in the mines to obtain a single room in a tin shanty under a rental of £4 a month at the very least, while a small villa of five rooms, built of corrugated iron, will easily let at £12 to £14 a month, and £50, £60, or £100 a month is such as one could obtain in England for 3 guineas a week at the seaside.—Temple Bar.

KOOTENAY HAS MADE THE MOST STARTLING CURES OF RHEUMATISM EVER RECORDED. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING SWORN STATEMENTS.

S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO. HAMILTON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

NANAIMO. The steamer City of Everett grounded as she entered the harbor on Sunday night, but succeeded in getting off again at high tide without suffering any damage.

The E. & N. R. R. Co. have kindly consented to place a special train at the disposal of the amateur opera company on the 16th inst. to run between Nanaimo and Wellington, when the "Chimes of Normandy" will be produced at the opera house here in aid of the hospital.

The Liberals held a caucus meeting on Saturday night, when arrangements were completed for the holding of a series of public meetings, and it is the intention to push the campaign at once.

The funeral of the late W. R. Roberts, jeweller, took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

The Black Diamond and the Intermediate lacrosse teams played a good exhibition game yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a draw by each side scoring three goals.

The police commissioners will meet this afternoon and the business to be transacted will be watched with much interest by the public.

—It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard, and as such the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

AN AFFAIR.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Served and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

"The Yellow Fellow" is the title bestowed on the Stearns by the admirers of its orange rims. In constructing the '96 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and for best materials, superior workmanship, unsurpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.

Our handsome new catalogues, which we will mail on request, is not more artistic than the wheel itself.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO. TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS.

Harrison Hot Springs BRITISH COLUMBIA.

St. Alice Hotel Pleasure Resort.

Now Open for Reception of Guests.

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention.

The medical department is charge of Dr. H. J. Philpot, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The manager is in charge of M. Marbeau, late of the Poodle Dog restaurant, Victoria, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department.

The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants.

Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests.

The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines. Guides and outfitts provided.

Bath Hotel—winter and summer—under same management.

Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs.

For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to

BROWN BROS., Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men



CURES POSITIVELY.

Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Disease, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged or old men affected from the effects of foibles and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starting Fresh." Men only, tell you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 947 MONTREAL.

Notice.

Belle Vue Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

R. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

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—It is the same with Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are equally valuable in Convalescence, Fevers, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, etc., and are the most effective remedy for all disorders of the stomach.

Even if you are cured

of your ailment, take Carter's Little Liver Pills every day.

They are equally valuable in Convalescence, Fevers, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, etc., and are the most effective remedy for all disorders of the stomach.

Even if you are cured

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STIRRED TO ANGER

Sir Charles Tupper Wants to Read Anti-Coercionists Out of the Party.

Lively Proceedings During the First Day the Bill Was in Committee.

Employees of the House Left Without Their Pay Through Carelessness.

Ottawa, April 1.—The fact that the estimates for legislation have been exhausted and that Canada was unable to pay the temporary employees of parliament has already been noted in this correspondence, and Dr. Sproule drew the attention of the house to it yesterday, pointing out that over one hundred employees were now without their pay, and had been for two weeks, and that it was a great hardship to these poor people—messengers, door-keepers, pages, sessional writers, translators, and charwomen. Dr. Sproule, stalwart Conservative though he be, declared that the government not to delay as the regular estimates could not be put through apparently this session. Immediate provision should be made for these poor people.

Mr. Foster was not in his seat and Sir Charles Tupper said in his absence he would ask that the matter stand over until the minister of finance was present.

Mr. Laurier said that unless some good reason was given the excuse of absence would not hold.

Mr. Gibson charged the minister with taking care to draw their own salaries, but with exhibiting gross carelessness and indifference as whether these poor people received their pay.

Mr. Casey asked why the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, did not give his own check to cover the deficit.

Mr. Lister made a powerfully appeal to fair play to the Canadian employees. What he asked, would the bankers in London who held the bonds of the Chignecto Marine Railway say when they heard that the Dominion of Canada was unable to pay its own empl

"Even the charwomen, most of them," added Mr. Lister, "most of them widows with large families. Were the members of the government so busy hatching conspiracies and stabbing colleagues that they could not spare time to attend to the ordinary duties of administration? If the treasury is empty," exclaimed Mr. Lister, "why not discount a note?" Members on both sides, he added, would be willing to endorse such a note rather than expose the disgrace of the world.

Mr. Allan, of Essex, wanted to draw attention to unpaid claims of certain farmers of Essex whose hogs had been slaughtered by order of the quarantine officers of the government, but Mr. Speaker failed to see the connection between hogs and unpaid employees.

Mr. Mulock protested against voting millions for the rotten scheme of the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, and neglecting to provide for the daily wages of the servants of parliament.

Mr. Craig and Mr. Lister exchanged compliments at long range as to who were the real friends of the workingmen, both gentlemen being obliged to withdraw certain expressions which in common language is termed giving each other the lie.

Major Hughes intervened and there was considerable uproar.

Mr. Foster, who had come in, was urged to speak, and simply said that the supplementary estimates would be down shortly.

Sir Richard Cartwright reminded him that he had already broken his promise for they were to be down yesterday. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Charlton asked if the government would take up and pass his resolution respecting the suffering Christians in Armenia.

Sir Charles Tupper replied: "The government warmly sympathize with the resolution but it is impossible to take it up until we are further advanced with public business. After the discussion we have had on the part of the gentlemen opposite to prevent public business being done."

The leader of the house got no further, for shouts of "Order, order," but he continued speaking, his voice being drowned by the cries of "Order."

Mr. Laurier asked as to the reported intention to sit on Good Friday.

Sir Charles Tupper—Does the hon. gentleman himself feel any objection to sitting on Good Friday? It is very important that not a day or hour should be lost in pressing public business but the government would not press the house to sit if there is any conscientious objections from any member.

Mr. Laurier resented Sir Charles Tupper's censure, even if he did not object, there might be others.

Sir Charles Tupper—As the hon. gentleman, raise no objection we do propose to sit on Good Friday.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies both pointed out that the members of the house belonging to the Church of England would strongly object.

Sir Charles Tupper—After these statements I may say that the government does not propose to sit on Good Friday. (Laughter.)

The house then went into committee on the remedial bill.

Mr. Davies thought it was due to the

committee to say whether it was intended to go on with the bill in view of the defeat in Winnipeg.

Sir Charles Tupper—So far from interfering with the negotiations the proceeding with the bill is calculated to have precisely the opposite effect. If this measure becomes law it will be a comparatively easy matter for the government of Manitoba to make such arrangements as will prevent its being brought into operation, but if it is to become law it must be steadily proceeded with. If, on the other hand, the bill were abandoned and the negotiations did not succeed the minority in Manitoba will be left in the same deplorable and helpless condition.

Mr. Davies thought the country would doubt the government's sincerity if they went on with the bill. He denounced it as a burlesque for the government to press a coercion law when they were negotiating for an amicable settlement outside of law.

Mr. Olmert raised the point of order that they could not discuss the subject on the first clause of the bill. This was sustained.

Mr. McNeill moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Davies resumed his remarks and Sir Charles Tupper declared Mr. Davies was running counter to the ruling of the chair. Mr. Davies pointed out that Sir Charles Tupper was all wrong, that he was speaking to the motion to rise. He proceeded to protest against antagonizing the Manitoba government in this way because it was most desirable that some settlement should be made at Winnipeg. Going on with the bill would retard such a settlement. It was a public proclamation to Manitoba that the government were going to force this bill through whether Manitoba agreed to a settlement or not.

Sir Charles Tupper said there were only a few days left of the session and if the bill was suspended there was no means of settling the matter before the general election. If this was an ordinary session the reasons against proceeding would be good. As it was, everyone who wanted to put an end to this question would pass the bill.

Mr. Charlton argued that this morning parliament with members scrambling for office was incompetent to deal with the question.

Col. O'Brien pointed out how the government had wasted the session and pointed to the British parliament where important government measures were ready when parliament met. This bill was not moved to the second reading for two months after parliament met. If they proceeded with the bill it would excite the suspicion that the government were not sincere in their negotiations.

Sir Richard Cartwright referred to Sir Charles Tupper's declaration that the passage of this bill would settle the question. The contrary was the fact. The bill was not intended to settle anything and the crisis they had seen in the ministry showed it to be the result of a compromise between the two wings of his cabinet. He asked Sir Charles Tupper if he understood him to say he feared the negotiations would fail.

Sir Charles Tupper—I did say I feared these negotiations might fail.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry.

Sir Charles Tupper—That is my opinion. I am afraid these negotiations will fail.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry to hear it, and it is early for the hon. gentleman to say it. After a few days' conference the secretary of state announces virtually that the negotiations have been a failure.

Sir Charles Tupper—No, no; I said I had a great fear and so I feared.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Such language can only have one meaning.

Mr. Foster discovered various reasons not all consistent one with the other for opposing the bill. As the majority had declared for the principle it should be allowed to pass. If they suspended the bill during negotiations they would not have time to pass it before April 24. There was not one word of truth in the allegations about the insincerity of the government nor about cabinet divisions. The cabinet were a unit on it. It was not the cause of the resignations.

Mr. Mulock—That was not what the premier said.

Mr. Foster—I don't care what the hon. gentleman says, I speak by the record. We have not wavered in carrying out our part of the constitution.

There were not, he declared, more than ten contentious clauses and they could pass the bill in a week.

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Mr. Mulock took the point that pending negotiations the house had no constitutional power to deal with the bill.

The government admitted that they had not exhausted their powers with the Manitoba government, because they were carrying on negotiations. An act passed a clause in the bill commanding the Lieutenant-governor to establish a Catholic board of education. How could they command the sovereign or her representatives? He warned the government that by going on they were contributing to the failure of the negotiations.

Sir Richard Cartwright—What chance is there of making an arrangement if you shake the stick at an arrangement?

After recess before a dozen members were in the house the chairman put the motion to rise and declared it lost.

Mr. Davies, speaking to the first clause directing the Lieutenant-governor to establish a board of education, addressed a closely reasoned legal argument to show that this clause exceeded their power to pass.

Mr. Casey wished to speak on the motion to rise and was told that motion was not before the chair. To put himself in order he moved that the committee rise. This was shortly afterwards taken by Sir Charles Tupper as an evidence of obstruction. He was in a great temper and even turned upon Conservative members. He accused Dr. Sproule of obstruction and declared he was no longer a supporter of the government.

He threatened to appeal to the people on the defeat of the bill by obstruction.

Dr. Sproule—Why don't you do it?

Sir Charles Tupper—We will exhaust all the physical power we possess at the risk of health and life (laughter) to pass this bill. At my age I do not shrink even from the ordeal. I say if it is necessary to sacrifice life itself (laughter) I should feel bound to do it. Looking at the importance I attach to the settlement of this question, the closure might yet be required in Canada.

Mr. Laurier replied warmly. Who, he asked, obstructed the business from January 2nd, the day the house met March 3 when the second reading of the remedial bill was moved. In the debate on the second reading ministerial speeches occupied more pages of Hansard than Liberal speeches. Was that obstruction? The opposition had no desire to obstruct. They had taken their course on this question and the country could judge between them.

Some excitement was created by Dr. Sproule, a life-long Conservative, the chairman of the standing committee on agriculture, defending himself from Sir Charles Tupper's attack and carrying the war into Africa with him.

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